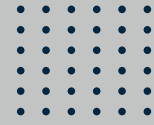


International Black Sea Modern Scientific Research Congress

September 29, 2022 - October 02, 2022
Rize / Türkiye



Abstracts Book

Editors

Dr. Mehmet TATOĞLU

Andrei JICHITA

ISBN: 978-625-8213-76-8
by IKSAD Publishing House

INTERNATIONAL BLACK SEA MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

September 29, 2022 - October 02, 2022 / Rize

EDITORS

Dr. Mehmet TATOĞLU

Andrei JICHITA

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IKSAD Publications - 2022©

Issued: 10.10.2022

ISBN: 978-625-8213-76-8

CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

INTERNATIONAL BLACK SEA MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

DATE AND PLACE

September 29, 2022 - October 02, 2022 / Rize

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD INSTITUTE

EDITORS

Dr. Mehmet TATOĞLU

Andrei JICHITA

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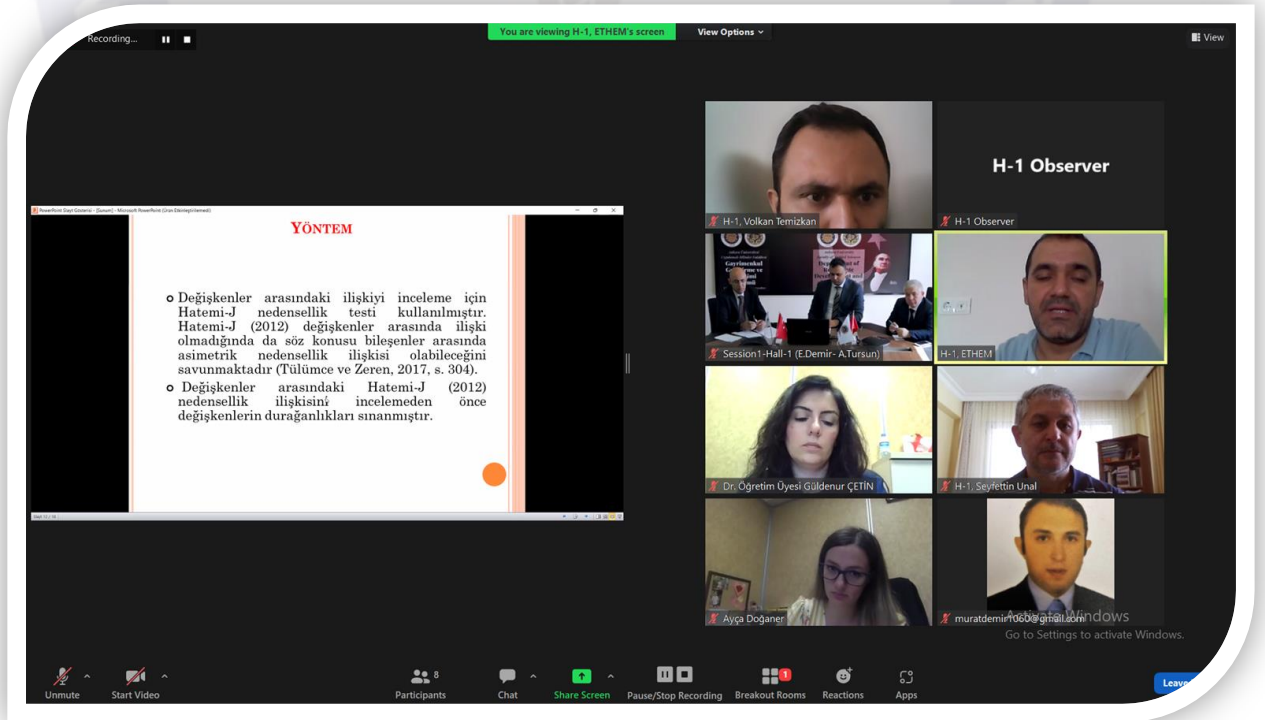


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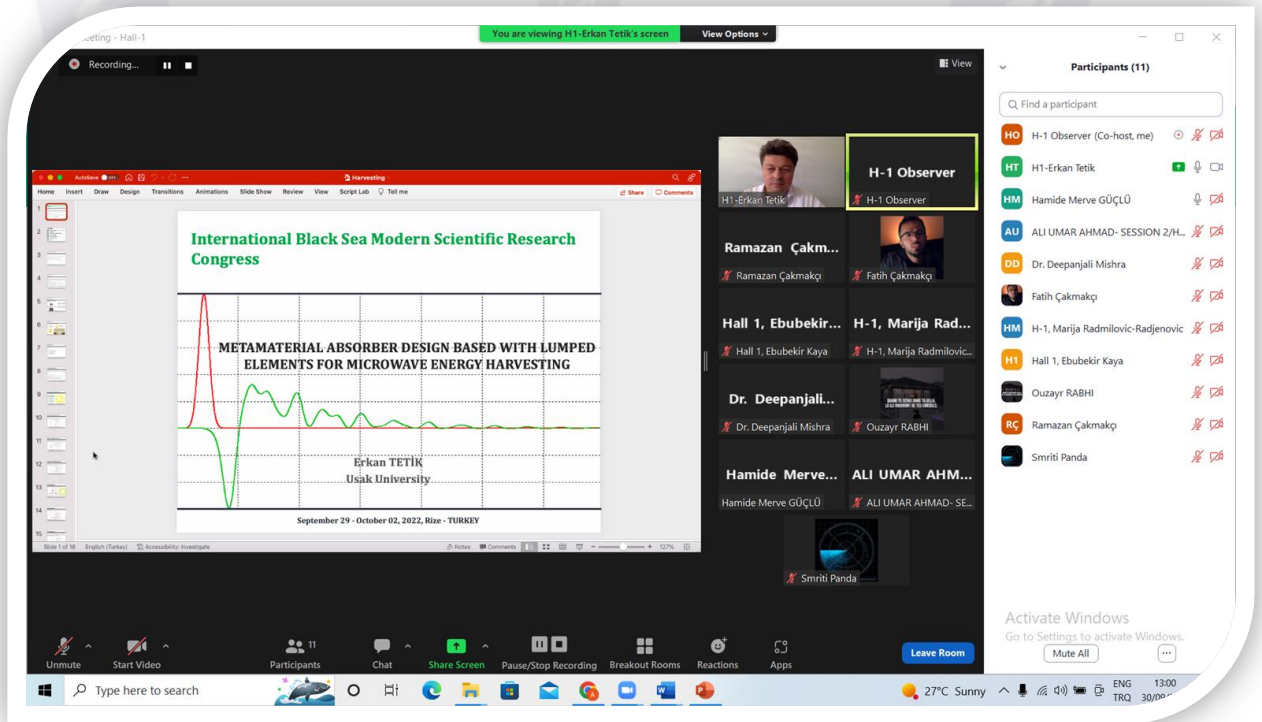
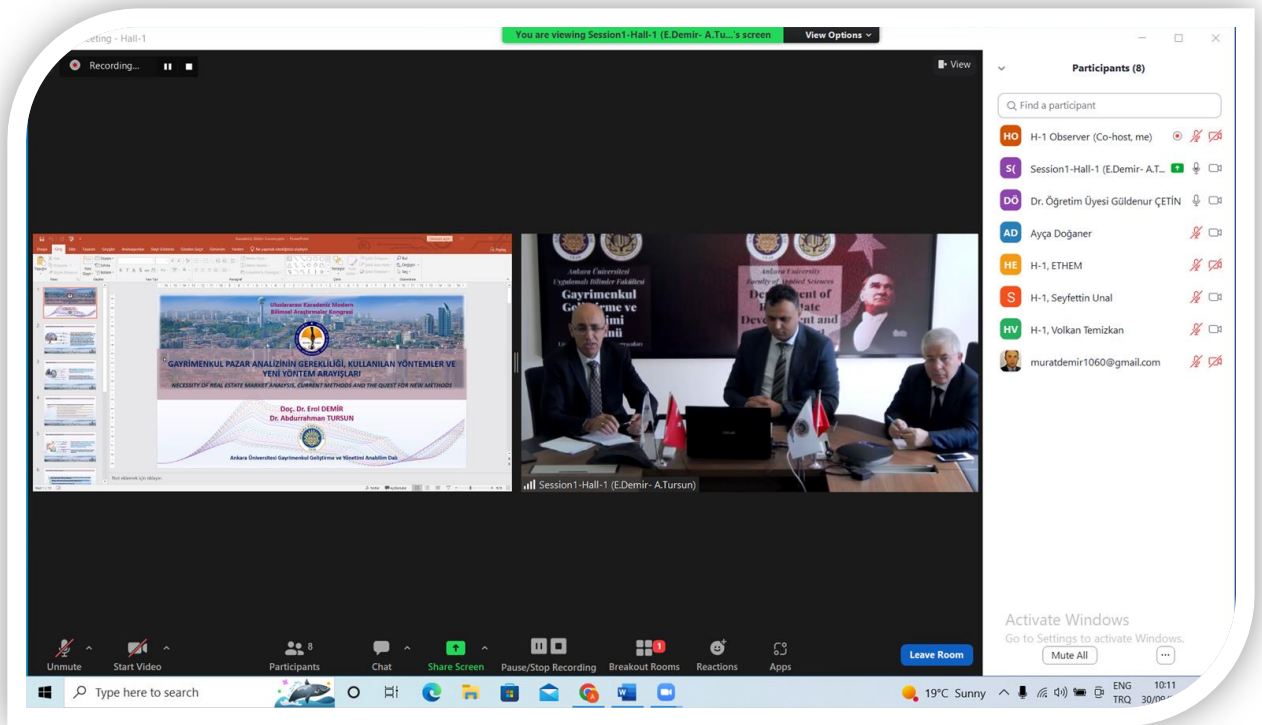


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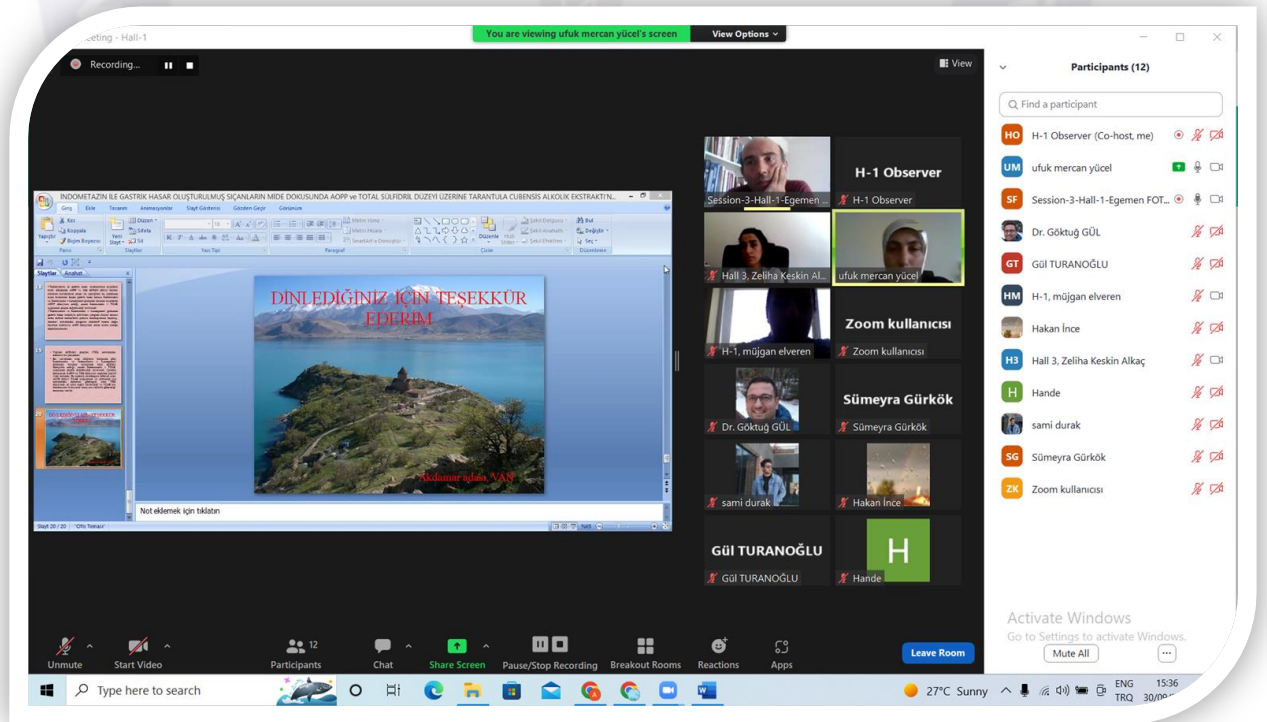
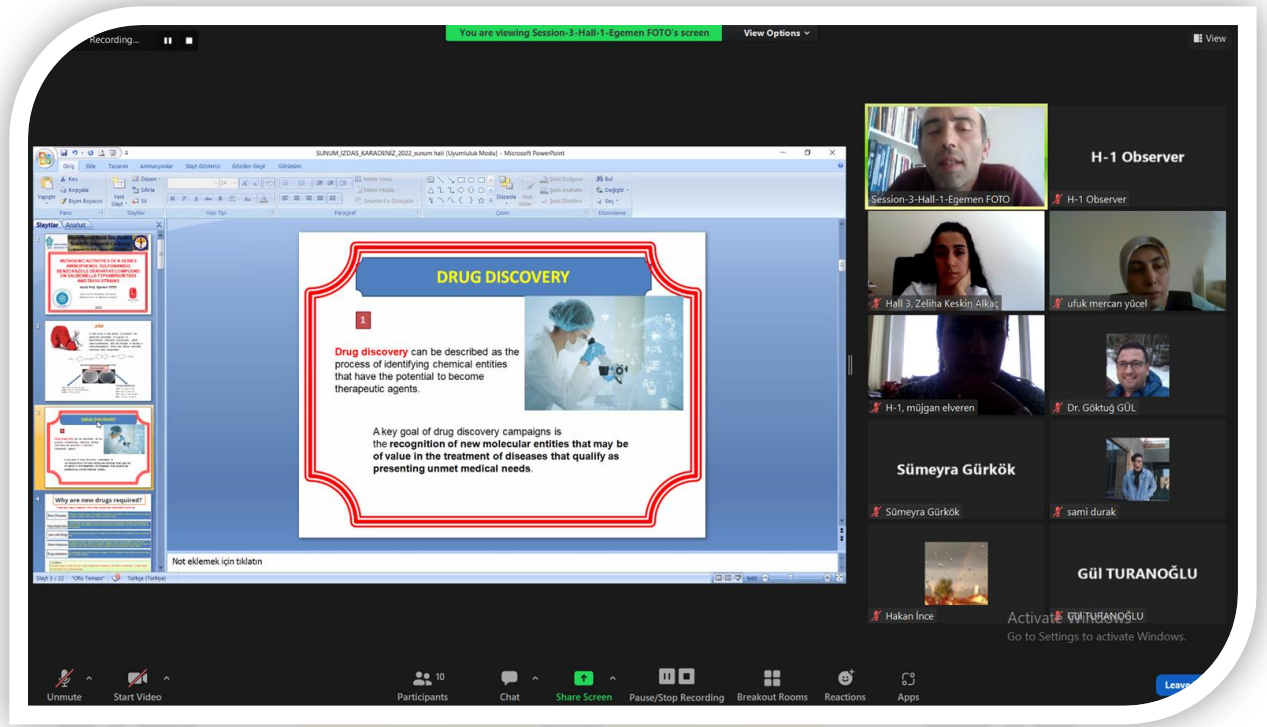


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The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. The main window displays a PowerPoint slide titled "Introduction - Mechanisms of Antibacterial Properties of NPs". The slide content includes:

- Introduction - Mechanisms of Antibacterial Properties of NPs**
- The mechanism has not been fully clarified.**
- NPs exert antimicrobial effects by using one or more of these proposed mechanisms simultaneously.**
- Mechanisms:**
 - Inactivation of protein synthesis
 - Damage to ETS
 - Generation of ROS
 - Enzyme inhibition
 - Cell wall inhibition
 - Damage to DNA
 - Disruption of cell membrane
 - Inhibition of biofilm formation
 - Anti-quorum sensing activity

The Zoom interface also shows a grid of participants, including "H-1 Observer", "Sümeysra Gürkök", "Gökтуğ GÜL", "Gül TURANOĞLU", "H-1, müjgan elveren", "Sami Durak", "Sudnur Pişkin", and "Hande". A list of 17 participants is visible on the right side of the screen.

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. The main window displays an abstract titled "Abstract". The abstract text is:

Calgary and Edmonton are cities in Alberta where homelessness is concentrated and devastated. Lack of accommodation, inadequate labour market, and flows of job seekers are three main objectives behind this pennilessness in the province of Alberta. Calgary is a vibrant multicultural migrant Canadian city where people from around the world are migrating, but the problem is the insufficient accommodation supply of the town. It has less than half the rental units in Edmonton.

Below the text is an illustration of several homeless people, including a man with a backpack, a woman with a shopping bag, and a man sitting on a bench with a sign that says "HELP".

The Zoom interface also shows a list of participants, including "Ananda Majumdar - H4", "Hall 4 - Observer", "Pelletier Petra", "H-4, Dr.Paluri Bharathi", and "Dr. Remus RUNCAN".

PHOTO GALLERY

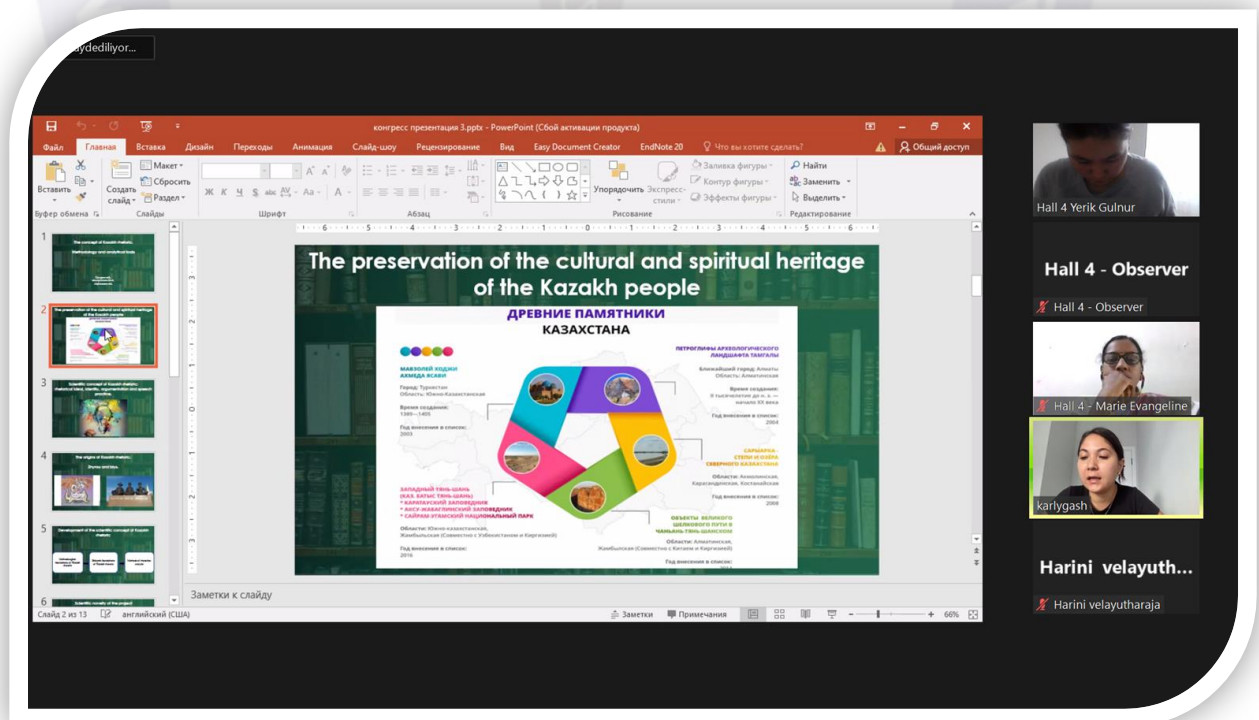
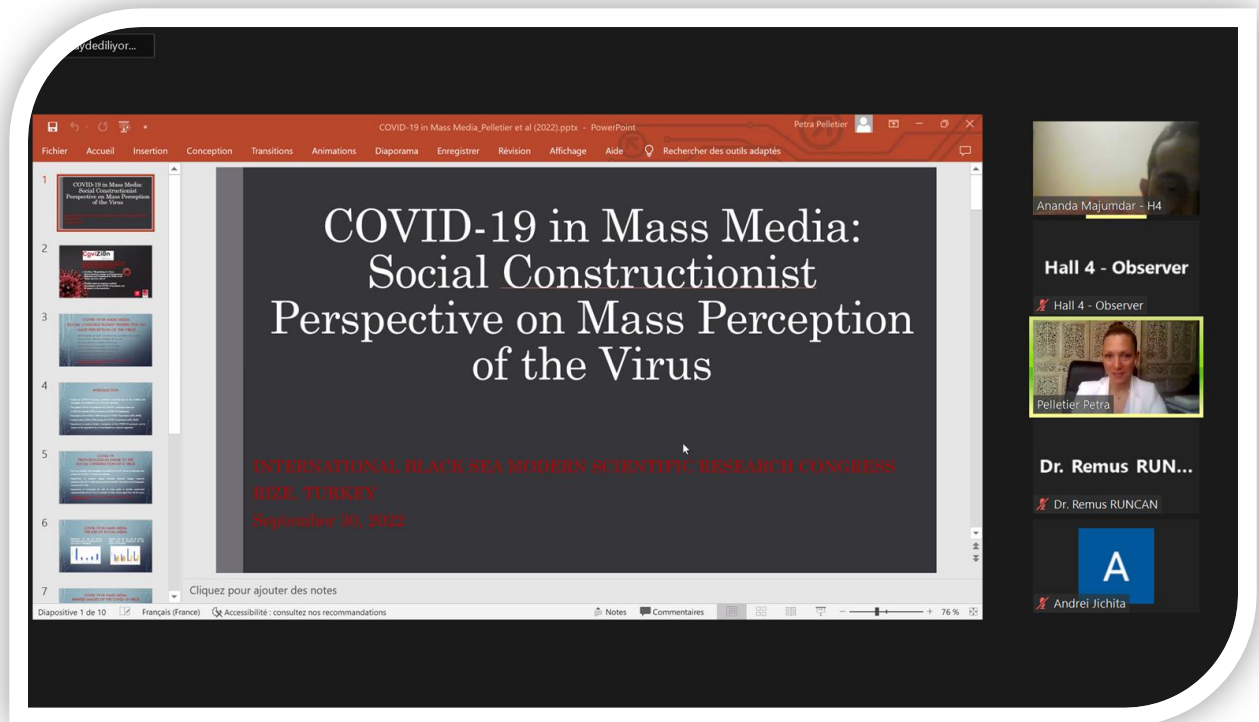


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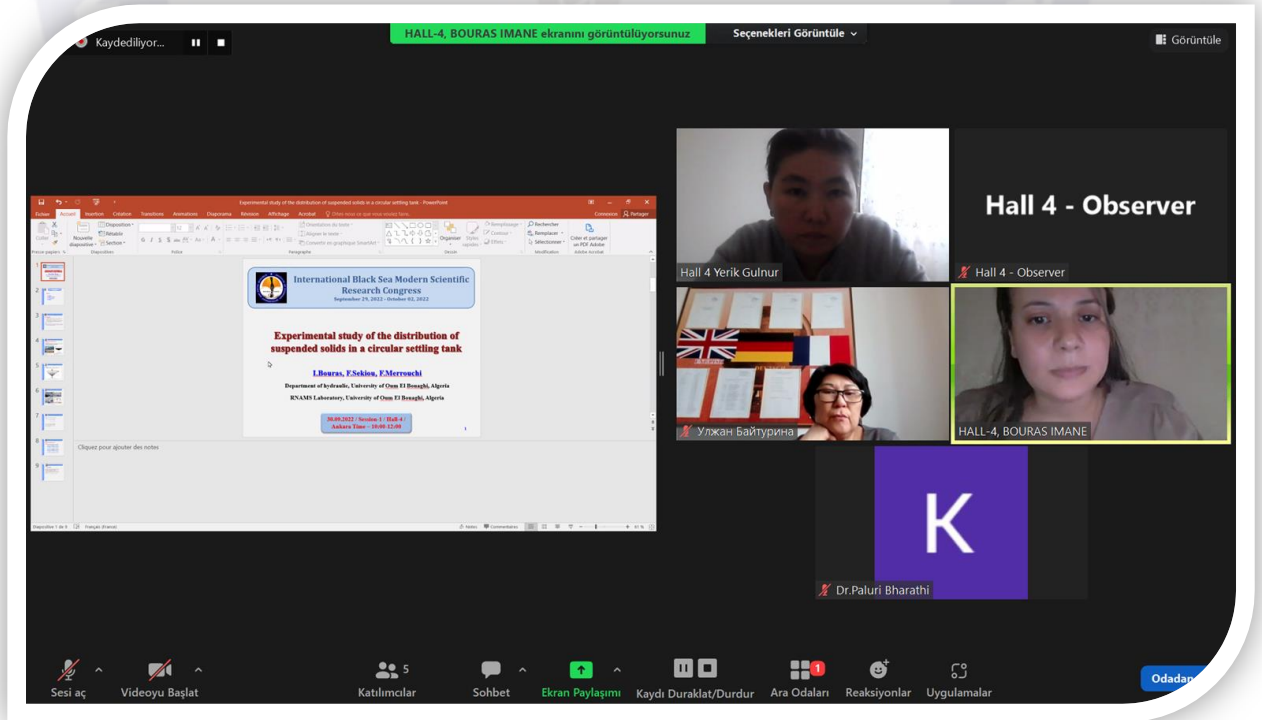
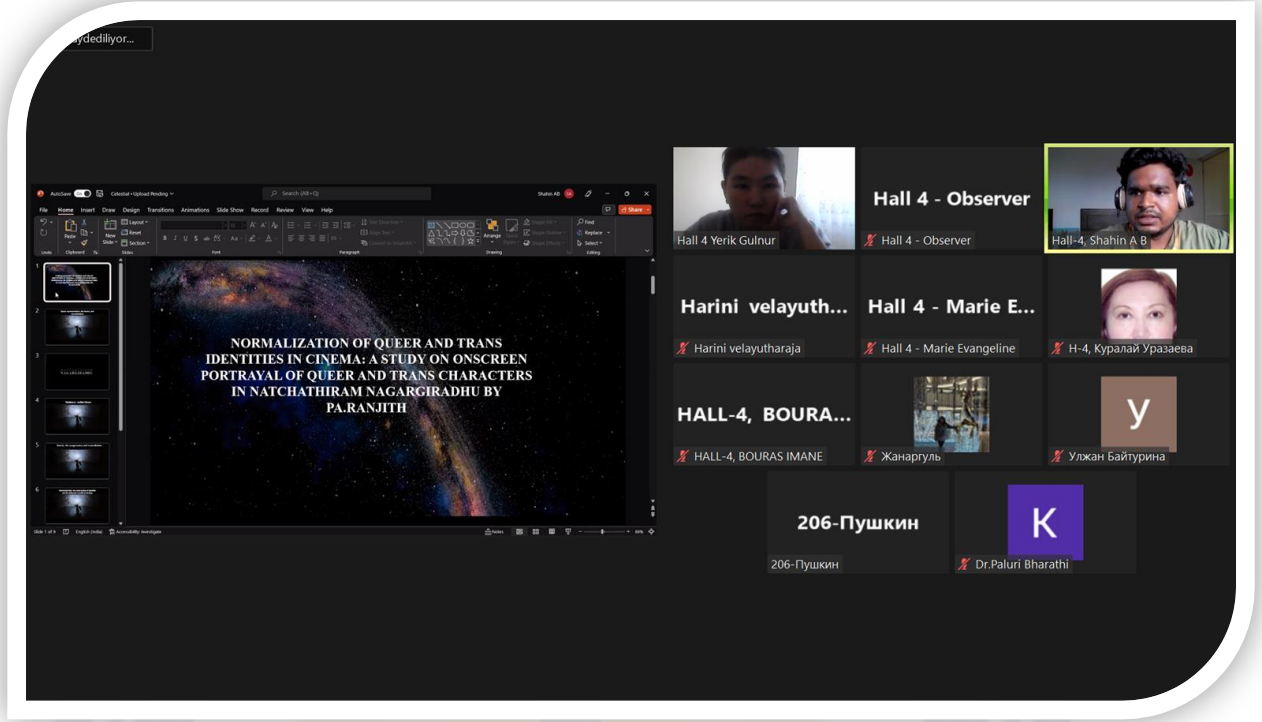


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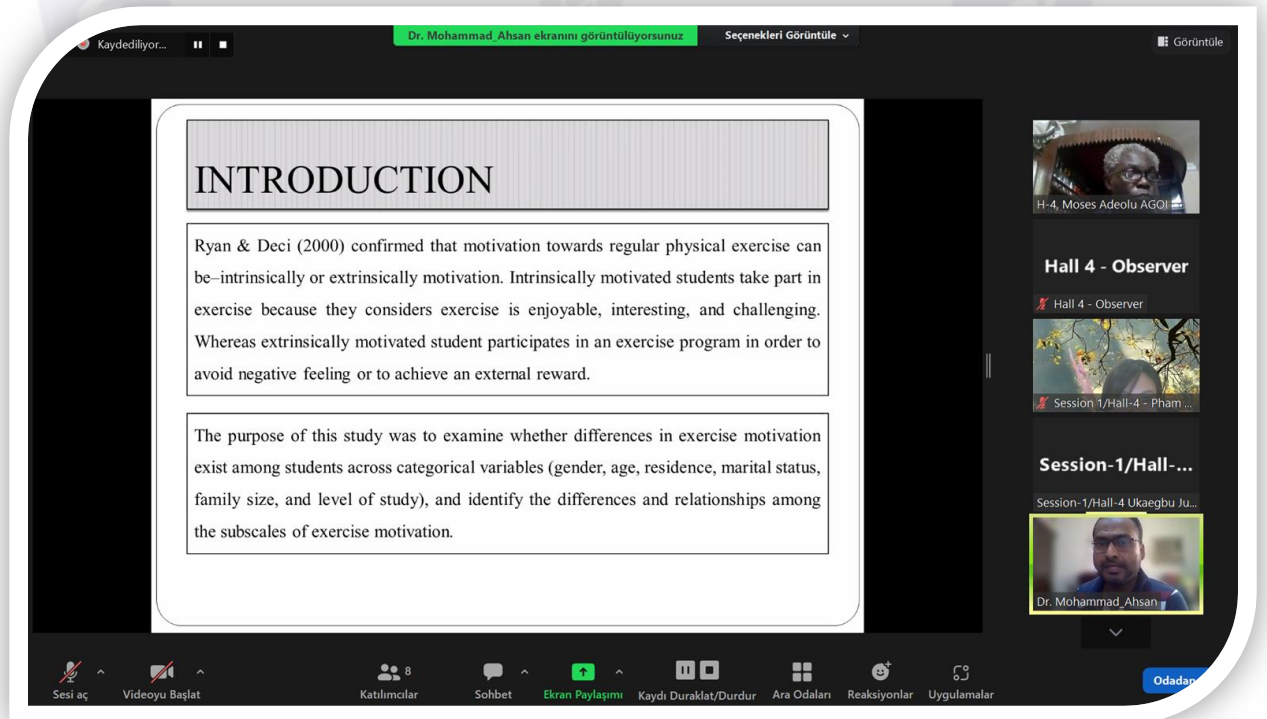
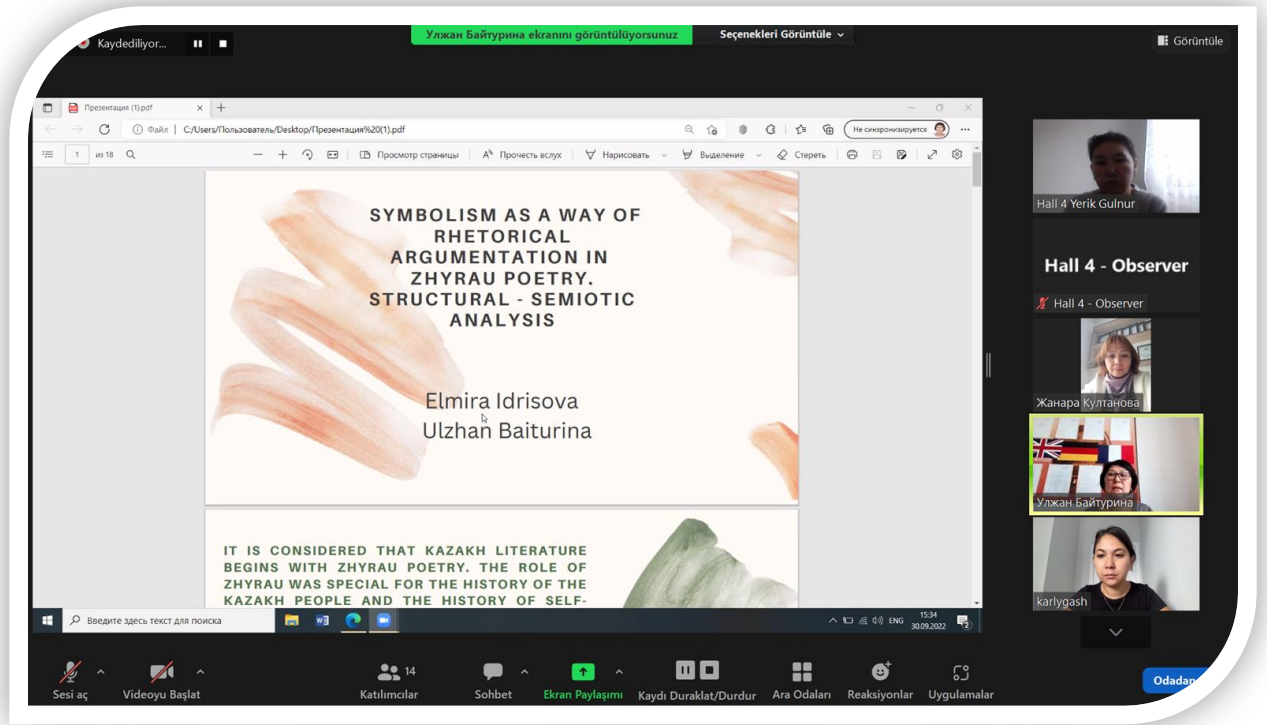


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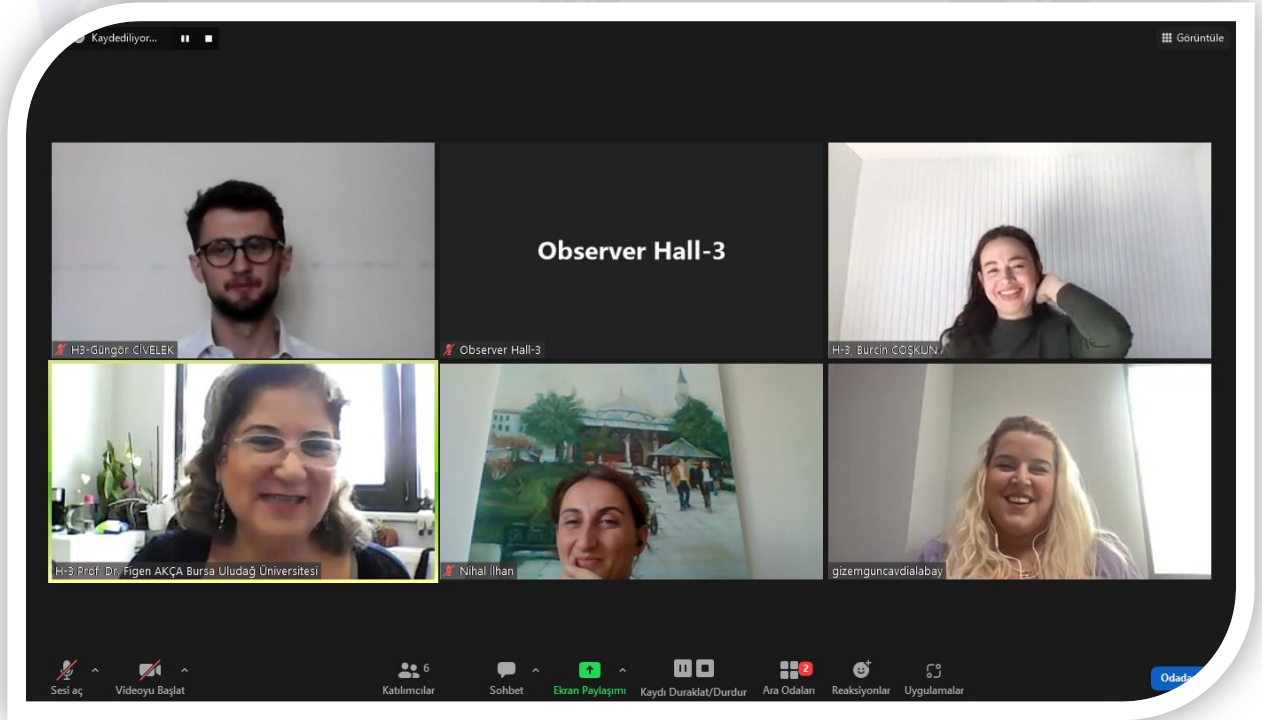
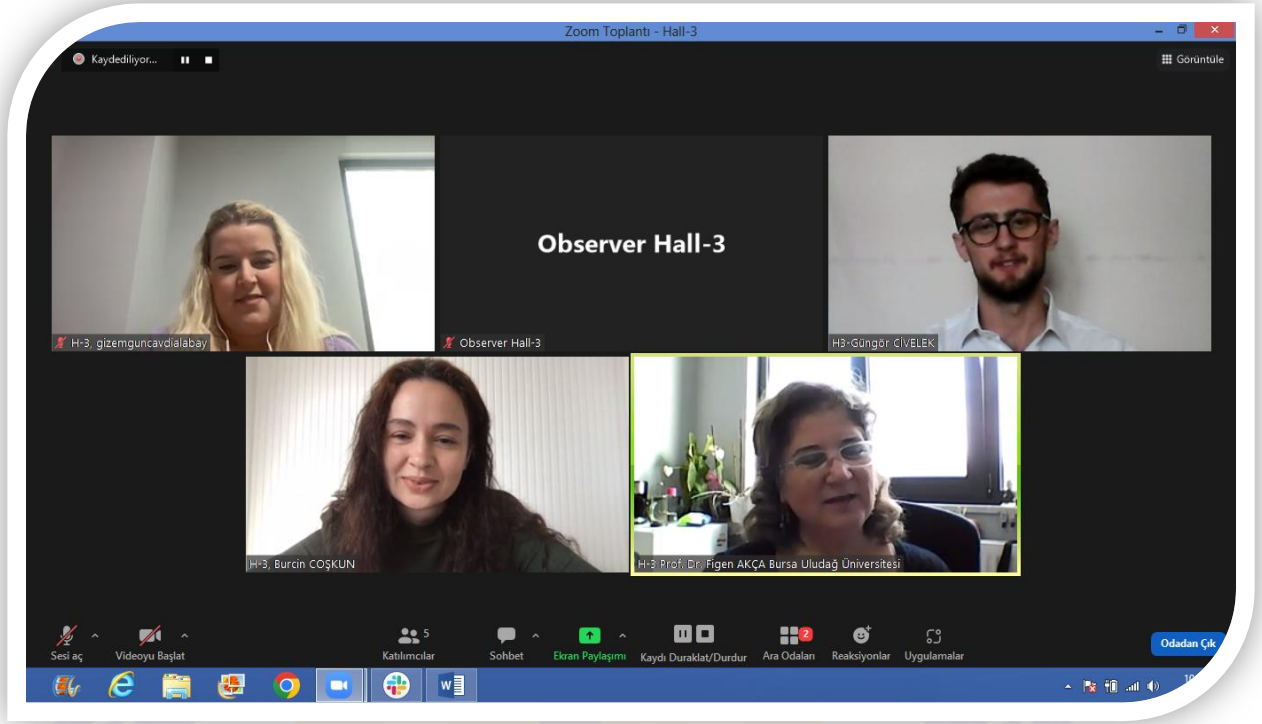


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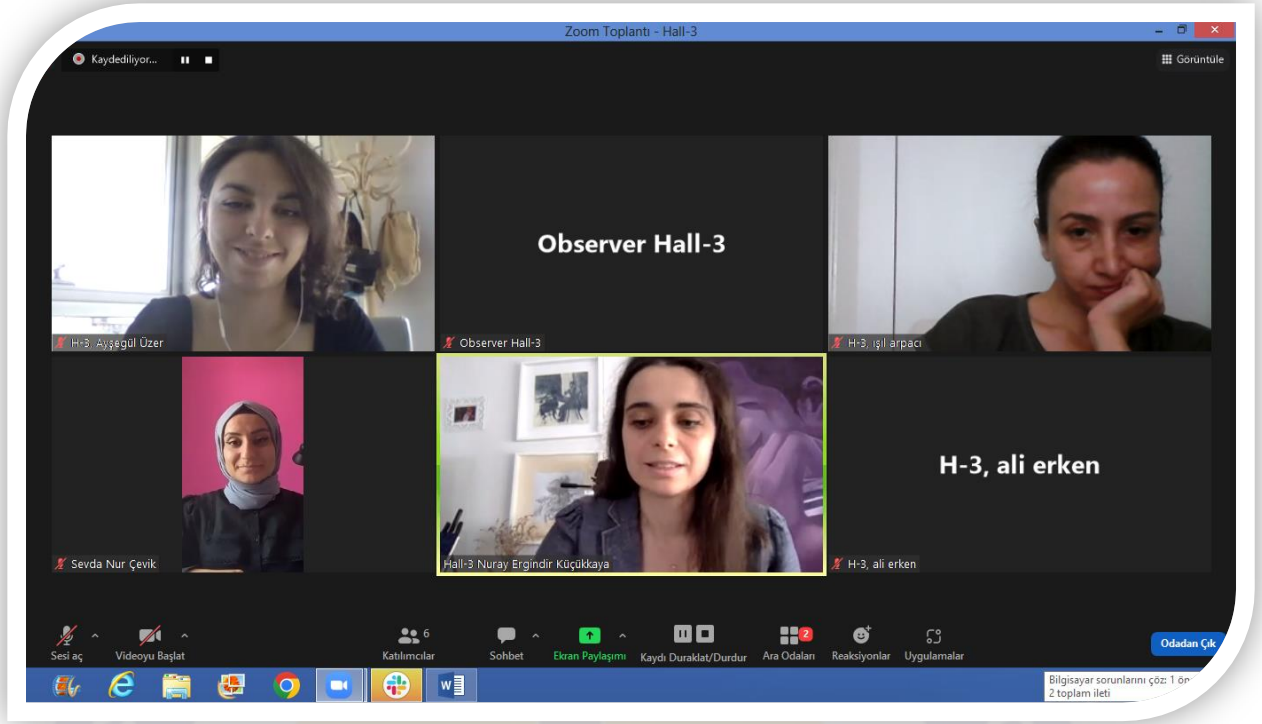


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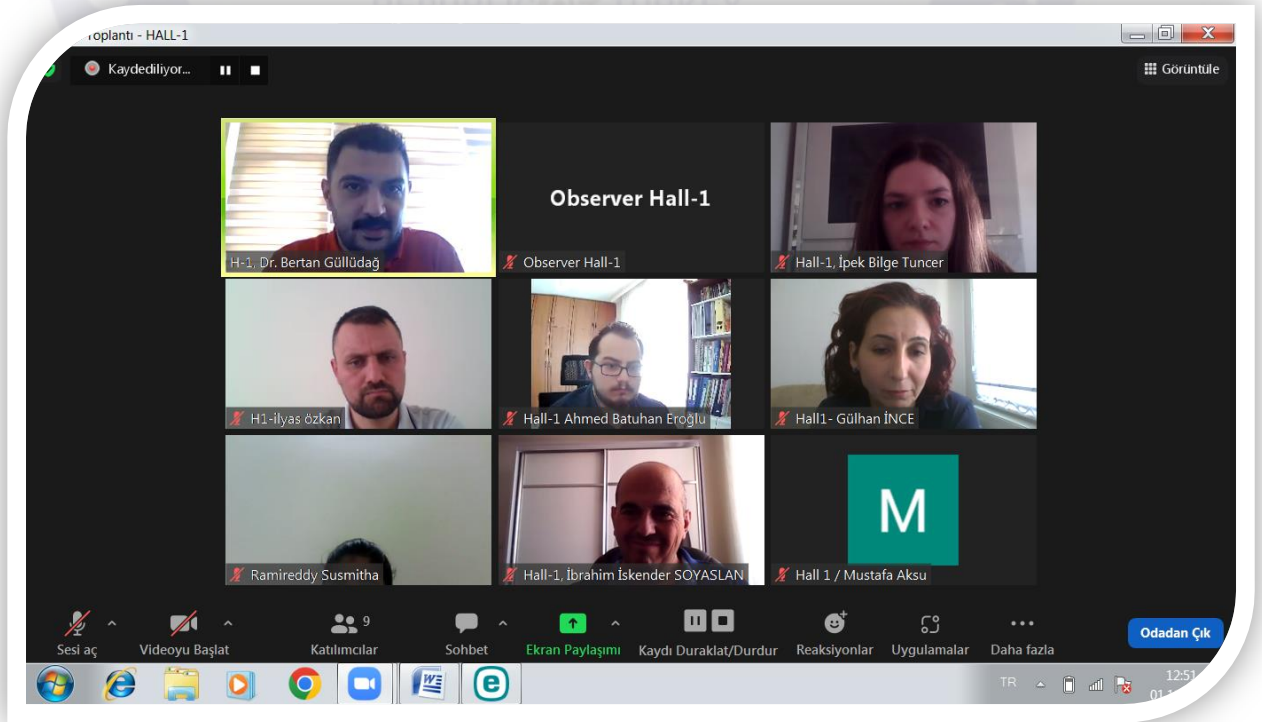
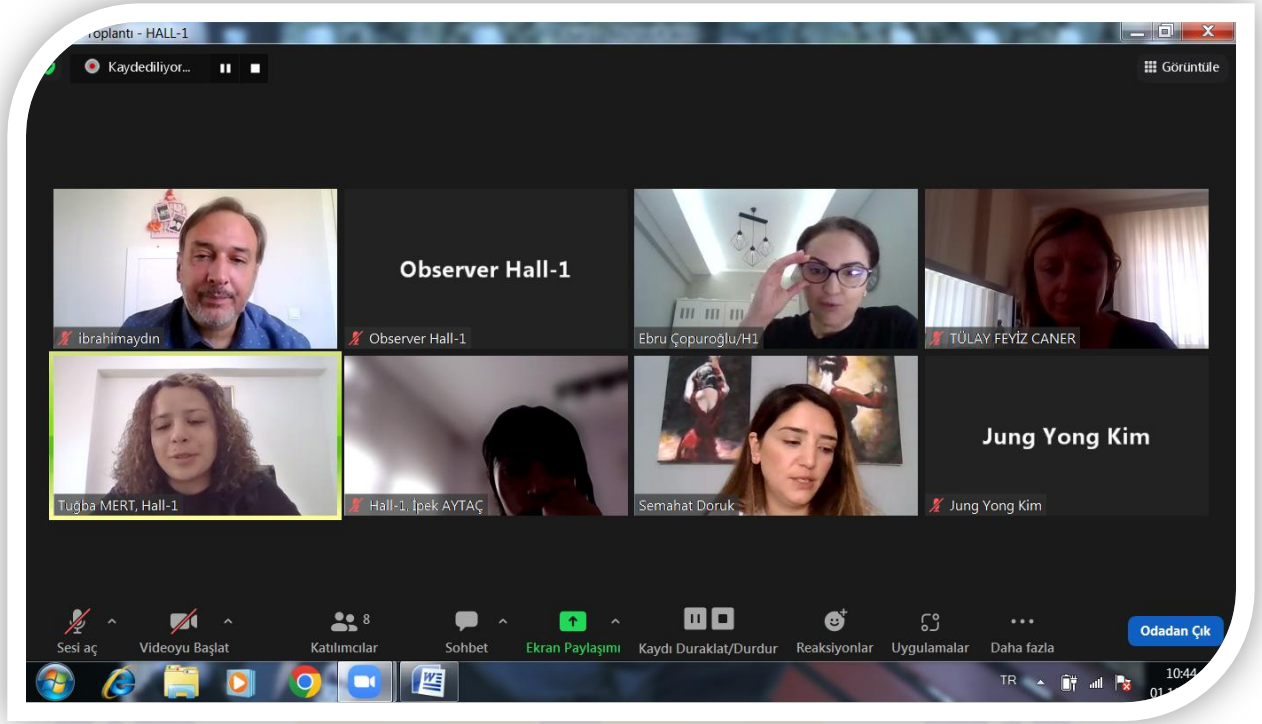


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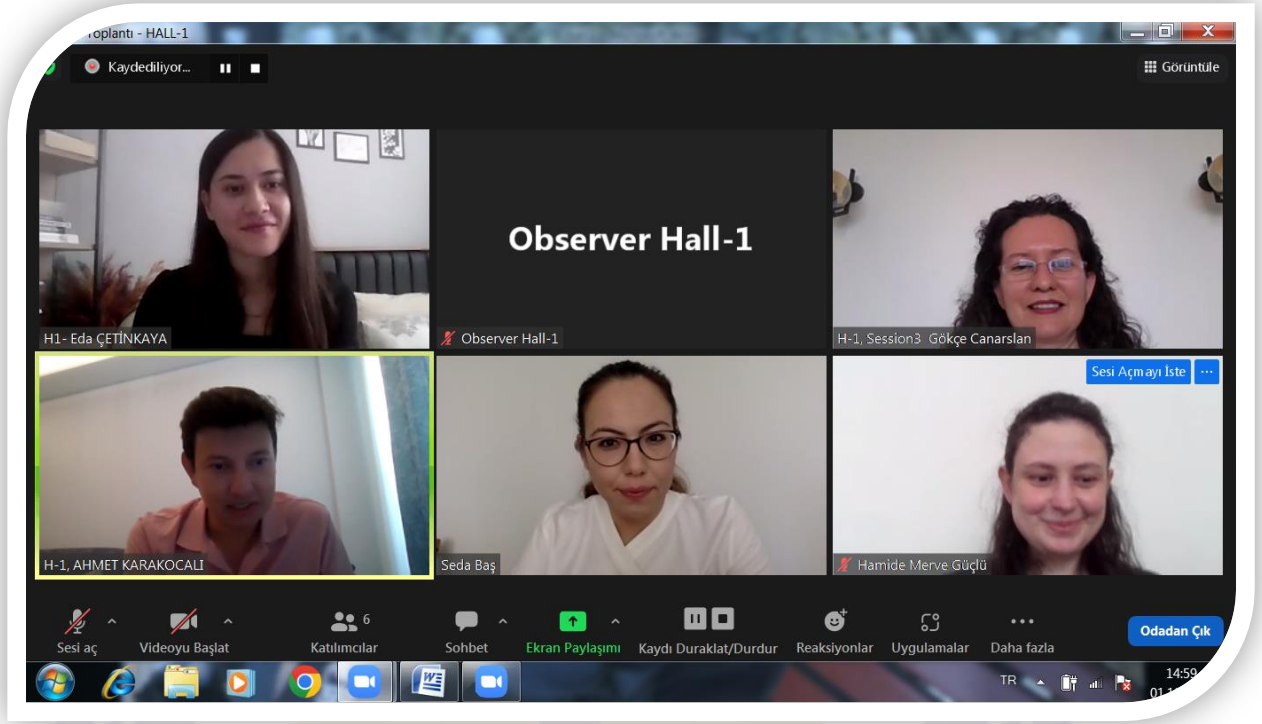


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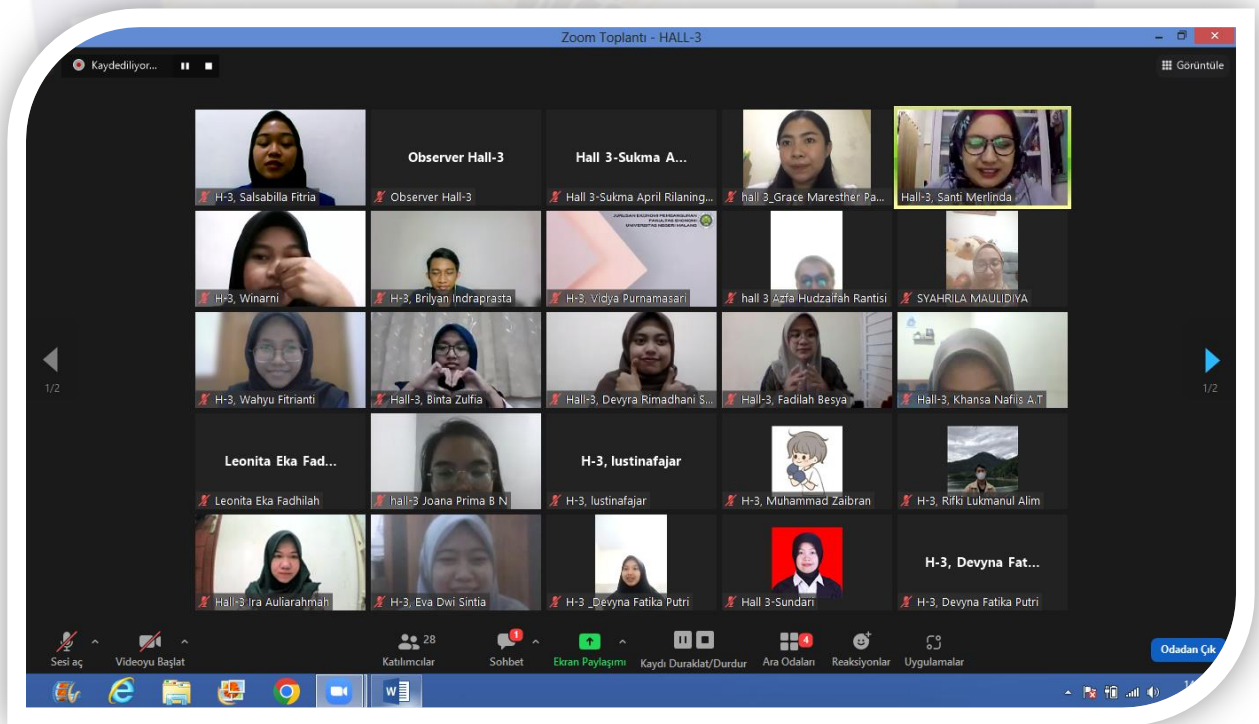
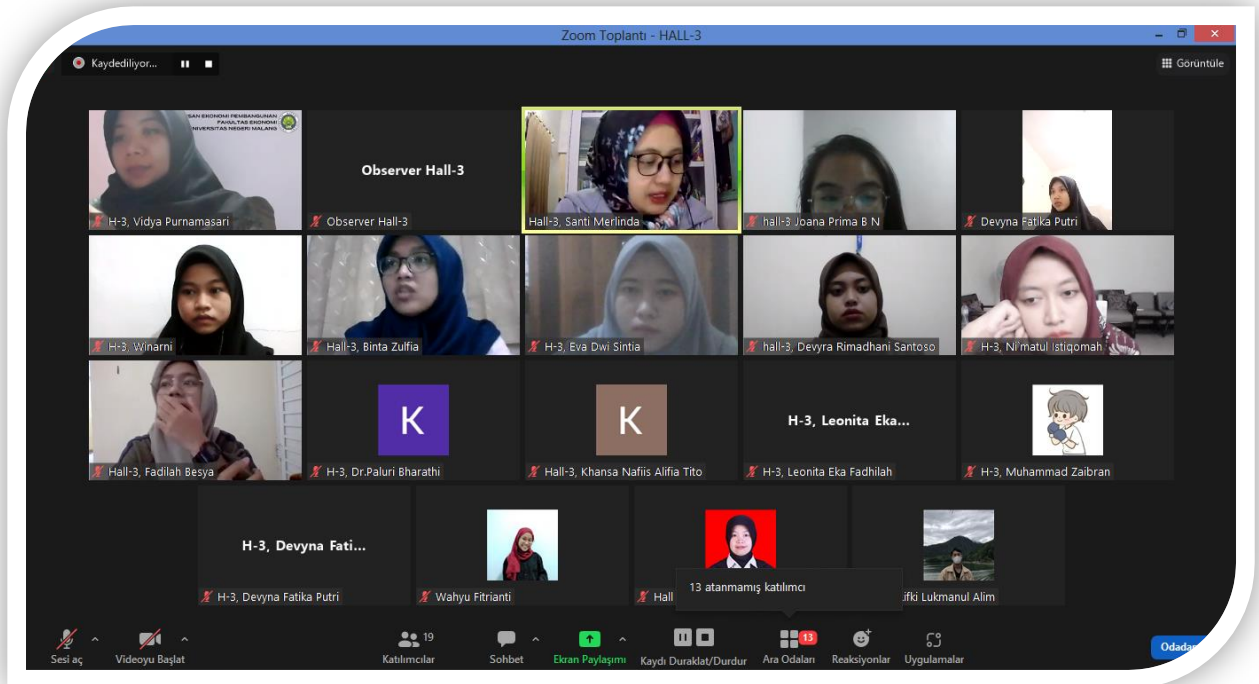


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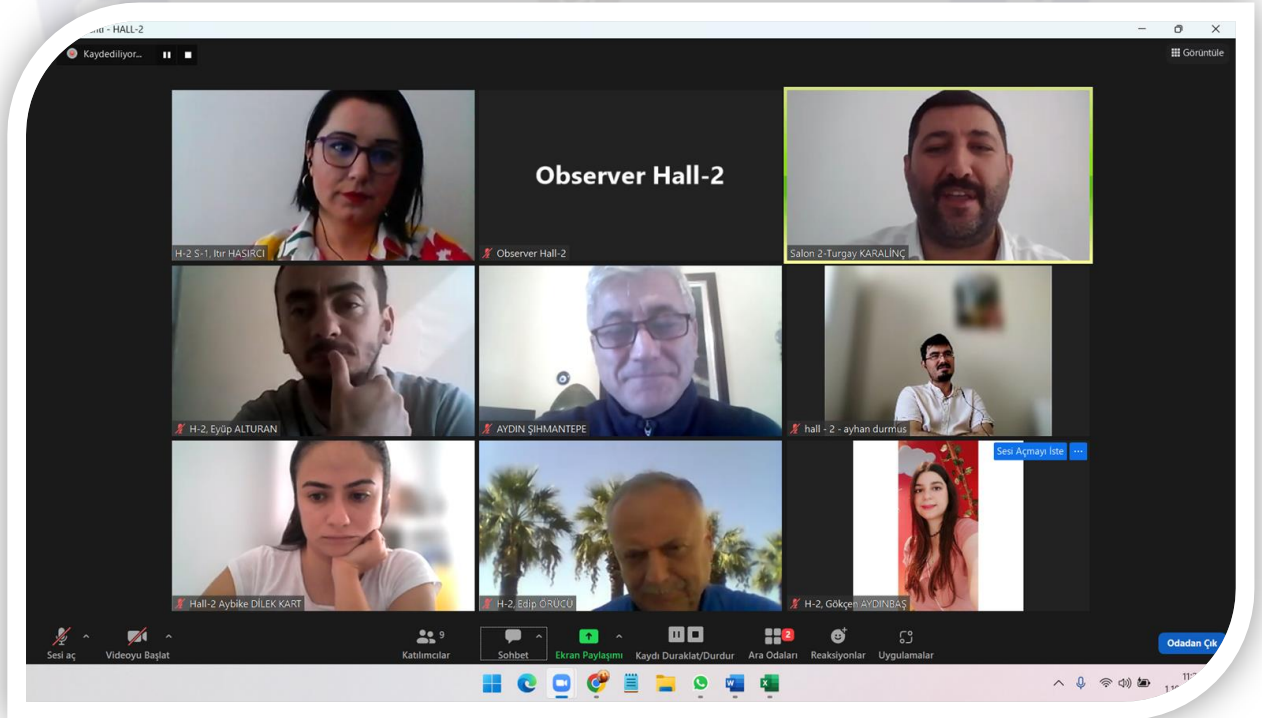


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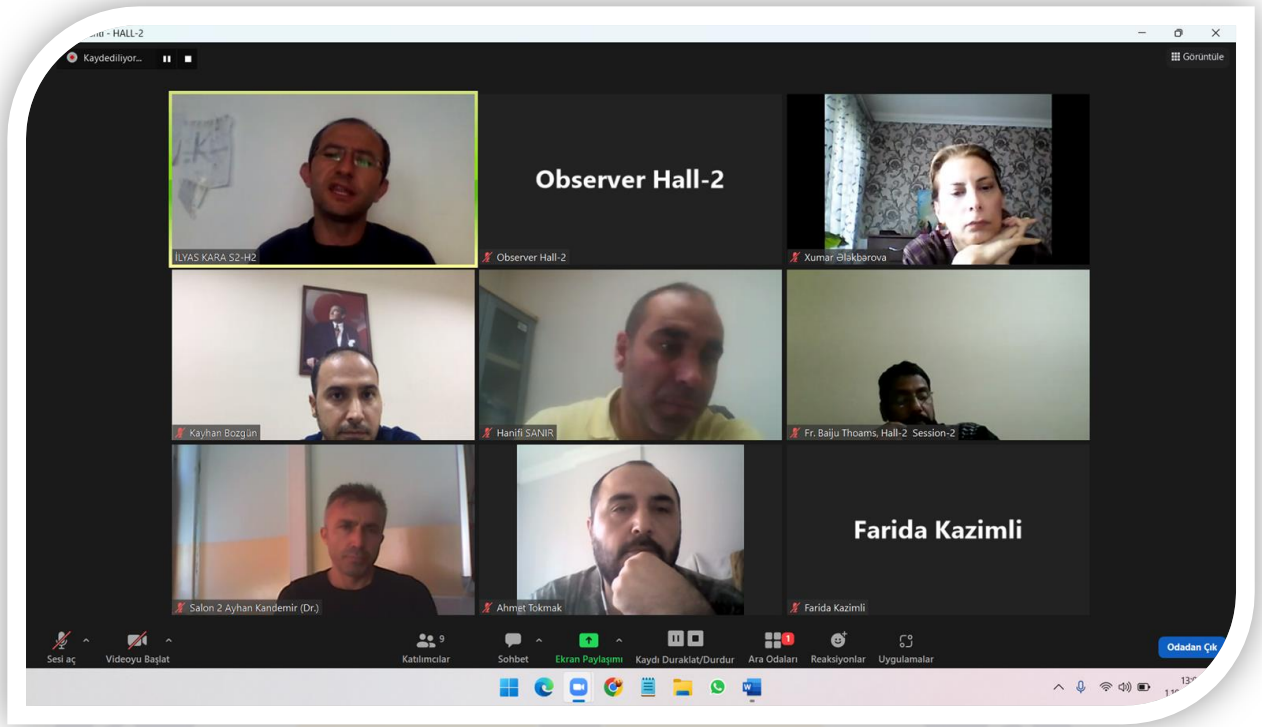


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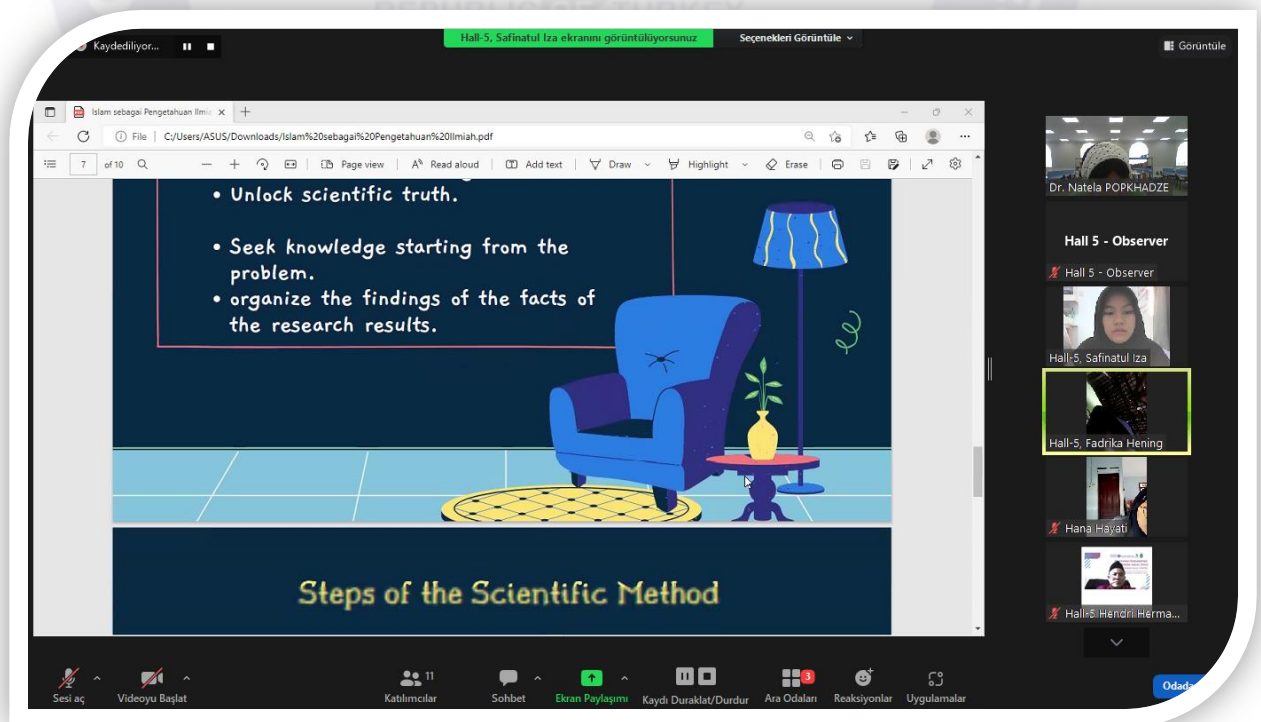
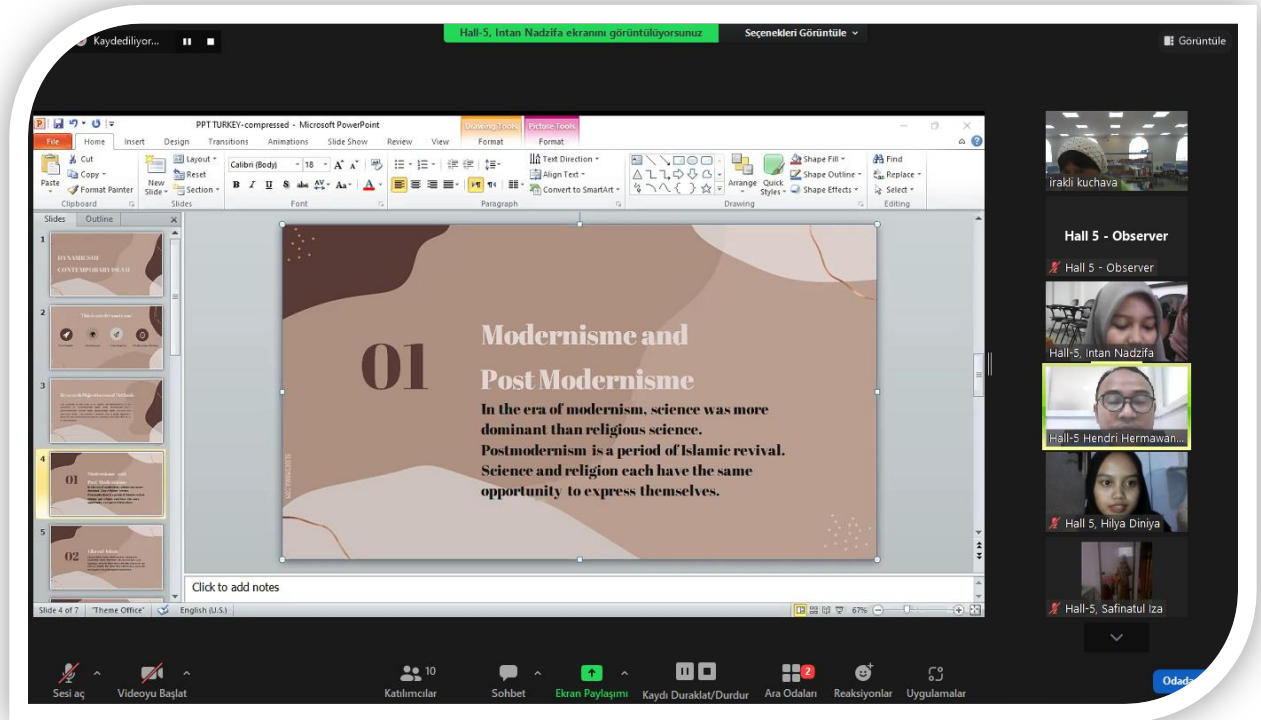


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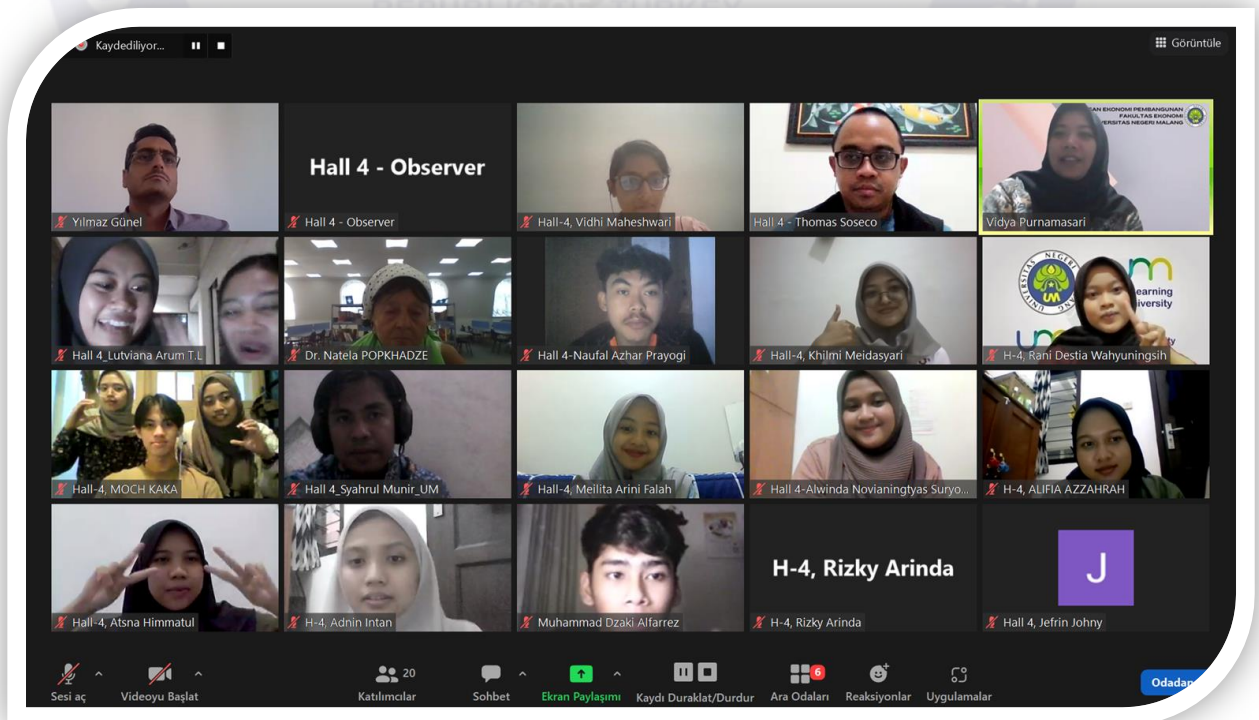
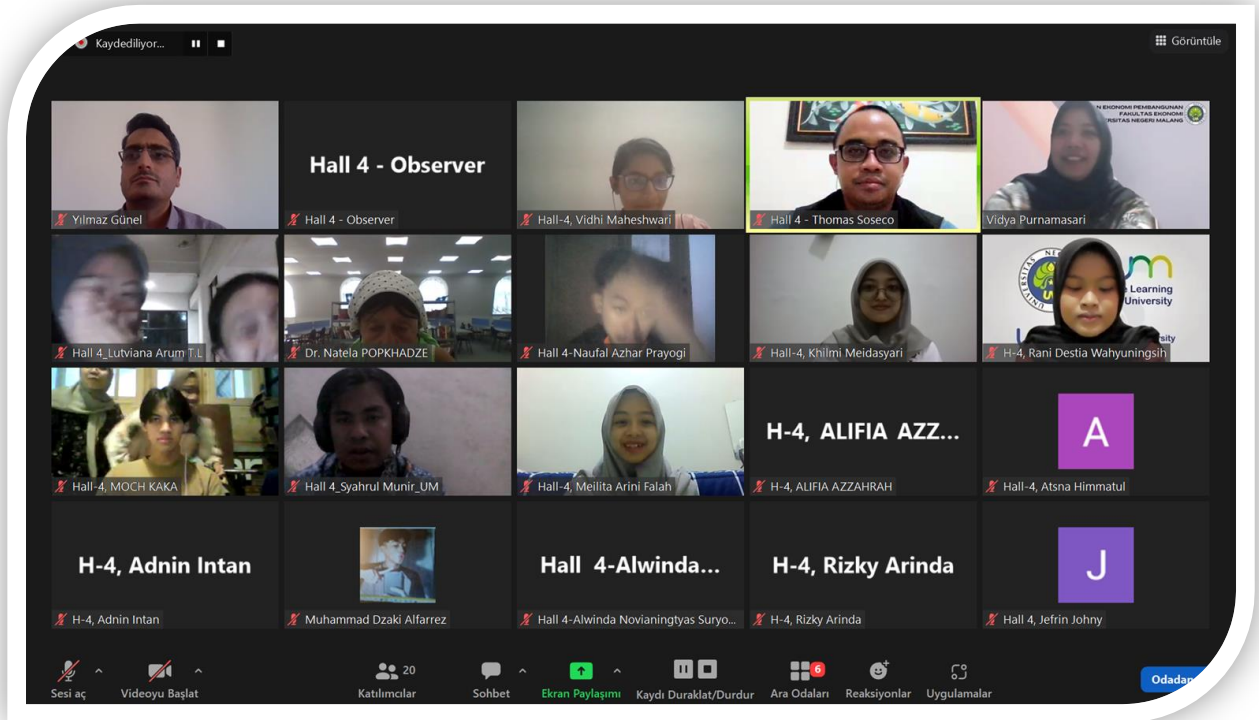
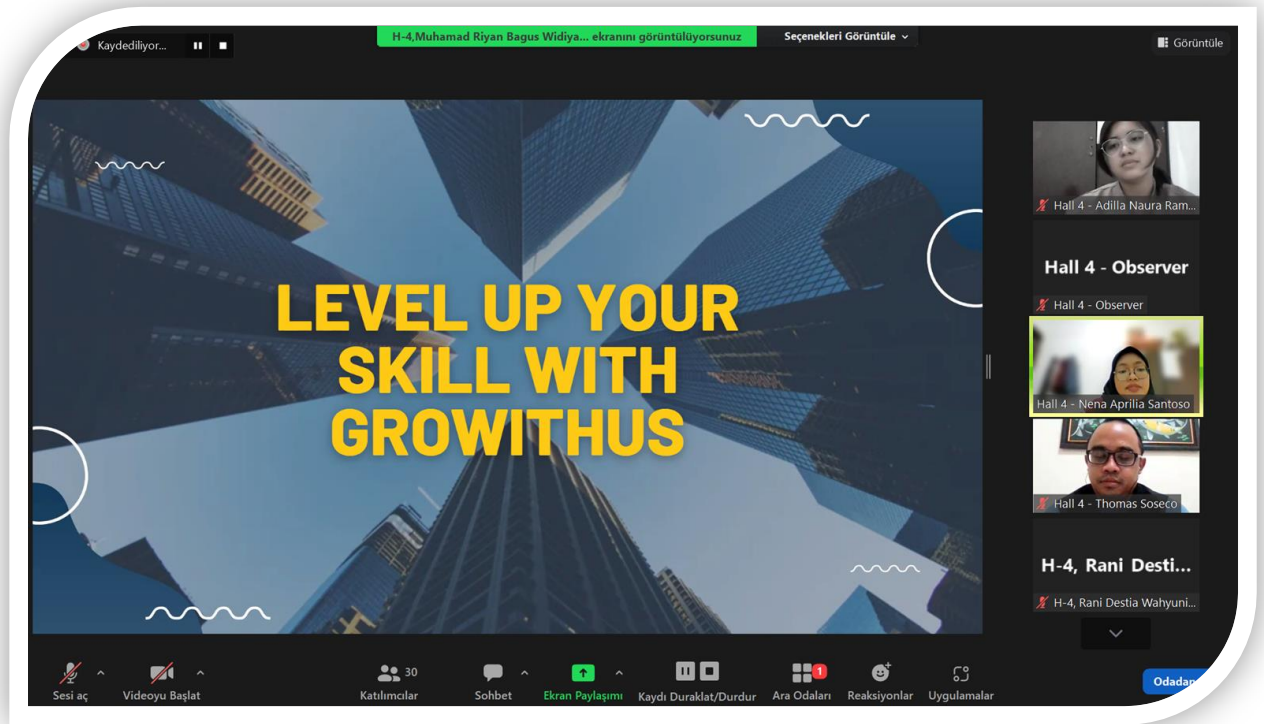


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International Black Sea Modern Scientific Research Congress

September 29, 2022 – October 02, 2022
Babillon Hotel, Rize / Türkiye



Congress Program

Zoom ID: 840 4344 7558
Passcode: 012345

Participant Countries: Türkiye, Pakistan, India, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Iran, UK, Georgia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Morocco, Romania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Ukraine, France, Moldova, Algeria, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Bangladesh, USA, Tunisia, Korea, Serbia

Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
- Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabiliyorsunuz.
- Zoom uygulaması ücretsizdir ve hesap oluşturmaya gerek yoktur.
- Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir.
- Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC'lerde çalışıyor.
- Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 5 dk öncesinde oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

Dikkat Edilmesi Gerekenler - TEKNİK BİLGİLER

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- Zoom'da ekran paylaşma özelliğini 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.

Important, Please Read Carefully

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- 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.

Zoom'a giriş yapmadan önce lütfen örnekteki gibi salon numaranızı, adınızı ve soyadınızı belirtiniz
Before you login to Zoom please indicate your hall number, name and surname

exp. Ethem KILIÇ

30.09.2022 / In Person / Ankara Time - 09⁰⁰:11³⁰



Babillon Hotel, Rize, Türkiye



Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kerem ÖZBEY

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Gülden KILIÇ Prof. Dr. İlkin YÜCEL ŞENGÜN	Ege University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL OF USING ANATOLIAN HAWTHORN AND NETTLE IN THE PRODUCTION OF KOMBUCHA BEVERAGE
Gökhan Gurur GÖKMEN Seda SARIYILDIZ Remzi CHOLAKOV Prof. Dr. Yekta GÖKSUNGUR Prof. Dr. Ayşe NALBANTSOY Prof. Dr. Duygu KIŞLA	Ege University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE PROBIOTIC PROPERTIES AND DETERMINATION OF THE OPTIMUM GROWTH CONDITIONS OF <i>Lactiplantibacillus plantarum</i> BG24 STRAIN ISOLATED FROM BOZA
Res. Assist. Halil İbrahim ÇAKIR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan İPEKOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Alpay BÜLBÜL Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihan BOZKURT	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (TÜRKİYE) Ordu University (TÜRKİYE) Aydın Adnan Menderes University (TÜRKİYE) Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF MMP3-1171 GENE VARIANT DISTRIBUTION IN CONTACT AND NON-CONTACT ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RUPTURE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet TATOĞLU	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (TÜRKİYE)	A REVIEW ON TEA CONSUMPTION HABITS AND CULTURES IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kerem ÖZBEY	Artvin Çoruh University (TÜRKİYE)	LOOKING AT BORDERS FROM THE MEDIA: THE PERCEPTION OF BORDERS IN THE MEDIA IN THE AXIS OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION, SMUGGLING AND BORDER SECURITY
Assist. Prof. Dr. İlknur BEYAZ ÖZBEY	Artvin Çoruh University (TÜRKİYE)	THE CITY AS A SPACE OF IDENTITY: IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES IN URBAN SPACE IN THE CASE OF THE BIRD FLIGHT SERIES
Adnan Cem KIRAL	Queen Mary University of (LONDON)	STOCK MARKET CRASH 2020 AT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND EXAMINATION BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY FRAMEWORK

30.09.2022 / Session-1 / Hall-1 / Ankara Time - 10⁰⁰:12⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 840 4344 7558 / Passcode: 012345



Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Güldenur ÇETİN

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Lect. Dr. Ethem KILIÇ Assist. Prof. Dr. Yunus BAYDAŞ	Bingöl University (TÜRKİYE) Siirt University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF GEOPOLITICAL RISK ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS: AN APPLICATION ON TURKEY
Doç Dr. Erol DEMİR Res. Assist. Dr. Abdurrahman TURSUN	Ankara University (TÜRKİYE)	NECESSITY OF REAL ESTATE MARKET ANALYSIS, CURRENT METHODS AND THE QUEST FOR NEW METHODS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Güldenur ÇETİN	İstanbul Ticaret University (TÜRKİYE)	ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF CO ₂ EMISSIONS PER CAPITA AND ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR TURKEY FOR THE PERIOD 1990-2020 WITH THE ARDL MODEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan TEMİZKAN	Karabük University (TÜRKİYE)	DETERMINING CONSUMERS' ELECTRIC CAR PREFERENCES WITH THE PROMETHEE METHOD
Dr. Ayça DOĞANER	İstanbul Ticaret Odası Meslek Komiteleri Müdürlüğü (TÜRKİYE)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH VARIABLES: THE CASE OF TURKIYE
Murat DEMİR Seyfettin ÜNAL	Dumlupınar University (TÜRKİYE)	BANKA KREDİ ÖDEMELERİ SORUNLU HALE GELMİŞ FİRMALARIN ALTMAN-Z MODELİ İLE ANALİZİ
Murat DEMİR Seyfettin ÜNAL	Dumlupınar University (TÜRKİYE)	FİRMALARDA FİNANSAL İSTİKRARSIZLIĞIN SPRINGATE, ZMIJEWSKI VE ALTMAN MODELLERİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRILMALI ANALİZİ
Assist. Prof. Rena Huseynova	Azerbaijan State University (AZERBAIJAN)	WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF METHODS AND MEANS OF APPLYING INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL TO PRODUCTION

30.09.2022 / Session-1 / Hall-2 / Ankara Time - 10⁰⁰:12⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 840 4344 7558 / Passcode: 012345



Head of Session: Prof. Dr. Murat HATİPOĞLU

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Res. Assist. Dr. Fulya YILMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Gamze D. TETİK Assist. Prof. Dr. Gizem CELEP	Uşak University (TÜRKİYE)	ABRASION RESISTANCE OF DENIM FABRICS FROM VIRGIN AND RECYCLED COTTON YARNS
Res. Assist. Dr. Fulya YILMAZ	Uşak University (TÜRKİYE)	TRANSITION OF BLUE DENIM TO GREEN DENIM IN SUSTAINABILITY PERSPECTIVE
Deniz İzlen ÇİFÇİ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	OPTIMIZATION OF THE TREATMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY WASTEWATER BY UV/S ₂ O ₈ OXIDATION WITH CENTRAL COMPOSITE DESIGN
Deniz İzlen ÇİFÇİ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	METHYLENE BLUE DYE REMOVAL BY Ag/Fe-TEA WASTE PREPARED BY THE GREEN SYNTHESIS METHOD
Prof. Dr. Murat HATİPOĞLU Lect. Hakkı BABALIK Lect. Dr. Evrim ÇOBAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan ÇİL Lect. Dr. Hilmi GÜNEY	Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE) Adnan Menderes University(TÜRKİYE) Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (TÜRKİYE) Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE) Niğde Ömer Halis Demir University (TÜRKİYE)	THE IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY OF MODERN AND ANCIENT GEMOLOGY IN SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION FOR TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Murat HATİPOĞLU Lect. Dr. Evrim ÇOBAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan ÇİL Lect. Hakkı BABALIK Lect. Dr. Hilmi GÜNEY	Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE) Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (TÜRKİYE) Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE) Adnan Menderes University (TÜRKİYE) Niğde Ömer Halis Demir University (TÜRKİYE)	GEM QUALITY CORUNDUM (Al ₂ O ₃) MINERAL (BLUE SAPPHIRE) DEPOSIT FROM TURKEY; THEIR FORMATIONS ANG GEMOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Dr. Natela Borisovna POPKHADZE	Head of Scholarly Information Center at Phassis Academy in Tbilisi in Georgia/Sakartveo/ (GEORGIA)	INNOVATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN BATUMI REGION IN SAKARTVELO//GURCISTAN//GEORGIA REPUBLIC
Renu Kundu Dr. Ritwij Bhowmik	Indian Institute of Technology,Kanpur, (INDIA)	AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF INDIAN HANDICRAFT USER INTERFACES
Alexander Sanjaya Agus Setiawan Christine Wulandari Rahmat Safe'i Bainah Sari Dewi Prof. Dr. Zainal Abidin	Magister Study Program of Environmental Science, University of Lampung (INDONESIA)	THE STUDY ECOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF THE PETENGORAN MANGROVE FOREST FOR ECOTOURISM IN PESAWARAN REGENCY, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

30.09.2022 / Session-1 / Hall-3 / Ankara Time - 10⁰⁰:12⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 840 4344 7558 / Passcode: 012345



Head of Session: Prof. Dr. Figen AKÇA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ekrem AKBUGA Fatmanur GÖRÜR Güngör CİVELEK Nihal İLHAN Mehmet Can MET Ayşe AVCI KIRKESER	Giresun University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF SPORTS PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN CANKIRI, GİRESUN, ORDU AND SAMSUN PROVINCES
Prof. Dr. Figen AKÇA Dr. Gizem Günçavdı ALBAY	Bursa Uludağ University (TÜRKİYE)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTERNAL AUDITING AS A WAY TO PREVENT PEER BULLYING
Dr. Gizem Günçavdı ALBAY Prof. Dr. Figen AKÇA	Bursa Uludağ University (TÜRKİYE)	A RESEARCH ON TEACHERS' EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY; AKSARAY EXAMPLE
Res. Assist. Dr. Burçin COŞKUN	Trakya University (TÜRKİYE)	THE MULTI-LEVEL EFFECTS OF SOME STUDENT, CLASS, AND SCHOOL VARIABLES ON TURKISH STUDENTS' 8TH GRADE MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT IN TIMSS 2019
Res. Assist. Dr. Burçin COŞKUN	Trakya University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS ON TIMSS 2019 FIFTH GRADE MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT WHEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IS CONTROLLED AT THE STUDENT AND SCHOOL LEVELS

30.09.2022 / Session-1 / Hall-4 / Ankara Time - 10⁰⁰:12⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 840 4344 7558 / Passcode: 012345



Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naseem AKHTER

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naseem AKHTER	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University (PAKISTAN)	ANALYTICAL STUDY REGARDING NON-TRADITIONAL MARRIAGES IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY UNDER ISLAMIC TEACHINGS
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos (NIGERIA)	ASSESSING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF E-LEARNING IN EDUCATION: IMPLICATION ON SCHOOL MANAGEMENT
Mba, Paul Torly Ukaegbu, Jude Ukanwanne Ekwueme, Maureen Chika	Federal College of Education (Technical) Asaba, (NIGERIA)	FOREIGN EXCHANGE DYNAMICS AND MANUFACTURING PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA
Phạm Thu Hằng Nguyễn Trung Hiếu	Vietnam National University, Hanoi, (VIETNAM)	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARDS E-LEARNING
Mohammad Ahsan Arif Mohammad Syed Khurram Nisar Syed Khurram Nisar	Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Dammam, (SAUDI ARABIA) Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, (INDIA) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India, (INDIA) Shri Ram College, Muzaffarnagar, (INDIA)	AN ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS'; LEVELS OF EXERCISE MOTIVATION AND ITS DETERMINANTS
A. Hachmi A. El Moussaouy R. Essaadaoui	University Mohamed, (MOROCCO)	A LEARNING ENVIRONMENT BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY AND SOCIAL INTERACTION TO HELP CLASSROOM PRACTICES IMPROVE STUDENTS' MOTIVATION TO LEARN SCIENCE
PhD Student I.Bouras Dr F. Sekiou Dr F.Merrouchi	University of Oum El Bouaghi, (ALGERIA) Mohamed Khider University, (ALGERIA)	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPENDED SOLIDS IN A CIRCULAR SETTLING TANK
Hassan Aliyu	Sokoto State University, (NIGERIA)	IMPLEMENTING FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT IN CHEMISTRY EDUCATION CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION USING KAHOOT! ONLINE RESOURCES
Moses Adeolu AGOI Solomon Abraham UKPANAHA	Lagos State University of Education, (NIGERIA)	DIGITAL PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY: THE DERIVATIVE DIGITALIZATION FOR OUR MODERN DAY

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Head of Session: Assist. Prof. K.R.PADMA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. K.R.PADMA K.R.Don	Women's University (INDIA) Bharath University (INDIA)	INVESTIGATION OF THE HARMFUL EFFECTS AND POTENTIAL MEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF INVASIVE TITHONIA DIVERSIFOLIA
Assist. Prof. Najim A. Yassin Assist. Lect. Noor M. Qadri Oumeri	Duhok University (IRAQ) University of Zakho (IRAQ)	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MICROBIAL ETIOLOGY AND ANTIBIOGRAMS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ.
Assist. Prof. K.R.PADMA K.R.Don	Women's University (INDIA) Bharath University (INDIA)	RARE AND ENDEMIC MEDICINAL PLANTS OF ARISTOLOCHIA GENUS WITH WEALTHY BIOACTIVE CHEMICALS AND PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS: AN UPDATE
Fatima En-nahli Soukayna Baammi Halima Hajji Marwa Alaqrbeh Abdellah El aissouq Tahar Lakhli Mohammed Bouachrine	Moulay Ismail University, (MOROCCO) EST Khenifra, Sultan Moulay Sliman University, (MOROCCO) Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, (MOROCCO) National Agricultural Research Center, (MOROCCO) Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, (MOROCCO)	STRUCTURE-BASED VIRTUAL SCREENING AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS OF NATURAL COMPOUNDS TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL MALARIA THERAPEUTICS
Banul X.	Tiraspol State University, (MOLDOVA)	RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS BETWEEN A MEDICAL WORKER AND A PATIENT AND METHODS FOR THEIR OPTIMIZATION
Sushmita Thokchom Guntamukkala Sekhar Sushila Longjam	Assam Agricultural University, (INDIA) Centurion University of Technology and Management, (INDIA) Mayai Lambi College, (INDIA)	ENGINEERED NANOPARTICLES IN PLANT INNATE IMMUNE RESPONSES

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Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan TETİK

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ebubekir KAYA	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University (TÜRKİYE)	TRAINING OF NEURAL NETWORK BY USING ABC ALGORITHM, PSO AND FPA FOR PREDICTION OF GOLD PRICE
M. Fatih ÇAKMAKÇI Prof. Dr. Ramazan ÇAKMAKÇI	Akdeniz University (TÜRKİYE) Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (TÜRKİYE)	USE OF MACHINE LEARNING AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan TETİK	Uşak University (TÜRKİYE)	METAMATERIAL ABSORBER DESIGN BASED WITH LUMPED ELEMENTS FOR MICROWAVE ENERGY HARVESTING
Ali Umar Ahmad Jagan Jeevan Jeevan, Siti Marsila Mhd Ruslan	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, (MALAYSIA)	DETERMINANT FACTORS OF NIGERIA'S TRANSPORT ENVIRONMENTAL KUZNETS: EVIDENCE FROM DYNAMIC ARDL TECHNIQUES
Aman Mishra Dr. Rahul Desai Prof. Gajanan Walunjkar	Alumni, Army Institute of Technology, Pune, (INDIA)	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF ROUTING PROTOCOLS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE- LESS NETWORKS
Deepanjali Mishra Smriti Panda	KSOH, KIIT, VIT Bhopal (INDIA)	ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON MENTAL HEALTH
Ouzayr RABHI Ibtissam ARRASSEN	Mohammed First University, (MOROCCO)	MODEL-TO-MODEL AUTOMATIC TRANSFORMATION IN APPROACH BY MODELING TO GENERATE A CONVERSION FUNNEL FROM UML
Prof. Dr. Marija Radmilović-Radjenović Dr. Nikola Bošković Prof. Dr. Branislav Radjenović	University of Belgrade, (SERBIA)	APPLICATION OF TWO-ANTENNA CONFIGURATIONS FOR MICROWAVE TISSUE ABLATION

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Head of Session: Assos. Prof. Nazile Abdullazade

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Sümeyye BERBEROĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeki EDİS	Van Yüzüncüyıl University (TÜRKİYE)	A REFLECTION OF RACISM IN A RAISIN IN THE SUN AND A DIFFERENT DRUMMER
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan GÜL	National Defense University (TÜRKİYE)	HEART OF DARKNESS BETWEEN HOMO DUPLEX AND ID-EGO AND SUPEREGO
Fatma İNAN BALKAYA	Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE)	AN ECOFEMINIST READING OF SHAKESPEARE'S AS YOU LIKE IT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdalbaki DENİZ	Şırnak University (TÜRKİYE)	URBANIZATION, CIVILIZATION AND THE PROPHET'S ILLITERATE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdalbaki DENİZ	Şırnak University (TÜRKİYE)	THE DIVINE MESSAGE AND THE LANGUAGE ELEMENT
Nursu Nida KARA	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University (TÜRKİYE)	ANALYSIS OF KHAKASSIAN EPIC ÖCEN BEG IN TERMS OF COMMON MOTIFS IN TURKISH EPIC
Assos. Prof. Nazile Abdullazade Ayten Heybatova	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (AZERBAIJAN)	INTERPRETATION ACTIVITY OF KHAṬİB TABRİZİ

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Head of Session: Dr. Nuray ERGİNDİR KÜÇÜKKAYA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Sevda Nur ÇEVİK	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University (TÜRKİYE)	AHMET HAMDİ TANPINAR IN THE HISTORY OF TURKISH POLITICAL THOUGHT
Dr. Nuray ERGİNDİR KÜÇÜKKAYA	-	EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC OPINIONS ON THE INTELLIGIBILITY OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY LOGOS
Dr. Nuray ERGİNDİR KÜÇÜKKAYA	-	EXAMINING THE ROLE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POSTERS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST ADDICTION IN RAISING AWARENESS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Işıl ARPACI	İnönü University (TÜRKİYE)	POLITICAL OPPOSITION OF RELIGION IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali ERKEN	Marmara University (TÜRKİYE)	ROCKEFELLER VAKFI, TÜRKİYE'DE TARIMSAL KALKINMA VE TOPRAKSU
Ayşegül ÜZER	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (TÜRKİYE)	TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA'S NATONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY: A QUEST FOR HEGEMONY?
Vorya Shabrandi	Knowledge of Master of International Relations University of Guilan (IRANIAN)	THE IMPORTANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN'S FULL AND PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP IN SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION
Dr. Yevheniya HORIUNOVA	V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University (UKRANIA)	CRIMEA IN THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

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Head of Session: Prof. Kuralay URAZAYEVA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prof. Kuralay URAZAYEVA Prof. Sholpan ZHARKYNBEKOVA Karlygash ABYLKHASOVA	Gumilyov Eurasian National University Astana (KAZAKHSTAN) Quantum Stem School, Nur-Sultan Astana (KAZAKHSTAN)	THE CONCEPT OF KAZAKH RHETORIC. METHODOLOGY AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS
Gulnur YERİK Karlygash ABYLKHASOVA	Gumilyov Eurasian National University Astana (KAZAKHSTAN) Quantum Stem School, Nur-Sultan Astana (KAZAKHSTAN)	THE RHETORIC OF KAZAKH BIYS. THE MODALITY OF BELIEF, OPINION, UNDERSTANDING AS THE DENOMINATOR OF A SINGLE PERCEPTION OF SPEECH
Karlygash ABYLKHASOVA Gulnar SHOMANOVA	Quantum Stem School, Nur-Sultan Astana (KAZAKHSTAN) Pavlodar State Pedagogical University, Pavlodar, (KAZAKHSTAN)	SYMBOLISM AS A WAY OF RHETORICAL ARGUMENTATION IN ZHYRAU POETRY. STRUCTURAL-SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS
Elmira Idrisova Ulzhan Baiturina	K. Zhubanov University Aktobe, (KAZAKHSTAN) Gumilev Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan (Astana), (KAZAKHSTAN)	SYMBOLISM AS A WAY OF RHETORICAL ARGUMENTATION IN ZHYRAU POETRY. STRUCTURAL-SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS
Dr. H. Marie Evangeline	Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, (INDIA)	A COMPARATIVE PSYCHOANALYSIS OF IAGO IN OTHELLO AND SAGUNI IN MAHABHARATA
Shahin AB	Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur. (INDIA)	NORMALIZATION OF QUEER AND TRANS IDENTITIES IN CINEMA: A STUDY ON ONSCREEN PORTRAYAL OF QUEER AND TRANS CHARACTERS IN NATCHATHIRAM NAGARGIRADHU BY P.A.RANJITH
Harini Velayutharaja Assist. Prof. Dr. Sonu Joseph	Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur. (INDIA)	A STUDY OF EASTERINE KIRE'S SON OF THE THUNDERCLOUD: THE ROLE OF MYSTICAL STORYTELLERS IN STORYING THE LIFE FROM NATURE PRESENTED IN NAGA LITERATURE
Joseph Onyema Ahaotu, PhD	University of Port Harcourt Port Harcourt, (NIGERIA)	SEXISM AND LEXICAL CHOICE: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS IMPACT ON KINSHIP TERMS IN ENGLISH
N D Kaneshka Assoc. Prof. Dr. R Kannan	Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur. (INDIA)	MARGINILISATION OF MALE CHARACTERS: A MENINISM PERSPECTIVE IN KIRAN NAGARKAR'S JASODA
Tahseen Islam Shomi	Bangladeshi University Students (BANGLADESHI)	TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING APPROACH HELPS TO DEVELOP SPEAKING SKILLS OF

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Head of Session: Assist. Prof. DHILEEPAN JADEJA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
VIGNESH K ARUNKUMAR R SOUNDHARYA K	Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, (INDIA) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (INDIA)	MYCOTOXINS AND ITS MANAGEMENT
Assist. Prof. DHILEEPAN JADEJA SOUNDARYA K VIGNESH K	Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, (INDIA) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (INDIA)	APPLICATIONS OF RNA INTERFERENCE (RNAi) TECHNOLOGY IN PLANT DISEASE MANAGEMENT
Ajibero, Kayode Olayemi Adesogan, Sunday Olufemi Sasanya, Blessing Funmbi	University of Ibadan, Ibadan, (NIGERIA) University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt, (NIGERIA)	CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND REMEDY OF WATER SCARCITY IN RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH HARSH GEOLOGICAL TERRAINS
Stanislava Stateva	Agricultural Academy Konstantin Malkov (BULGARIA)	STUDY OF POSSIBILITIES FOR IN VITRO STORAGE OF MENTHA CITRATA L.
Svilena TOSHEVA Gergana DESHEVA	Institute of Plant Genetic Resources "K. Malkov", (BULGARIA)	INFLUENCE OF SALINITY WITH DIFFERENT KCL CONCENTRATIONS ON SEED GERMINATION AND SEEDLING CHARACTERISTICS IN RICE (ORYZA SATIVA L.)
Arunkumar R Vignesh K	Annamalai University, (INDIA)	CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA
Waqas Ahmad Hakoomat Ali Shabir Hussain	Bahauddin Zakariya University, (PAKISTAN)	EFFECT OF MORINGA (MORINGA OLEIFERA L.) YOUNG FRESH LEAVES APPLICATION METHODS ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF SUNFLOWER
Mannir Kabir Zubairu Umar Darma Kamaluddeen Kabir	Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, (NIGERIA)	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING RHIZOBACTERIA (PGPR) FROM AGRICULTURAL SOIL OF UMYU, KATSINA, NIGERIA, FOR POTENTIAL APPLICATION AS BIOFERTILISERS
Abdul-karim, I. F. Subair, S. K. Adefalu, L. L. Yusuf, O. J. Olooto, F. M.	Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan, (NIGERIA) Kwara State University, Malete, (NIGERIA) University of Ilorin, (NIGERIA)	PERCEIVED EFFECT OF ADOPTION OF EXPORT STANDARD PRACTICES (ESP) IN COFFEE FARMERS' PRODUCTIVITY IN KOGI STATE, NIGERIA

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Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ufuk MERCAN YÜCEL

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Egemen FOTO Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma ZİLİFDAR FOTO Bilim Uzmanı. Derya AKKURT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuğba ERTAN- BOLELLİ	Necmettin Erbakan University (TÜRKİYE) Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE) Hacettepe University (TÜRKİYE) Ankara University (TÜRKİYE)	MUTAGENIC ACTIVITIES OF A SERIES AMINOPHENOL SULFONAMIDO BENZOXAZOLE DERIVATIVE COMPOUND ON SALMONELLA TYPHIMIRIUM TA98 AND TA100 STRAINS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ufuk MERCAN YÜCEL	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF TARANTULA CUBENSIS ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT ON AOPP AND TOTAL SULFIDRYL LEVEL IN THE STOMACH TISSUE OF GASTRIC DAMAGED RATS WITH INDOMETAZINE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ufuk MERCAN YÜCEL	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (TÜRKİYE)	ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH RISKS FROM LEAD AND CADMIUM IN DRINKING WATER IN THE CENTER OF AĞRI PROVINCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sümeyra GURKOK Asiye HEMSİNLİ	Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE)	SCREENING, ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ALKALINE PROTEASE PRODUCING BACTERIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sümeyra GURKOK	Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE)	MICROBIAL SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES (AG-NP) AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES
Res. Assist. Zeliha KESKİN ALKAÇ Lect. Dilan AŞKIN ÖZEK Res. Assist. Hande YÜCE Res. Assist. Fatih Ahmet KORKAK Sümeyye ASLAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Neşe BAŞAK TÜRKMEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Songül ÜNÜVAR	Fırat University (TÜRKİYE) İnönü University (TÜRKİYE)	PHARMACOKINETIC INTERACTION OF FAVIPIRAVIRIN WITH CITALOPRAM AND PIOGLITAZONE
Gül TURANOĞLU Sami Can DURAK Gökтуğ GÜL Pınar ARSLAN Aysel Çağlan GÜNAL	Gazi University (TÜRKİYE) Çankırı Karatekin University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE ON THE FRESHWATER CRAYFISH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Müjgan ELVEREN	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (TÜRKİYE)	DETERMINATION OF ELECTROLYTE LEAKAGE CONCENTRATION IN WHEAT (<i>Triticum vulgare</i> L.) AND BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) WHICH IS APPLIED WITH ROCK SALT AND SEA SALT

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Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal SEKİ ÖZ

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Lect. Mücahit MUSLU Dr. Dyt. Funda ŞENSOY	Kastamonu University (TÜRKİYE) Bağımsız Araştırmacı (TÜRKİYE)	LOCAL CUISINE REVIEW IN THE FRAMEWORK OF NUTRITION, ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE; THE CASE OF THE PROVINCE OF HAKKÂRİ
Res. Assist. Tuğba Enise BENLİ Res. Assist. Habibe YAŞAR YETİŞMİŞ	İnönü University (TÜRKİYE) Munzur University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF BIRTH PREPARATION CLASSES ON BIRTH OUTCOMES
Res. Assist. Habibe YAŞAR YETİŞMİŞ Res. Assist. Tuğba Enise BENLİ	Munzur University (TÜRKİYE) İnönü University (TÜRKİYE)	THE ROLE OF SPIRITUALITY IN PREGNANCY
Lect. Güzel Nur YILDIZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Mürüvvet DEMİRAL ÜZAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Bahar ÇİFTÇİ	Muş Alparslan University (TÜRKİYE) Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE)	EXPERIENCES OF UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS LEARNING PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH EXAMPLE
Mesude SUSAM	Bülent Ecevit University (TÜRKİYE)	WORKLOAD AND WORK STRESS DUE TO EMOTIONAL LABOR IN THE PANDEMIC PROCESS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS
Lect. Güzel Nur YILDIZ Prof. Dr. Mağfiret KARA KAŞIKÇI	Muş Alparslan University (TÜRKİYE) Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORAL SENSITIVITY AND ATTITUDES TO CRITICAL THINKING OF NURSING STUDENTS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE
Lect. Güzel Nur YILDIZ Lect. Melek KILIÇ	Muş Alparslan University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTIVENESS OF VIRTUAL REALITY GLASSES ON PAIN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF NURSING GRADUATE THESIS
Lect. Melek KILIÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ulviye GÜNAY	Muş Alparslan University (TÜRKİYE) İnönü University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF AWARENESS LEVEL OF PARENTS ON CHILD ABUSE ON PARENT CHILD RELATIONSHIP
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal SEKİ ÖZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University (TÜRKİYE)	EXCEPTION TO TELLING THE TRUTH; BENEVOLENT DECEPTION

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Head of Session: Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ufuk KASIM

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prof. Dr. Sevim KAYA Temel BİRİNCİ	Gaziantep University (TÜRKİYE)	STORAGE OF FROZEN MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif ŞEN	Giresun University (TÜRKİYE)	THE USE OF BEANS IN TRABZON CUISINE CULTURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülen ÖZYAZICI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esra UÇAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nuraniye ERUYGUR	Siirt University (TÜRKİYE) Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE) Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF 80% ETHANOL EXTRACT ON BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES MILK THISTLE (<i>Silybum marianum</i> L.) PLANT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esra UÇAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülen ÖZYAZICI	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE) Siirt University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF LIGHT ON GERMINATION OF DATE-PLUM (<i>Diospyros lotus</i> L.) SEEDS
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ufuk KASIM Prof. Dr. Rezzan KASIM	Kocaeli University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF POSTHARVEST AMINO ACID APPLICATIONS ON FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Prof. Dr. Rezzan KASIM Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ufuk KASIM	Kocaeli University (TÜRKİYE)	WATER STRESS, MECHANISM AND ROLE OF PHYTOHORMONES RESISTANCE TO WATER STRESS

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Head of Session: Ananda Majumdar

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr.Paluri Bharathi Prof. P.Vijayalakshmi	St, Ann's College for Women, Hyderabad. Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati. (INDIA)	GENDER INEQUALITIES INCREASED IN THE MEDIA DURING THE PANDEMIC EXPERIENCES AND STORIES TOLD BY WOMEN JOURNALISTS
Social Work Researcher Andrei JICHITA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Remus RUNCAN	Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, (ROMANIA)	THE SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROBATION SYSTEM IN ARAD, ROMANIA
Muhammad Faisal	Ministry of Human Rights Commission, (PAKISTAN)	PAKISTAN'S GUIDE VIABILITY: COMMON FREEDOMS AS A CONTINGENCY MEASURE
Ananda Majumdar	The University of Alberta (CANADA)	HOMELESSNESS IN ALBERTA: A TRAGEDY FOR SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION & MODEL VILLAGE
Anil Kapoor Naren Zangmo	Himachal Pradesh University (INDIA) M.A. Psychology, B.Ed. (INDIA)	DEITY BELIEFS AND MINDSET AS PREDICTORS OF UNTOUCHABILITY PRACTICE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS: A STUDY OF DISTRICT KINNAUR OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
Petra Pelletier Rubal Kanozia Ritu Arya Cécile McLaughlin Magali Boespflug Claire Lefort Sophie Alain	University of Paris, Laboratory of Social Psychology (FRANCE) Central University of Punjab, (INDIA) University of Limoges, (FRANCE) University of Poitiers, (FRANCE)	COVID-19 IN MASS MEDIA: SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONIST PERSPECTIVE ON MASS PERCEPTION OF THE VIRUS
Dr. Paluri Bharathi Prof. P.Vijayalakshmi	St. Ann's College for Women, Hyderabad (INDIA) Women's University (INDIA)	GENDER INEQUALITIES INCREASED IN THE MEDIA DURING THE PANDEMIC EXPERIENCES AND STORIES TOLD BY WOMEN JOURNALISTS
Farouk Salami	Federal Government Lokoja (NIGERIA)	PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

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Head of Session: Dr. Binyam Zigta

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Mamoni Dhar	Science College, Kokrajhar (INDIA)	APPLICATION OF INTUITIONISTIC SOFT MATRIX IN DETERMINATION OF CAREER
Gian C. Rana S. K. Kango	NSCBM Govt. College, (INDIA)	EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD ON THE ONSET OF THERMAL CONVECTION IN COUPLE-STRESS FLUID: DARCY MODEL
Asha S. K. Gayitri Mali	Karnatak University, (INDIA)	EFFECT OF DOUBLE-DIFFUSIVE STAGNATION POINT FLOW OF EYRING - POWELL NANOFLUID ON A SLENDER STRETCHING SHEET WITH NON-UNIFORM HEAT SOURCE SINK AND INCLINED MAGNETIC FIELD
Prof. Dr. Abdelhakim JILALI Prof. Dr. Driss KHATTACH	University Mohammed First, (MOROCCO)	STRUCTURE OF TISSERFINE BASIN FROM GRAVITY AND SEISMIC DATA (EASTERN HIGH ATLAS OF MOROCCO)
Dr. Marwa ENNEFFATI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abderrazek OUESLATI	Taif University, (SAUDI ARABIA) University of Sfax, (TUNISIA)	STRUCTURAL INVESTIGATION AND LI-ION TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF LIYBP2O7 AS LITHIUM SOLID ELECTROLYTE
BELLO A.O ONUODU F.E	Ignatius Ajuru University of Education (NIGERIA)	IMPROVED WEBSITE EVALUATION MODEL FOR RATING CUSTOMER'S CLASSIFICATION USING OPINION MINING
Rajendra Prasad Vivek Kumar	Fiji National University, (FIJI) Medical Officer, Government PHC, Loknathpur, Sultanpur (INDIA)	AZO DYE METABOLITE INTERFERE WITH DOPAMINERGIC PATHWAYS IN CNS CAUSING ADHD: A MOLECULAR STRUCTURAL INVESTIGATION
Mohammad Imran Eun-Bi Kim Mohammad Shaheer Akhtar Dong-Heui Kwak Sadia Ameen	Jeonbuk National University (KOREA)	ELECTROCHEMICAL DETECTION OF HEAVY METAL IONS BY LOW TEMPERATURE SYNTHESIZED OF NANOSTRUCTURED MG/NO ₂ BASED ELECTRODE
Dr. Binyam Zigta	Wachemo University (ETHIOPIA)	EFFECT OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MHD FLOW OF BLOOD IN STRETCHING PERMEABLE VESSEL
Soumia Mouffouk Chaima Mouffouk Sara Mouffouk Hamada Haba	Université de Batna-1, (ALGERIA)	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE MEDICINAL SPECIES ERINACEA ANTHYLLIS

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Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru ÇOPUROĞLU

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. İpek AYTAÇ	University of Turkish Aeronautical Association (TÜRKİYE)	DETERMINATION OF THERMAL PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT OF A HEAT EXCHANGER INCLUDING HEAT PIPE SYSTEM UTILIZING WATER BASED FeOAl ₂ O ₃ AND FeCuO NANOFUIDS
Şükrü ŞENTÜRK Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim AYDIN	Manisa Celal Bayar University (TÜRKİYE)	DESIGN OF THE SMOKE FILTERING SYSTEM USED IN WELDING PROCESSES AND DETERMINATION OF THE OPTIMUM WING STRUCTURE
Prof. Dr. Bahtiyar A. Mamedov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru ÇOPUROĞLU	Gaziosmanpaşa University (TÜRKİYE)	ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF NUCLEAR FUELS USING BLOCH-GRUNEISEN APPROXIMATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru ÇOPUROĞLU	Gaziosmanpaşa University (TÜRKİYE)	THE THEORETICAL ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF THE HEAT CAPACITIES BY USING KELLEY AND KING APPROXIMATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba MERT Prof. Dr. Mehmet ATÇEKEN Pakize UYGUN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE) Aksaray University (TÜRKİYE) Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University (TÜRKİYE)	A NOTE ON INVARIANT SUBMANIFOLDS OF PARA-SASAKIAN MANIFOLDS
Semahat DORUK Özkan AYDIN	Cankiri Karatekin University (TÜRKİYE) Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (TÜRKİYE)	PREPARATION OF ZnO NANOFUIDS AND DETERMINATION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Tülay FEYİZ CANER Işık SÜMER Anıl DOĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat ERDEM Prof. Dr. Kadir ESMER Prof. Dr. Gönül ERYÜREK	Marmara University (TÜRKİYE) İstanbul Teknik University (TÜRKİYE) Ankara University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF SPECTRAL PROPERTIES OF Er ³⁺ /Yb ³⁺ CO-DOPED TeO ₂ -B ₂ O ₃ -Nb ₂ O ₅ -ZnO-WO ₃ -TiO ₂ GLASS SYSTEMS
Prof. Dr. Jung Yong Kim	Adama Science and Technology University, (ETHIOPIA)	PEROVSKITE SEMICONDUCTORS FOR PHOTOVOLTICS AND LIGHT-EMITTING DIODES

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Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Turgay KARALINÇ

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Gökçen AYDINBAŞ Dr. Gökmen AYDINBAŞ	Anadolu University (TÜRKİYE) Ankara Dr. Sami Ulus Kadın Doğum, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF INDUSTRY 4.0 ON THE HEALTH ECONOMY: A REVIEW ON HEALTH 4.0
Prof. Dr. Edip ÖRÜCÜ Eyüp ALTURAN İlir HASIRCI	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIVE FACTOR PERSONALITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL HAPPINESS
Prof. Dr. Edip ÖRÜCÜ Mustafa BEKTAŞ İlir HASIRCI	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aydın ŞİHMANTEPE	Piri Reis University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD ON THE PORT STATE CONTROL INSPECTIONS AND DETECTION OF DEFICIENCIES THAT WILL FORM THE BASIS FOR NEW INSPECTION STRATEGIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Turgay KARALINÇ	İstanbul Gelişim University (TÜRKİYE)	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS
Cemal SEZER Ayhan DURMUŞ Bilge ÇOMOĞLU	Sakarya University (TÜRKİYE) Yozgat Bozok University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF PHYSICIAN QUALITY ON PHYSICIAN-PATIENT COMPLIANCE
Ali SERT Gülcihan Aybike DİLEK KART Mümin POLAT	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (TÜRKİYE)	THE ROLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH FROM A RURAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVE IN COVID-19 EMERGENCY RESPONSE STUDIES
Ali SERT Gülcihan Aybike DİLEK KART Gülhan ŞEN Mümin POLAT	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF DISASTER MEDICAL EDUCATION FROM A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE
Ayhan DURMUŞ	Yozgat Bozok University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL VALUE ON FUTURE EXPECTATION

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Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim KONUK

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Mehmet KIVRAK	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (TÜRKİYE)	BREAST CANCER RISK PREDICTION WITH STOCHASTIC GRADIENT BOOSTING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gamze TAŞKIN ŞENOL Prof. Dr. İbrahim KÜRTÜL Abdullah RAY Gülçin AHMETOĞLU	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (TÜRKİYE)	MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE THORACIC VERTEBRA AND ITS CLINICAL IMPORTANCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayhan ATIGAN Prof. Dr. Ömer Tolga GÜLER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz Arman KARAKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derya KILIÇ	Karabük University (TÜRKİYE) Pamukkale University (TÜRKİYE)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CD-3, CD-4, CD-5, CD-8 AND PD- 1 STAINING AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL LESIONS IN PATIENTS WITH ABNORMAL COLPOSCOPIC FINDINGS
Lect. Dr. Eda YAKIT AK Lect. Dr. Mehmet Ali ŞEN Lect. Ahmet TANRIKULU	Dicle University (TÜRKİYE)	DETERMINATION OF URINARY INCONTINENCE STATUS OF WOMEN IN MENOPOSAL PERIOD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice ERDOĞAN Prof. Dr. Güler AKSOY	Maltepe University (TÜRKİYE) İstanbul University (TÜRKİYE)	EXPECTATIONS OF PATIENTS FROM NURSES IN THE PREOPERATIVE PROCESS
Res. Assist. Dr. Zübeyde Ezgi ERÇELİK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Diler YILMAZ	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	A UNIQUE APPLICATION TO ENSURE FATHER-BABY INTERACTION: BABY MASSAGE
Res. Assist. Dr. Zübeyde Ezgi ERÇELİK	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	SANTRAL VENÖZ KATETER İLİŞKİLİ KAN DOLAŞIMI ENFEKSİYONLARININ AZALTILMASINA YÖNELİK ÖNEMLİ BİR GİRİŞİM: PEDIATRİK ONKOLOJİDE AĞIZ BAKIMI YÖNETİMİ
Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim KONUK	Artvin Çoruh University (TÜRKİYE)	SAFETY MEASURES ISSUES FOR BLASTING IN MINES

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Head of Session: Dr. Mahmood Ahmed

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Omotoso, A.B. Alabi L.A. Soares F.O. Yusuff A.M. Fatunbi F.M. Ilori G.K.	Oyo State College of Agriculture and Technology (NIGERIA)	FOOD EXPENDITURE PATTERN AND FARMING HOUSEHOLDS FOOD INSECURITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FROM NIGERIA
Japthi Sravani Dr. Ramireddy Sushmitha B. Rohini	G. Pulla Reddy Engineering College (INDIA)	ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERISTICS OF SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
Eng. Marius Savu LOLEA Eng. Andrei SĂRĂCUȚ - ARDELEAN Eng. Mircea Vasile AMBRO	University of Oradea, (ROMANIA) Technical University of Cluj Napoca (ROMANIA)	CRITICAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT HEATING SYSTEMS OF BUILDINGS IN ROMANIA
Eng. Marius Savu LOLEA Eng. Andrei SĂRĂCUȚ - ARDELEAN Eng. Mircea Vasile AMBRO	University of Oradea, (ROMANIA) Technical University of Cluj Napoca (ROMANIA)	SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE CONTRIBUTION OF SMART CONTROL IN INCREASING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS
Putturu Manoj Kumar Japthi Sravani	G. Pulla Reddy Engineering College (Autonomous), Kurnool, AP, (INDIA)	PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE WITH SAW DUST IN CONCRETE
Aneela Shaheen Dr. Saira Akhtar Tehmina iqbal	University of agriculture Faisalabad (PAKISTAN)	CERTIFIED SEED ISSUES, PRACTICES AND ADOPTION IN PAKISTAN AND ITS IMPACT ON GRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Amina Mumtaz	PCSIR Laboratories Complex, Ferozpur Road, Lahore- (PAKISTAN)	IMINE BASED TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES: SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND IN VITRO BIOLOGICAL STUDIES
Sara EZAIRI Assaad ELOUAFI Fatima LMAI Abdesslam TIZLIOUINE	Hassan II University- Casablanca, (MOROCCO)	OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CALCIUM DOPED -TiO ₂
Dr. Mahmood Ahmed	University of Education, Lahore- (PAKISTAN)	ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANTINOCICEPTIVE ACTIVITIES OF CURCUMIN-SCHIFF BASES CONTAINING SULFONAMIDES

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Head of Session: Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Bela FITRIANI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, (INDONESIA)	E-MONEY AND CRYPTOCURRENCY IN ISLAMIC VIEW: ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE
Dian Fuadah Intan Nadzifa Irfa Febriyani Ria Anisatus Sholihah	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, (INDONESIA)	DYNAMICS OF CONTEMPORARY ISLAM
Hilya Diniya Nia Amellia Kamelia Elima'ana Mafudloh Ria Anisatus Sholihah	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, (INDONESIA)	ISLAM AND UNIVERSAL IDEAS
Ade Gunawan Sri Mumaeni Agustina Faiza Nadilah Yenifa Karisha Nur Kholisah	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, (INDONESIA)	METHODOLOGY OF UNDERSTANDING ISLAM
Difa Nur APRILIANI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, (INDONESIA)	INTEREST RATES RISE: ECONOMIC
Ade Gunawan Hana Hayati Fadrika Hening Mangesti Safinatul Iza	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, (INDONESIA)	ISLAM AS SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

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Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Cevdet Bertan GÜLLÜDAĞ

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. Ramireddy Sushmitha B. Rohini Japthi Sravani	G. Pulla Reddy Engineering College, Kurnool, AP, (INDIA)	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF USING RECYCLED CONCRETE AGGREGATES AS AN ALTERNATIVE PAVEMENT MATERIAL IN THE SUB BASE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İbrahim İskender SOYASLAN	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF GEOLOGICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ISPARTA-EGIRDİR BEYDERE MARBLE QUARRY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cevdet Bertan GÜLLÜDAĞ	Akdeniz University (TÜRKİYE)	DETECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS IN AREAS CLOSE TO THE SHORELINE IN TERMS OF MINING AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY UNMANNED AIRCRAFT VECHILES AND REMOTE SENSING: ANTALYA- MANAVGAT EXAMPLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülhan İNCE Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Hakan İNCE	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF LOW YIELD STRESS STEEL ON FRAMES WITH ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAMES
Ahmed Batuhan EROĞLU Res. Assist. Efe BARBAROS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kerem TAŞTAN	Gazi University (TÜRKİYE)	NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE SCOUR HOLE GEOMETRY RESULTING FROM PRESSURIZED FLUSHING OF DAM RESERVOIRS
İlyas ÖZKAN Yavuz YENGİNAR	Necmettin Erbakan University (TÜRKİYE)	HYDROSTATIC AND SEISMIC FORCES AFFECTING CANTILEVER WALLS DESIGNED IN TÜRKİYE
Prof. Dr. Ahmet APAYDIN	Giresun University (TÜRKİYE)	TYPES OF UNDERGROUND DAMS: AN EVALUATION WITH EXAMPLES FROM ABROAD AND TÜRKİYE
Prof. Dr. Ahmet APAYDIN	Giresun University (TÜRKİYE)	WATER INTAKE METHODS IN UNDERGROUND DAMS AND NEW APPLICATIONS IN TÜRKİYE
İpek Bilge TUNÇER Prof. Dr. Sevim ATEŞ CAN	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF BIO-CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IN EASTERN BLACK SEA REGION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ALTIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet KAZAN	Bingöl University (TÜRKİYE) Malatya Turgut Özal University (TÜRKİYE)	ON SOME CURVATURES OF ROTATIONAL HYPERSURFACES IN EUCLIDEAN 4-SPACE

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Head of Session: Dr. Ahmet TOKMAK

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute (INDIA)	THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF TEACHERS IN PROMOTING WRITING SKILLS: INTUITIVE AND EFFECTIVE WRITING FOR STUDENTS WITH WRITING DISABILITIES IN THE 21st CENTURY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS
Dr. Ayhan KANDEMİR Prof. Dr. Şenay SEZGİN NARTGÜN	Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı (TÜRKİYE) Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (TÜRKİYE)	EDUCATION INDICATORS OF TURKEY IN CONTEXT OF OECD RESULTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hanifi SANIR	Gazi University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF TECHNOLOGY USE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
f.ü.f.d., dosent Xumar Elham ələkbərova	Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası (AZERBAIJAN)	ELUCIDATION OF EAST-WEST DIFFERENT WAYS OF LIFE AND THINKING IN MODERN EGYPTIAN LITERATURE
Dr. Ahmet TOKMAK	Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı (TÜRKİYE)	STUDENT OPINIONS ON THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EXAMPLE LESSON PLAN FOR THE ASSURE MODEL DESIGNED SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHING
Dr. Ahmet TOKMAK	Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı (TÜRKİYE)	SOCIAL STUDY COURSE DESIGN WITH THE UNDERSTANDING BY DESIGN (UBD) MODEL
Dr. İlyas KARA Öğr. Ahmet İNANOĞLU Öğr. Enes HASTÜRK	Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı (TÜRKİYE)	TEACHER'S (HEAD OF TEACHERS COMMITTEES) OPINIONS ON THE SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE CURRICULUM AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE TEACHING PROGRAM
Dr. İlyas KARA	Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı (TÜRKİYE)	COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND
Kayhan BOZGÜN Kurtuluş ÖZLÜ Şafak ULUÇINAR SAĞIR	Amasya University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION TECHNIQUES USED BY TEACHERS IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES
Fəridə Kazımlı	Baku, ADPU (AZERBAIJAN)	THE DIRECTIONS OF INFLUENCE OF TRANSFERS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION ON PEDAGOGICAL BUSINESS

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Head of Session: Muhammad Hasyim Ibnu Abbas

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Nadiminsyah Imam Mukhlis Putra Hilmi Prayitno Azfa Hudzaifah Rantisi Wahyu Fitrianti	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	THE EFFECT OF THE GALLERY WALK TYPE COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL ON LEARNING OUTCOMES IN ECONOMICS LESSONS
Sukma April Rilaningrum Salsabilla Fitria Setia Putri Grace Maresther Pandi Rupidara Syahrila Maulidiya Zahro Muhammad Hasyim Ibnu Abbas	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	MEASURING THE IMPACT OF POVERTY LEVEL, DOMESTIC CAPITAL INVESTMENT, AND EXPORT ON INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH
Ira Auliarahmah Joana Prima Basaria N Muhammad Haffiz Asshiddiq Natasya Adinda Putri Putri Devi Choirunnisa Vidya Purnamasari	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	THE EFFECT OF SHARIA STOCK, SUKUK AND SHARIA MUTUAL FUND ON INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 2016-2021
Vini Anggraeni Niki Lauda Imam Mukhlis Nur Anita Yunikawati Brillyan indraprasta Winarni	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF MOBILE BANKING AMONG BANKING CUSTOMERS IN MALANG
Binta Zulfia Fadilah Besya Devyna Fatika Putri Devyra Rimadhani Santoso Eva Dwi Sintia Santi Merlinda	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	HOW RESTAURANT TAX REVENUE AND STREET LIGHTING TAX IMPACT LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE 2016-2021 (CASE STUDY: SIDOARJO REGENCY, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA)
Rahmat Priyo Dwi Alrasyid Ermita Yusida Lustina Fajar Prastiwi Muhammad Zaibran Alip Gymnastiar Rifki Lukmanul Alim	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	VILLAGE OWNED ENTERPRISE (BUMDES) OPTIMIZATION STRATEGY AS AN EFFORT TO DEVELOP THE VILLAGE ECONOMY CASE STUDY: WONOREJO, EAST JAVA INDONESIA
Sundari Imam Mukhlis Ni'matul Istiqomah Leonita Eka Fadhilah Khansa Nafiis Alifia Tifo	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	SUPPORTING FACTORS OF INDIANS BECOMING LEADERS IN GLOBAL IT COMPANIES

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Head of Session: Magisty Puryobo Priambodo

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Mohammad Ridho Dwi Maryadi Ermita Yusida Lustina Fajar Prastiwi Ramadhandy Naufal Azhar Prayogi	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	ANALYSIS OF LEADING INDUSTRY COMPETITIVENESS OF EXPORTS IN EAST JAVA PROVINCE
Adnin Intan Syalsabilla Alifia Azzahra Atsna Himmatul Aliyah Annisya	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	HOW FAR ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE, POPULATION, NUMBER OF MSE, AND HDI IMPACT THE OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN EAST JAVA, INDONESIA IN 2021
Khilmi Meidasyari Meilita Arini Falah Syahrul Munir Iine Rizallatun Nawa Imaniar Lintang Ayuninggar	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	THE EFFECT OF USING E-MONEY AND ECONOMIC LITERACY ON THE CONSUMPTIVE BEHAVIOR (CASE STUDY ON: ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT STUDENTS YEAR 2020, UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MALANG)
Rani Destia Wahyuningsih Rizky Arinda Nur Hanifah Alwinda Novianingtyas Suryono Ni Putu Kumara Shanti Muhammad Dzaki Alfarrez Vidya Purnamasari	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	TENDENCY OF YOUTH COMPULSIVE BUYING DISORDER BASED ON TREND, FLASH SALES AND PAY LATER PHENOMENON IN MALANG CITY
Nena Aprilia Santoso Muhamad Riyan Bagus Adilla Naura Ramadhini Magisty Puryobo Priambodo	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	DEVELOPING BASIC LEVEL TRAINING APPLICATIONS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY THROUGH THE ADDIE APPROACH
Ilma Nur Qomariyah Triska Amanta Cahyaningrum Listameris Tariana Lutviana Arum Tri Lestari Moch Kaka Akbar Zein Thomas Soseco	Universitas Negeri Malang (INDONESIA)	THE IMPACT OF PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION LEVELS, AND POVERTY RATE ON INDONESIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Head of Session: Dr. J. Orgeldinger MBA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. J. Orgeldinger MBA	Bank Manager WestLB/NRW Bank (USA)	THE NEWEST COMPLIANCE RULES IN THE UNITED STATES AND HOW THEY ARE IMPLEMENTED IN A COMPANY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yılmaz GÜNEL	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE)	EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS IN TERMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: A RESEARCH ON GLASSWARE BUSINESS IN ADANA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yılmaz GÜNEL	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE)	VARIOUS VARIABLES EXAMINE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' MOTIVATIONS FOR LEARNING MATH
Kalyani Abhyankar	Christ University, Pune, (INDIA)	CROSS SECTION OF SAME SEX MARRIAGE AND NATURAL LAW
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos (NIGERIA)	THE EFFICACY OF CYBER SECURITY AND THE IMPLICIT EFFECT ON EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT
Irin Sultana	King Khalid University, KSA (SAUDI ARABIA)	TREATMENT OF MARXISM AND AMERICAN DEPRESSION IN CLIFFORD ODETS' WAITING FOR LEFTY
Dr. P. Bharathi	St. Ann's College for Women (INDIA)	IMPACT OF WOMEN POLICE STATIONS ON GENDER CRIME, COMPLAINTS, AND PUNISHMENTS IN TWO TELUGU STATES

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Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet KARKOCALI

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökçe CANARSLAN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE ALIMONY DEBTOR AS ONE OF THE ISSUES TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN DETERMINING ALIMONY
Eda ÇETİNKAYA	Bülent Ecevit University (TÜRKİYE)	ZONGULDAK AND LIABILITY IN THE EARLY REPUBLICAN PERIOD TURKISH NOVEL: AN STUDY ON LABOR RELATIONS
Res. Assist. Dr. Hamide Merve GÜÇLÜ	Selçuk ÜUniversity (TÜRKİYE)	PROBATIONARY EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT IN TURKISH LABOUR LAW
Res. Assist. Dr. Hamide Merve GÜÇLÜ	Selçuk ÜUniversity (TÜRKİYE)	INVALIDITY AND TERMINATION OF ARBITRATOR'S CONTRACT
Lect. Dr. İsrail KARATAŞ	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University (TÜRKİYE)	1948 ELECTION LAW AMENDMENT AS A STEP OF DEMOCRATIZATION IN TURKEY
Res. Assist. Seda BAŞ	Çukurova University (TÜRKİYE)	CUMULATIVE ASSUMPTION OF DEBT CONTRACT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet KARKOCALI	Anadolu University (TÜRKİYE)	IMPERIUM AUTHORITY AND SUPERVISION OF THE CONSULS IN ROMAN LAW
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet KARKOCALI	Anadolu University (TÜRKİYE)	THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF ROMAN LAW IN MEDIEVAL AND NEW AGE EUROPE
Av. Dr. Selin BAŞER	Bağımsız Araştırmacı, İstanbul, (TÜRKİYE)	COLONIALISM AND GENOCIDE: FRANCE'S OCCUPATION OF ALGERIA AND ITS AFTERMATH

01.10.2022 / Session-3 / Hall-2 / Ankara Time - 15⁰⁰:17⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 840 4344 7558 / Passcode: 012345



Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan DEDE

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan DEDE Prof. Dr. Orhan DENGİZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. İnci DEMİRAG TURAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Kuttusi ZORLU	Ardahan University (TÜRKİYE) Ondokuz Mayıs University (TÜRKİYE) Samsun University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ELEVATION WITH CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN SOILS FORMED ON THE MOUNT CİN (NE ANATOLIA) NON SORTED STEPS
Res. Assist. M. Şafa HACIKAMİLOĞLU Prof. Dr. Orhan KURT	Ondokuz Mayıs University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF SEED PRE-TREATMENT ON DORMANCY IN WILD SAFFLOWER SPECIES (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>) L.
Prof. Dr. Şebnem KUŞVURAN Dr. Res. Assist. Damla TURAN BÜYÜKDİNÇ	Çankırı Karatekin University (TÜRKİYE) Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (TÜRKİYE)	THE MORPHOLOGICAL and EFFECTS of DROUGHT IN PEPPER
Cengizhan YILDIRIM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa TÜFEKÇİOĞLU	Artvin Çoruh University (TÜRKİYE)	CHANGE OF SOIL SURFACE RUNOFF AMOUNTS DUE TO DIFFERENT LAND USES
Cengizhan YILDIRIM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa TÜFEKÇİOĞLU	Artvin Çoruh University (TÜRKİYE)	MEASURING THE AMOUNT OF EROSION IN THE CHANNEL SYSTEM CAUSED BY ARHAVI KAPISTRE RIVER FLOODING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Semih AÇIKBAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI	Siirt University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF ZINC PRIMING ON PRE-SOWING SEEDS ON YIELD AND SOME AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NARBON VETCH (<i>Vicia narbonensis</i> L.)

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Zoom ID: 840 4344 7558 / Passcode: 012345



Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Ph.D. Iryna SLUCHYK

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Isaac JATO Ahmed Mohammed INUWA Habibu Abubakar WANIYO	, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University (NIGERIA)	A REVIEW ON BIO-OIL PRODUCTION AND UPGRADING USING ZEOLITE CATALYST
Isaac JATO Ahmed Mohammed INUWA Habibu Abubakar WANIYO	, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University (NIGERIA)	OPTIMIZATION OF LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE YIELD USING DESIGN EXPERT
B Rohini Japthi Sravani Dr. Ramireddy Sushmitha	G Pulla Reddy Engineering College (Autonomous), (INDIA)	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON BRICKS BY USING WOOD ASH AND SUGARCANE BAGASSE ASH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. S. Malarvannan Research Assoc.Mr. P. Manikandan	M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai, (INDIA)	NATIVE WEED FLORA IN THE FIELD BUNDS: AN ATTRACTANT FOR THE RED DWARF BEE, APIS FLOREA IN MOMORDICA CHARANTIA L.
Assist. Prof. UIASE BIN FAROOQ Assist. Prof. URFEYA MIRZA Assoc. Prof. MESELE ABERA Prof. D.M. MAKHDOOMI	Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, (INDIA) Hawassa University, Hawassa, (ETHIOPIA) Division of Veterinary Surgery & Radiology, (INDIA)	A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS OF RUMEN AND RETICULUM FOREIGN BODIES OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED AT SHASHEMENE MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kumar Amit	Dayanand Anglo- Vedic (PG) College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, (INDIA)	ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL WATER MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES IN INDIA AND THEIR RELEVANCE IN MODERN TIMES
Assist. Prof. UIASE BIN FAROOQ Prof. Adarsh Kumar Assist. Prof. URFEYA MIRZA Prof. D.M. MAKHDOOMI	Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, (INDIA) Hawassa University, Hawassa, (ETHIOPIA) Division of Veterinary Surgery & Radiology, (INDIA)	ULTRASONOGRAPHIC STANDARDIZATION OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OF SPITI HORSES
Vidya PADMAKUMAR	Bangalore University, (INDIA)	DISTRIBUTION AND SPECIES RICHNESS OF HERPETOFAUNA IN THE ELATHUR TIDAL BACKWATERS, KOZHIKODE COASTLINE, INDIA
Assoc. Prof. Ph.D. Iryna SLUCHYK	Preкарпатський Національний Університет, (UKRANIA)	SPERM PARAMETERS AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN LAKE FROG (PELOPHYLLAX RIDIBUNDUS) TESTES UNDER CONDITIONS OF ANTHROPOGENIC POLLUTION

01.10.2022 / Session-3 / Hall-4 / Ankara Time - 15⁰⁰:17⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 840 4344 7558 / Passcode: 012345



Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr.C.Vijai

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Shahnaz Gull Imtiyaz Ahmad Shah	University of Kashmir, Srinagar (PAKISTAN)	IMPACT OF GOVERNANCE QUALITY ON TOURISM-POVERTY RELATIONSHIP. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM TRANSITION ECONOMIES
Mr. S. Adithya Seshadri Mr. Jayashankar.J	Deemed to be University, (INDIA)	25 YEARS OF BIMSTEC – A NEW ERA OF REGIONAL COOPERATION: A STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr.C.Vijai Assist. Prof. Mrs.S.M.Suryalakshmi	Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, (INDIA) St.Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, (INDIA)	A STUDY ON CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) IMPACT OF CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR
Jefrin Johny Vidhi Maheshwari	Sharda University, (INDIA)	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MISCHIEF RULE OF INTERPRETATION
Vidhi Maheshwari Jefrin Johny	Sharda University, (INDIA)	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTRUCTIVE RULE OF INTERPRETATION
Lanke B. Awomallo Johnson O. AYENI	Yaba College Of Technology (NIGERIA)	SMALL SCALE BUSINESS EMPOWERMENT: A TOOL FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA
Assist. Prof. Priyanka Assist. Prof. Gulshan Kumar	Institute of Legal Studies, (INDIA)	JURISPRUDENTIAL GROWTH OF LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN: A CRITICAL STUDY
Ms. Nanda Pardhey	Savitribai Phule Pune University (INDIA)	INTERNATIONAL LAW'S INFLUENCE AND APPLICATION IN INDIAN LEGAL TERMINOLOGIES
Maryam Qasim Saif Ullah Muhib	PAKISTAN	INTELLIGENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE: EXPLORING THE USE OF AI IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
Ndubuisi-Okolo Purity Uzoamaka Egolum Priscilla Uche Nwagbara Chinelo	Nnamdi Azikiwe University (NIGERIA)	SURVIVAL STRATEGIES FOR NIGERIAN YOUTHS
Assitant Professor Sangeeta Taak	Rajiv Gandhi National Unviersity of Law, Punjab (INDIA)	IMPACT OF BAN ON SINGLE USE PLASTIC ON CONSUMERS AND VENDORS IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

01.10.2022 / Session-3 / Hall-5 / Ankara Time - 15⁰⁰:17⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 840 4344 7558 / Passcode: 012345



Head of Session: Prof. Dr. Jack E. FINCHAM

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Abdellah El Aissouq Fatima En-nahli Said El Rhabori Oussama Chadadi Abdelkrim Ouammou Fouad Khalil	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, (MOROCCO)	IDENTIFICATION OF NATURAL ANTI-PARKINSON AGENTS TARGETING MAO-B PROTEIN
Usman Haider Muhammad Naeem Faisal Bilal Aslam, Jawad Aslam, Alishbah Roobi, Momna Mehmood, Aiza Kamal Khan, Wania Nasir, Nabeel Ahmad	University of Agriculture Faisalabad, (PAKISTAN)	COMAPRSION OF HEAPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF MANUKA AND ACACIA HONEYS IN ATORVASTATIN- INDUCED HAPATOTOXICITY IN ALBINBO RAT MOPDEL
Nabeel Ahmad Dr. Muhammad Naeem Faisal Aiza Kamal Khan Alishbah Roobi Jawad Aslam Usman Haider	University of Agriculture Faisalabad, (PAKISTAN)	EVALUATION OF PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF OCIMUM SANCTUM (TULSI) LEAVES AGAINST ATORVASTATIN INDUCED RHABDOMYOLYSIS AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN ALBINO RABBITS
Prof. Dr. Jack E. FINCHAM	University of Arizona Tuscon, AZ, (USA)	INCREASING PREVALENCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ADVERSE DRUG EVENTS IMPACTING QUALITY OF LIFE
Dr. Chokri Bayouhd Dr. Faten Zaouay Darine Tlili Afifa Majdoub Prof. Messaoud Mars	IRESA-University of Sousse, (TUNUSIA)	STUDY OF INITIATION, MULTIPLICATION AND CALLOGENOUS REGENERATION STEPS OF MERISTEMATIC APICES AND STEM THIN CELL LAYERS (STCL) ISSUED FROM FIG VITROPLANTS
Usman Haider Muhammad Naeem Faisal Bilal Aslam, Jawad Aslam, Noreen Aslam Alishbah Roobi, Momna Mehmood, Aiza Kamal Khan, Wania Nasir, Nabeel Ahmad	University of Agriculture Faisalabad, (PAKISTAN)	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS GINGER, BLACK PEPPER, THYME, AND THEIR COMBINATION EFFCET WITH DIFFERENT ANTIBIOTICS AGAINST E. COLI PRODUCING EXTENEDE SPECTRUM BETA- LACTAMASES

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COVID-19 IN MASS MEDIA: SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIONIST PERSPECTIVE ON MASS PERCEPTION OF THE VIRUS

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Abstract

The COVID-19 global pandemic outbreak that overwhelmed the world in 2020 represents one of the major global health crises of the 21st century primarily due to the extensive human-to-human transmission. According to the Global Risks Report (2022), the large-scale COVID-19 threat elicited important tensions that might contribute to an unexpected and cascading impacts in various sectors and World Health Organization called for global solidarity and immediate cooperation since January 2020. SARS-CoV-2 virus of about only 120 nm in diameter, that is at the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic, remains invisible to people whose inner states and conducts are driven primarily by subjective representations. Indeed, mass

media that underpin the collective construction of reality aim to communicate various information, visual images and beliefs to the general population. Thus, mass media contribute significantly to construct the collectively shared representations of the invisible SARS-CoV-2 virus. The objective of the current research was to investigate the influence of the common COVID-19 mass media image of the “ball with spikes” that symbolically depicts SARS-CoV-2 virus by an original mixed methods research design. The current research protocol combines research questionnaires ($N = 144$), pictographic measures and semi-structured research interviews ($N = 26$). The main results demonstrate that 59% of participants’ representations are elicited by the mass media image of the “ball with spikes”. This image that symbolically depicts the COVID-19 virus arouses dangerousness due to its warrior symbolism and multidirectional spikes, tainted by mystery and divisive aesthetic. Therefore, the current findings irrevocably contribute to highlight the socially constructed shared perception of SARS-CoV-2 virus underpinned by visual symbols diffused through mass media. Additionally, these scientific results might provide relevant supplementary elements to contribute to an improved crisis communication effectiveness during future pandemic outbreaks and other large-scale crisis.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2 virus, mass media, images, representations

Acknowledgements

Fundings: This research was conducted as a part of the interdisciplinary research program CoviZion “*Storytelling of a Virus: Representations, Images and Imaginations. Represent and Understand in Order to Act Better and Live with it*”, funded by AMI FLASH Research and Innovations COVID of Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France.

**IŞIĞIN KÜÇÜK TRABZON HURMASI (*Diospyros lotus*) TOHUMLARININ
ÇİMLENMESİNE ETKİSİ**

**THE EFFECT OF LIGHT ON GERMINATION OF DATE-PLUM (*Diospyros lotus* L.)
SEEDS**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada küçük Trabzon hurması (*Diospyros lotus* L.) tohumlarının çimlenme parametrelerine ışığın etkilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma, Sivas Üniversitesi, CÜTAM Laboratuvarı'nda, 24 °C'de kontrollü şartlar altında yürütülmüştür. Çalışmanın bitkisel materyalini Sivas yöresinde doğal olarak yetişen bitkilerden toplanan tohumlar oluşturmuştur. Araştırma, tesadüf parselleri deneme desenine göre 5 tekrarlamalı olarak Petri kaplarında yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada, çimlenme oranı, ortalama çimlenme zamanı, çimlenme indeksi, üniform çimlenme katsayısı ve çimlenme enerjisi parametreleri incelenmiştir. Bu araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre, çimlenme oranı % 43.00-66.00, ortalama çimlenme zamanı 4.36-4.52 gün, çimlenme indeksi 2.96-5.15, üniform çimlenme katsayısı 9.56-15.12 ve çimlenme enerjisi 6.00-13.00 arasında değişim göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küçük Trabzon hurması, *Diospyros lotus*, ışık, çimlenme oranı, çimlenme indeksi

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the effects of light on germination parameters of date-plum (*Diospyros lotus* L.) seeds. The research was conducted in Sivas University, CUTAM Laboratory under controlled conditions of 24°C. The plant material of the study consisted of seeds collected from naturally grown plants in Sivas region. The laboratory study was set up in Petri dishes with 5 replications according to the randomized plot design. In the study; germination percentage, mean germination time, germination index, coefficient of uniformity of germination and germination energy parameters were examined. According to the results of the research; germination percentage 43.00-66.00%, mean germination time 4.36-4.52 day, germination index 2.96-5.15, coefficient of uniformity of germination 9.56-15.12 and germination energy 6.00-13.00 varied in ranges.

Keywords: Date-plum, *Diospyros lotus*, light, germination percentage, germination index

FAVİPİRAVİR' in CİTALOPRAM VE PİOGLİTAZON İLE FARMAKOKİNETİK ETKİLEŞİMİ
PHARMACOKINETIC INTERACTION OF FAVIPIRAVIRIN WITH CITALOPRAM AND PIOGLITAZONE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı kararlı durumdaki pioglitazon ve sitalopramın favipiravir ile ilaç-ilaç etkileşimini incelemektir.

Çalışmada 25 adet Sprague-Dawley dişi rat kullanıldı. Grup 1'deki ratlara 7 gün pioglitazon (1 mg/kg), Grup 2'deki ratlara 7 gün sitalopram (1.5 mg/kg), Grup 3'deki ratlara ise çalışmanın 6. günü yükleme dozu (50 mg/kg) ve 7. günü idame doz (30 mg/kg) favipiravir verildi. 7 gün boyunca pioglitazon verilen Grup 4'deki ratlara ve citalopram verilen Grup 5'deki ratlara 6. gün yükleme dozu ve 7. gün idame doz favipiravir uygulandı. Çalışmanın 7. günü son ilaç uygulamasını takiben ratlardan ksilazin ve ketamin anestezisi altında kan örnekleri 15, 30, 45. dakikalarda ve 1, 2, 4, 6 ve 8. saatlerde juguler ven yoluyla alındı. Favipiravir, pioglitazon ve sitalopramın plazma konsantrasyonları Yüksek Performanslı Sıvı Kromatografi (HPLC) ile belirlendi. Alınan karaciğer dokularında ise aldehit oksidaz (AO) ve ksantin oksidaz (XO) enzim aktiviteleri ELISA ile belirlendi.

Pioglitazon AO inhibisyonu yaparak karaciğerde enzim aktivitesini azalttı. Bunun sonucunda AO ile metabolize olan favipiravirin farmakokinetiğini etkileyerek $t_{1/2}$, AUC, MRT ve Cl değerlerini değiştirmiştir. Favipiravir ise kararlı durumda pioglitazonun farmakokinetiği üzerinde bir etkiye sahip değildi. Birlikte kullanıldığında favipiravir, sitalopramın $t_{1/2}$, AUC, MRT ve Cl değerlerini önemli ölçüde değiştirdi. Bununla birlikte sitalopram ise favipiravirin $t_{1/2}$, C_{max} , AUC, AUMC ve Cl değerlerini etkiledi.

AO substratı ve inhibitörü olan favipiravirin diğere AO substratları veya modölatörleri ile birlikte uygulandıđında aralarında farmakokinetik ilaç etkileşimi olduđu tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçların insan çalışmaları ile desteklenmesi durumunda advers reaksiyonların ortaya çıkmasını önlemek için klinikte bu ilaçların eş zamanlı kullanımına rehberlik edeceđi düşünölmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İlaç-İlaç Etkileşimi, Favipiravir, Pioglitazon, Sitalopram, Aldehit Oksidaz

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the drug-drug interaction of steady-state pioglitazone and citalopram with favipiravir.

25 Spraque-Dawley female rats were used in the study. Rats in groups 1 and 4 were given pioglitazone (1 mg/kg) for 7 days and rats in groups 2 and 5 were given citalopram (1.5 mg/kg) for 7 days. Rats in groups 3, 4, and 5 were given a loading dose (50 mg/kg) on the 6th day of the study and a maintenance dose of favipiravir (30 mg/kg) on the 7th day of the study. After the last drug administration on the 7th day of the study, blood samples were taken from the rats under xylazine and ketamine anesthesia at 15, 30, 45 minutes, and 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 hours via the jugular vein. Plasma concentrations of favipiravir, pioglitazone, and citalopram were determined by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). In the liver tissues taken, aldehyde oxidase (AO) and xanthine oxidase (XO) enzyme activities were determined by ELISA.

Pioglitazone decreased the enzyme activity in the liver by inhibiting AO. As a result, it changed the $t_{1/2}$, AUC, MRT and Cl values by affecting the pharmacokinetics of favipiravir metabolized by AO. Favipiravir had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of pioglitazone at a steady state. When used together, favipiravir significantly altered citalopram's $t_{1/2}$, AUC, MRT, and Cl. On the other hand, citalopram affected favipiravir $t_{1/2}$, C_{max} , AUC, AUMC and Cl values.

Pharmacokinetic drug interactions have been determined between favipiravir, an important AO substrate and inhibitor, and other AO substrates or modulators. It is thought that if the results obtained are supported by human studies, it will guide the concomitant use of these drugs in the clinic to prevent the occurrence of adverse reactions.

Keywords: Drug-Drug Interaction, Favipiravir, Pioglitazone, Citalopram, Aldehyde Oxidase

ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON MENTAL HEALTH

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) consists of a machine technology which is associated with using a computer system with a form of minimized Human intervention in order to conduct a behaviour that is more intelligent in nature. Artificial intelligence may also be considered as technique by which the intelligence of a human being forms a coordination with machines especially in the field of computer science. There are various applications of Artificial Intelligence like professional systems, natural language processing, recognition of speech and machine learning. The technology related to Artificial intelligence (AI) and its strategies could prove to be very much useful in almost all domain which are related to human behaviour and intelligence in the field of decision making, health care applications treatment of a medically ill patients, business management in the form of leadership, Emotional Intelligence, Group activity, management research and many more. Healthcare applications is one of the major prominent areas which has gained significance in the present day out of which mental health is considered to be one of the thrust areas. Mental health is one of the most important and vital troubles that desires to be emphasized via all of the healthcare employees. The present day technological revolution are more emphasized in order to understand the capabilities and advancement of development in this field of Artificial Intelligence. Therefore the basic objective of this paper is to analyse the position of artificial Intelligence generation and its applicability inside the intellectual health of girls the use of a sensible model.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Humanity, Application, Technology, Usage, Healthcare

**COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ SIRASINDA PSİKOMOTOR BECERİ ÖĞRENEN LİSANS
HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DENEYİMLERİ: NİTEL ARAŞTIRMA
ÖRNEĞİ**

**EXPERIENCES OF UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS LEARNING
PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A
QUALITATIVE RESEARCH EXAMPLE**

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ÖZET

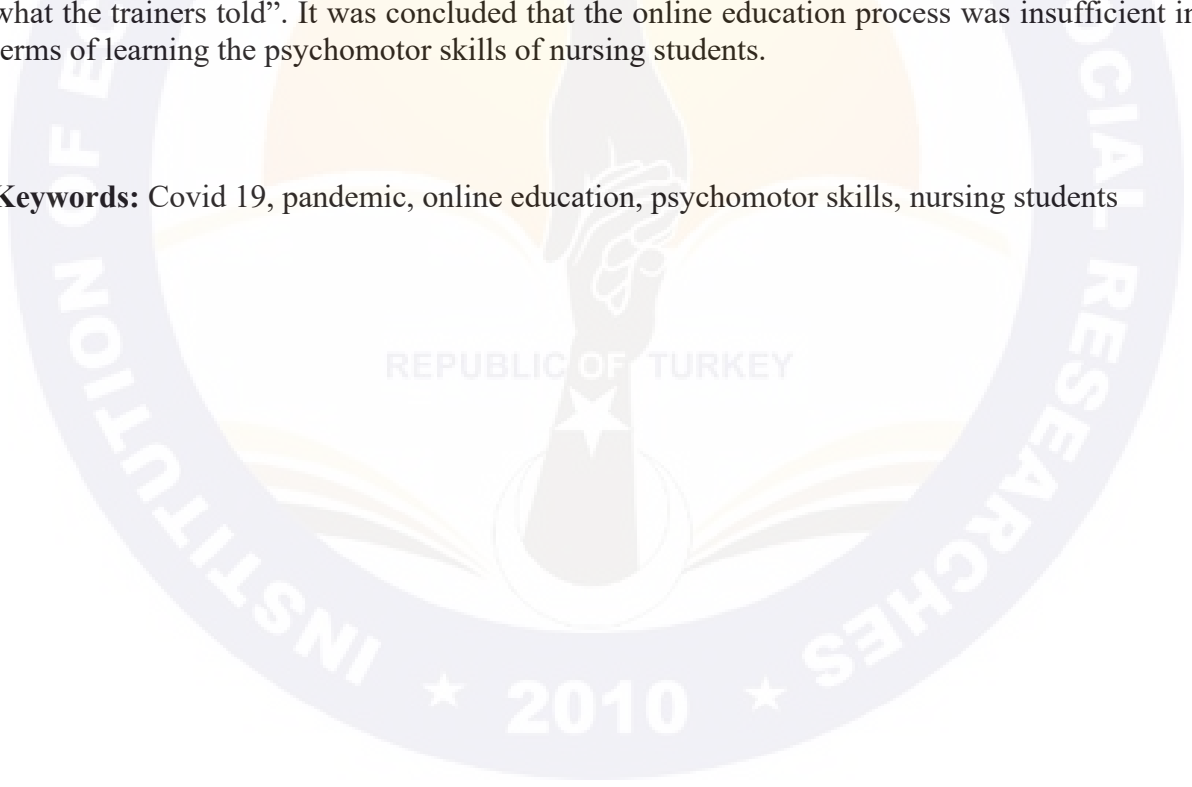
Bu araştırma Covid 19 pandemi sürecinde hemşirelik öğrencilerinin psikomotor becerileri öğrenme deneyimleri, bu süreçte yaşadıkları sorunlar, duygular ve gereksinimlerinin irdelenmesi amaçlandı. Araştırma nitel tipte fenomenolojik bir araştırmadır. Araştırmanın analizi betimsel ve tematik analiz şeklinde yapıldı. Araştırma Erzurum'da Ocak 2022 tarihinde gerçekleştirildi. Araştırmanın evrenini 2021-2022 eğitim yılı güz döneminde Atatürk Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesinde öğrenim gören 2. sınıf öğrencileri oluşturdu. Örneklemine ise ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen ikinci sınıf dört lisans hemşirelik öğrencisi oluşturdu. Araştırma verileri 'Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu' ve 'Yarı Yapılandırılmış Soru Formu' ile toplandı. Nitel verilerin değerlendirilmesinde içerik analizi yöntemi kullanıldı. Öğrencilerle yapılan görüşmelerden elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda dört tema ve üç alt tema oluşturuldu. Oluşturulan ana temalar verim alamama, öğreticiden beklentiler, duygular, aktif öğrenmedir. Verim alamama; "Online eğitimde yaşanan sorunlar ve online eğitimin psikomotor becerileri öğrenme açısından kısıtlı olması" "Verim alamama nedenleri" alt temaları altında toplandığı belirlendi. Öğreticiden beklentiler ve duygular temalarında alt tema olmadığı saptandı. Aktif Öğrenme "Eğiticilerin anlattıklarından ziyade ödevlerden daha çok verim alma" alt teması altında olduğu bulundu. Online eğitim sürecinin hemşirelik öğrencilerinin psikomotor becerilerini öğrenme açısından yetersiz olduğunu sonunca varıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid 19, pandemi, online eğitim, psikomotor beceri, hemşirelik öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to examine the psychomotor skills learning experiences of nursing students during the Covid 19 pandemic, the problems they experienced in this process, their emotions and their needs. The research is a qualitative type of phenomenological research. The analysis of the research was done in the form of descriptive and thematic analysis. The research was carried out in Erzurum in January 2022. The universe of the research consisted of 2nd year students studying at Atatürk University Faculty of Nursing in the fall semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. The sample consisted of four second-year undergraduate nursing students selected by criterion sampling method. Research data were collected with the 'Descriptive Information Form' and the 'Semi-Structured Questionnaire'. Content analysis method was used in the evaluation of qualitative data.: As a result of the analysis of the data obtained from the interviews with the students, four themes and three sub-themes were formed. The main themes created are inefficiency, expectations from the instructor, emotions, active learning. Inability to yield; It was determined that "Problems in online education and the limitation of online education in terms of learning psychomotor skills" were grouped under the sub-themes "Reasons for not being productive". It was determined that there were no sub-themes in the themes of expectations and feelings from the teacher. Active Learning was found to be under the sub-theme "Getting more efficiency from homework rather than what the trainers told". It was concluded that the online education process was insufficient in terms of learning the psychomotor skills of nursing students.

Keywords: Covid 19, pandemic, online education, psychomotor skills, nursing students



KLİNİK UYGULAMAYA ÇIKAN HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN AHLAKİ DUYARLILIKLARI VE ELEŞTİREL DÜŞÜNME TUTUMLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORAL SENSITIVITY AND ATTITUDES TO CRITICAL THINKING OF NURSING STUDENTS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

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ÖZET

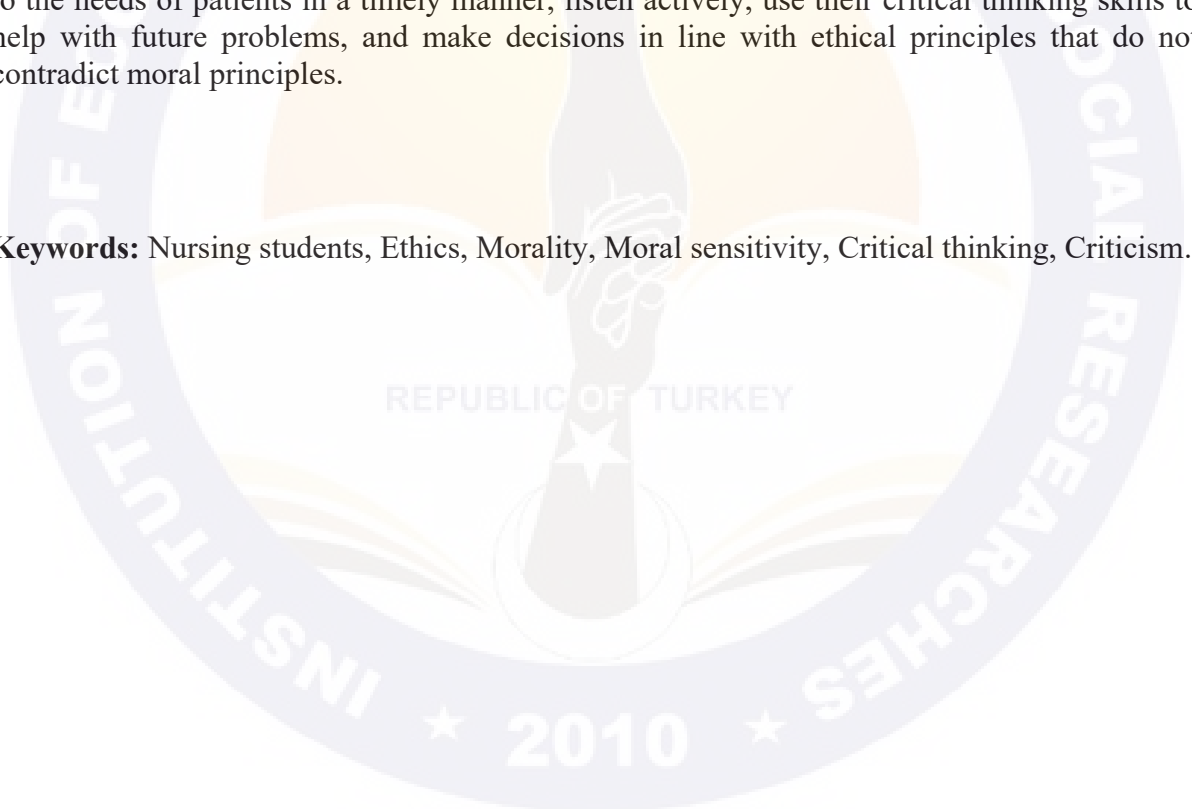
Bu araştırma hemşirelik öğrencilerinin ahlaki duyarlılık düzeyleri ve eleştirel düşünme tutumları arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığını belirlemek amacıyla yapıldı. Veriler Covid 19 Pandemi sürecinde 2020-2021 bahar döneminde klinik uygulamaya çıkan 40 hemşirelik öğrencisi ile yüz yüze görüşme yöntemi kullanılarak toplandı. Öğrenciler tarafından formların doldurulması 15-30 dakika sürdü. Verilerin toplanmasında “Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu”, “Ahlaki Duyarlılık Anketi” ve “Eleştirel Düşünme Tutum Ölçeği” kullanıldı. Öğrencilerin ahlaki duyarlılık düzeyleri yüksek, eleştirel düşünme düzeylerinin orta düzeyde olduğu söylenebilir. Öğrencilerin ahlaki duyarlılık düzeylerini etkileyen faktörlerin cinsiyet, gelir durumu, okul dışında eleştirel düşünme ile ilgili ders alma durumu olduğu belirlendi. Öğrencilerin eleştirel düşünme tutum düzeylerini etkileyen faktörlerin ise gelir durumu ve okul dışında etik eğitimi alma durumları olduğu belirlendi. Öğrencilerin ahlaki duyarlılık ve eleştirel düşünme düzeylerinin oldukça iyi olduğu, öğrencilerin eleştirel düşünme tutum düzeyi arttıkça hastanın bütünlüğünü korumaya yönelik duyarlılıklarının arttığı söylenebilir. Hemşirelik öğrencileri, hastaların ihtiyaçlarına zamanında uygun cevap verebilmeli, aktif olarak dinlemeli ve ileride oluşabilecek problemlerde yardımcı olmak için eleştirel düşünme becerisini kullanmalı ve ahlaki ilkelere ters düşmeyen etik ilkeler doğrultusunda kararlar alabilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik öğrencileri, Etik, Ahlak, Ahlaki duyarlılık, Eleştirel düşünme, Eleştiri.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between nursing students' moral sensitivity levels and critical thinking attitudes. Data were collected using face-to-face interviews with 40 nursing students who went into clinical practice during the Covid 19 Pandemic period in the spring term of 2020-2021. It took 15-30 minutes for the students to fill out the forms. “Descriptive Information Form”, “Moral Sensitivity Questionnaire” and “Critical Thinking Attitude Scale” were used to collect data. It can be said that students' moral sensitivity levels are high and their critical thinking levels are moderate. It was determined that the factors affecting the moral sensitivity levels of the students were gender, income status, and taking courses related to critical thinking outside of school. It was determined that the factors affecting the critical thinking attitude levels of the students were their income status and the status of receiving ethics education out of school. It can be said that the moral sensitivity and critical thinking levels of the students are quite good, and as the level of critical thinking attitude of the students increases, their sensitivity towards protecting the integrity of the patient increases. Nursing students should be able to respond appropriately to the needs of patients in a timely manner, listen actively, use their critical thinking skills to help with future problems, and make decisions in line with ethical principles that do not contradict moral principles.

Keywords: Nursing students, Ethics, Morality, Moral sensitivity, Critical thinking, Criticism.



**ÖZEL GEREKSİNİMLİ BİREYLERİN SPORA KATILIM MOTİVASYONLARININ
İNCELENMESİ; ÇANKIRI, GİRESUN, ORDU, SAMSUN İLLERİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF SPORTS PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION OF
INDIVIDUALS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN CANKIRI, GİRESUN, ORDU AND
SAMSUN PROVINCES**

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ÖZET

Özel gereksinimli bireylerin, yaşadıkları çevreyle entegrasyonlarını artırmak, dolayısıyla fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal alan başta olmak üzere çeşitli alanlarda fayda sağlamak için sporun iyi bir araç olmasının yanısıra bireyin hedefe ulaşmasında motivasyon önemli bir faktördür. Bu araştırmada özel gereksinimli lisanslı sporcuların spora katılım motivasyonlarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama araştırması, veri toplama tekniklerinden görgül, yüz yüze görüşme, anket, nedensel karşılaştırma teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya Çankırı, Giresun, Ordu ve Samsun illerinde ikamet eden 100 lisanslı özel gereksinimli sporcu katılmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan kişisel bilgi formu ile Engelli Bireylerde Spora Katılım Motivasyonu Ölçeği (ESKMÖ) kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin analizinde; t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans (ANOVA) testleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada ele alınan demografik bilgiler ile motivasyon ve motivasyonun alt boyut toplam puanları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık saptanmamıştır. Özel gereksinimli bireylerin özel gereksinim türleri (bedensel, görme, işitme, mental) ve bu bireylerin yapmış oldukları spor

branşları (takım: basketbol, futbol, bireysel: atletizm, yüzme) arasındaki spora katılım motivasyonlarının karşılaştırılmasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunamamıştır. Sonuç olarak, özel gereksinimli bireylerin özel gereksinim türleri ve yapmış oldukları spor branşları farklı olsa da her biri için kendi iç dinamiklerinde spora katılımın kendilerine önemli değerler kazandırdığı düşünülerek, bireylerin spora katılım motivasyonlarını bir birine benzer ve yüksek düzeyde tuttıkları şeklinde yorumlanarak sonuçlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Engelli bireyler, Güdülenme, Spora katılım.

SUMMARY

In addition to being a good tool for individuals with special needs to increase their integration with the environment they live in, and thus to provide benefits in various areas, especially in the physical, psychological and social areas, motivation is an important factor for the person to reach the goal. In this study, it was aimed to examine the motivation of sports participation of licensed athletes with special needs. In this study, quantitative research methods, survey research, data collection techniques, empirical, face-to-face interview, questionnaire, causal comparison techniques were used. 100 licensed sportsmen with special needs residing in Çankırı, Giresun, Ordu and Samsun provinces participated in the research. Personal information form prepared by the researchers and Sports Participation Motivation Scale for Persons with Disabilities (ESKMÖ) were used as data collection tools in the study. In the analysis of the data obtained in the research; t-test and one-way variance (ANOVA) tests were used. No significant difference was found between the demographic information discussed in the study and the motivation and sub-dimension total scores of motivation. There was no significant difference between the special needs types (physical, vision, hearing, mental) of individuals with special needs and their sports branches (team: basketball, football, individual: athletics, swimming). As a result, although the special needs of individuals with special needs and the sports branches they have done are different, it has been concluded by interpreting that individuals with special needs keep their motivation to participate in sports at a similar and high level, considering that participation in sports gives them important values in their internal dynamics for each of them.

Keywords: Disabled individuals, Motivation, Participation in sports.

AN ECOFEMINIST READING OF SHAKESPEARE’S AS YOU LIKE IT

SHAKESPEARE’İN AS YOU LIKE IT OYUNUNA EKOFEMİNİST YAKLAŞIM

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Selçuk Üniversitesi, İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı ABD

ABSTRACT

As Cheryll Glotfelty asserts, “Ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment” (xviii). Therefore, ecocriticism has developed a new understanding to literature. Ecocritical studies have become more of an issue recently because of the degradation of ecological balance and the environmental problems such as exploitation of natural resources, pollution of water and air, and deforestation caused by technological developments and population explosion that have reached a critical point. In addition to these environmental issues, we have witnessed many issues and problems regarding the women, such as violence against women, murders, domestic violence, and female suppression at work, and home. Ecofeminism has related such environmental issues to the problems of women. Regarded as one of the greatest playwrights of English Literature, Shakespeare’s works represent such issues and problems although ecofeminism has not emerged as a literary criticism at that time. In this regard, this paper aims to analyze the place of woman and nature in As You Like It from an ecofeminist perspective. To this end, the paper aims to argue that there is a link between woman and nature both of which are oppressed and exploited by patriarchal social order.

Key Words: Ecocriticism, As You Like It, Ecofeminism, Literature and Environment, Woman, Gender

ÖZET

Cheryll Glotfelty'nin belirttiği gibi, “Ekoeleştiri edebiyat ve fiziksel çevre arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir” (xviii). Bu nedenle ekoeleştiri literatüre yeni bir anlayış geliştirmiştir. Ekolojik dengenin bozulması ve doğal kaynakların sömürülmesi, su ve havanın kirlenmesi, teknolojik gelişmelerin neden olduğu ormansızlaşma ve kritik bir noktaya ulaşan nüfus patlaması gibi çevre sorunları nedeniyle son zamanlarda eko-eleştirel çalışmalar daha fazla gündeme gelmiştir. Bu çevre sorunlarının yanı sıra kadına yönelik şiddet, cinayetler, aile içi şiddet, iş yerinde ve evde kadın baskısı gibi kadınla ilgili birçok soruna tanık olduk. Ekofeminizm, bu tür çevresel sorunları kadınların sorunlarıyla ilişkilendirmiştir. İngiliz Edebiyatının en büyük oyun yazarlarından biri olarak kabul edilen Shakespeare'in eserleri, o dönemde ekofeminizm bir edebiyat eleştirisi olarak ortaya çıkmamış olsa da, bu tür konuları ve sorunları temsil eder. Bu bağlamda, bu makale, As You Like It oyununda kadın ve doğanın konumunu ekofeminist bir bakış açısıyla incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla makale, ataerki toplumsal düzen tarafından her ikisi de ezilen ve sömürülen kadın ile doğa arasında bir bağ olduğunu savunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekoeleştiri, As You Like It, Ekofeminizm, Edebiyat ve Çevre, Kadın, Toplumsal Cinsiyet

ŞEHİRLEŞME, UYGARLIK VE PEYGAMBERİN ÜMMİLİĞİ**URBANIZATION, CIVILIZATION AND THE PROPHET'S ILLITERATE****Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Abdulkaki Deniz**

Şırnak Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Temel İslam Bilimleri

ÖZET

Geleneksel anlayışta Tanrı ile insanlar arasında elçilik görevini yerine getiren peygamberin ümmi oluşundan “okuma yazma bilmemesinin” anlaşılması gerektiği yönünde genel bir kanaat söz konusudur. Ayrıca söz konusu ümmilik peygamberin doğruluğu ve güvenilirliği için bir mucize şeklinde sunulmaktadır. Ancak Kur’an’da ilgili âyetler incelendiğinde ümmilik kavramının farklı anlam boyutlarına sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Bu kapsamda yerleşim birimlerinin anası manâsındaki “ümmü’l-kurâ” nitelemesi ile “ümme” kavramını uygarlığın menşei olan şehirleşme olgusuyla birlikte değerlendirmek gerekmektedir. Ayrıca her peygamberden önce bir başka peygamberin geçtiği ve her peygamberin kendi ümmetinin kültürel mirasına az yahut çok katkı sağladığı bilinmektedir. Bu kapsamda son peygamberin yetiştiği ve peygamberlik görevini yerine getirdiği Hicaz bölgesinde -nispeten az da olsa- semavi kitapların etkisinde oluşan kültürel bir birikimden söz edilebilir. Daha çok şehirleşmiş ve bilgiye açık uygar toplumları irşat etmek üzere aktif olan peygamberliğin söz konusu kesimlerden etkilenmiş olması mümkün olduğundan bu şüphenin giderilmesine yönelik olarak değişik münasebetlerle elçinin ümmi oluşuna vurgu yapılması gayet doğaldır. Bu açıdan son peygamberin ümmi oluşu “okuma yazma bilmemesi” niteliğinden ziyade “semavi kitaplar ve onlarda uzmanlaşmış kimselerden etkilenmemiş kimse” manasında değerlendirilmesi mümkündür. Nitekim bazı âyetlerde peygamberin gönderildiği toplumun da “ümmi” olarak nitelendirilmesi geleneksel Arap zihninin ilahî kitaplarla ilgili bilgiden uzak olduğu gerçeğiyle uyumludur. Kur’an’da iman ve İslam’dan nasiplenme hususunda olumsuz değerlendirmelere konu olan ve “Bedevîler ve A‘râb” gibi isimlerle anılan kesimleri de bu bağlamda değerlendirmek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Peygamber, Ümmilik, Şehirleşme, Uygarlık, Ümmü’l-Kurâ.

Abstract

In the traditional understanding, there is a general opinion that "illiteracy" should be understood as the illiterate of the prophet, who fulfilled his duty as a messenger between God and people. In addition, the illiteracy in question is presented as a miracle for the accuracy and reliability of the prophet. However, when the relevant verses in the Qur'an are examined, it is seen that the concept of illiteracy has different meaning dimensions. In this context, it is necessary to evaluate the concept of "umm al-kura" in the meaning of the mother of settlement units and the concept of "ummah" together with the phenomenon of urbanization, which is the origin of civilization. In addition, it is known that another prophet passed before each prophet and each prophet contributed more or less to the cultural heritage of his nation. In this context, it can be mentioned that there is a cultural accumulation under the influence of the heavenly books, albeit relatively little, in the Hijaz region, where the last prophet was raised and fulfilled his prophetic duty. Since it is possible that the prophecy, which was active in guiding the more urbanized and open-minded civilized societies, was influenced by the said sections, it is quite natural to emphasize the illiteracy of the messenger through various means in order to remove this doubt. In this respect, it is possible to evaluate the illiteracy of the last prophet in the sense of "one who has not been influenced by the heavenly books and those who specialize in them" rather than "illiteracy". As a matter of fact, the fact that the society to which the prophet was sent is described as "unlettered" in some verses is compatible with the fact that the traditional Arab mind is far from knowledge about the heavenly books. In this context, it is possible to evaluate the sections of the Qur'an, which are the subject of negative evaluations in terms of belief and sharing from Islam and are referred to by names such as "Bedouins and A'râb".

Keywords: Prophet, Illiterate, Urbanization, Civilization, Umm al-Qura.

İLÂHÎ MESAJ VE DİL UNSURU**THE DIVINE MESSAGE AND THE LANGUAGE ELEMENT****Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Abdalbaki Deniz**

Şırnak Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Temel İslam Bilimleri

Özet

İnsanoğlunun yeryüzündeki varlığına eşlik eden, zaman ve öznelere göre değişmeyen, nitelikleri benzer yasalar söz konusudur. Toplumların irşat ve ıslahı için peygamberleri seçen ve onları ağır bir görev için hazırlayan Allah, aynı zamanda davet sürecinde kendilerine eşlik edecek olan araçları da belli bir hazırlık sürecinden geçirmeyi arzulamıştır. Son din olan İslam'ın en belirgin aracı da Arapça olarak indirilen Kur'an'dır. Benzerini ortaya koyma hususunda Araplar başta olmak üzere bütün insanlığa meydan okuyan Kur'an, gayp âlemine dair gerçeklerin yanı sıra fesahat ve belagât yönü başta olmak üzere Arapça'nın dilsel özelliklerine de vurgu yapmaktadır. İslam tarihi boyunca Allah'ın dinine muhalif bütün inatçıların susturulması da bu sayede gerçekleşmiştir. Arapça'nın edebî niteliklerinin tekâmülü ve risâlet yükünü taşıyabilecek seviyeye gelmesi ise asırları aşan belli bir süreç gerektirmiştir. Zira evrensel özellik arz eden mesajların taşıyıcısı olan dilin de aynı oranda güçlü ve etkili olması gerekmektedir. Dilin vahyi taşıyabilecek seviyeye gelmesinin asırları bulan doğal bir seyir izlemesi çalışmanın temellendirilmesine dair bazı sorunlara zemin hazırlasa bile akıl, tefekkür ve tedebbür meziyeti ile söz konusu sorunları aşmak mümkündür.

Bu çalışmada dilin risâletle ilişkisi bağlamında "Allah'ın risâlet için resulü hazırladığı gibi ona eşlik eden dil unsurunu da hazırladığı" yönündeki kanaat değerlendirilecektir. Ayrıca Kur'an'ın Arapça diline katkısına, Arapça'nın din dili olması sayesinde kazandığı değer ile insanlık tarihinde yükseldiği konuma temas edilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Risâlet, Resûl, Kur'an, İcaz, Lügat, Arapça.

Abstract

There are laws that accompany the existence of human beings on earth, which do not change according to time and subjects, and whose qualities are similar. Allah, who chose the prophets for the guidance and reformation of societies and prepared them for a heavy duty, also desired to pass the tools that would accompany them in the invitation process through a certain preparation process. The most distinctive tool of Islam, the last religion, is the Qur'an, which was downloaded in Arabic. The Qur'an, which challenges all humanity, especially the Arabs, in revealing its likeness, emphasizes the linguistic features of Arabic, especially its eloquence and eloquence, as well as the facts about the invisible world. This is how all stubborn opposition to Allah's religion was silenced throughout the history of Islam. The evolution of the literary qualities of Arabic and its attainment to a level capable of carrying the burden of prophecy required a period of more than centuries. Because the language, which is the carrier of universal messages, should be equally strong and effective. Even if the natural course of the language, which takes centuries to reach the level that can carry the revelation, prepares the ground for some problems in the grounding of the study, it is possible to overcome these problems with the virtue of reason, contemplation and thought.

In this study, in the context of the relationship between language and prophecy, the belief that "Allah prepared the messenger for prophecy, as well as the language element accompanying it" will be evaluated. In addition, the contribution of the Qur'an to the Arabic language will be touched upon, and the position it has risen in the history of humanity with the value it has gained thanks to the fact that Arabic is the language of religion.

Keywords: Risalat, Rasul, Qur'an, Ijaz, Language, Arabic.

**EBEVEYNLERİN ÇOCUK İSTİSMARINA YÖNELİK FARKINDALIK DÜZEYİNİN
EBEVEYN-ÇOCUK İLİŞKİSİNE ETKİSİ**

**THE EFFECT OF AWARENESS LEVEL OF PARENTS ON CHILD ABUSE ON
PARENT CHILD RELATIONSHIP**

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ÖZET

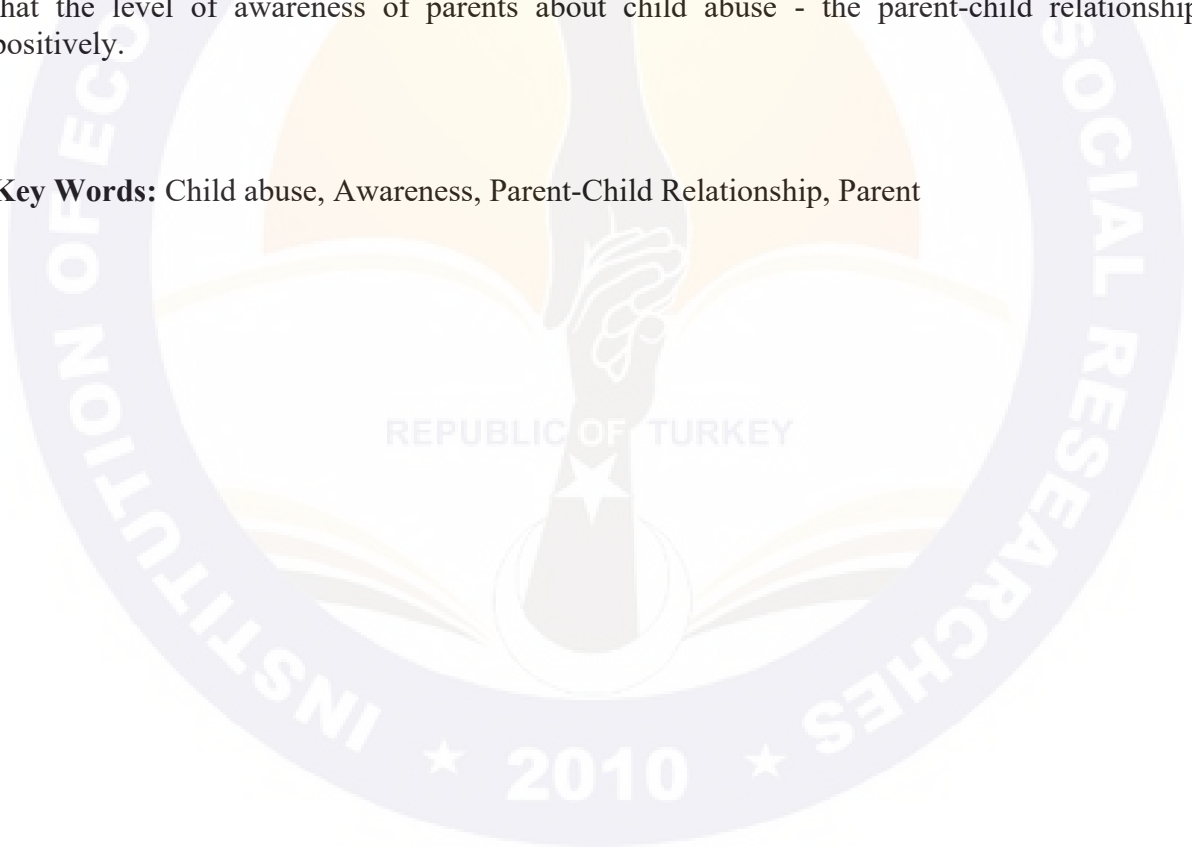
Bu çalışma, ebeveynlerin çocuk istismarına yönelik farkındalık düzeyinin ebeveyn-çocuk ilişkisine etkisini belirlemek için yapılmıştır. Araştırma tanımlayıcı türde, Şubat-Nisan 2019 tarihleri arasında Kahramanmaraş il merkezine bağlı üç aile sağlığı merkezinde 2-7 yaş arası çocuğu olan 406 ebeveyn (329 anne, 81 baba) ile yapıldı. Verilerin toplanmasında Ebeveynler için Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu, İstismar Farkındalık Ölçeği-Ebeveyn Formu ve Ebeveyn Çocuk İlişkisi Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde; yüzde, frekans, aritmetik ortalama, Shapiro Wilk normallik testi, bağımsız gruplarda t ve ANOVA testi, Pearson korelasyon ve regresyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmaya katılan ebeveynlerin %80,5'inin annelerden oluştuğu, %34,62'sinin 30 yaş ve altında, %42,1'inin ilköğretim mezunu olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ebeveynlerin anne ya da baba olmasının İstismar Farkındalık Ölçeği, Ebeveyn Çocuk İlişkisi Ölçeği ve alt boyut puanları açısından farklılık göstermediği, okuryazar ya da ilkokul mezunu olan ebeveynlerin istismar düzeyinin daha fazla olduğu, ebeveynlerin eğitim düzeyi arttıkça istismar düzeyinin azaldığı, ebeveynin çalışma durumunun İstismar Farkındalık Ölçeği, Ebeveyn Çocuk İlişkisi Ölçeği ve olumlu ilişki alt boyut puan ortalamaları arasında anlamlı fark göstermediği, gelir düzeyi arttıkça istismar düzeyinin azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Ebeveynlerin çocuk istismarına yönelik farkındalık düzeyinin ebeveyn- çocuk ilişkisini olumlu yönde etkilediği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk istismarı, Farkındalık, Ebeveyn-Çocuk İlişkisi, Ebeveyn

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the effect of parents' awareness of child abuse on the parent-child relationship. The study was carried out with 406 parents (329 mothers, 81 fathers) having children aged 2-7 years of in three family health centers in Kahramanmaraş city center between February and April 2019 in descriptive type. In the collection of data, Introductory Information Form for Parents, Abuse Awareness Scale Parent Form and Parent-Child Relationship Scale were used. Percentage, frequency, arithmetic mean, Shapiro Wilk normality test, t and ANOVA test, Pearson correlation and regression analysis were used in the evaluation of the data. It was determined that 80.5% of the parents who participated in the study were mothers, 34.62% were under the age of 30, and 42.1% were primary school graduates. It has been determined that it does not differ in terms of the Abuse Awareness Scale, Parent-Child Relationship and subscale scores of the parents being a mother or father, the level of abuse of the parents who are literate or primary education is higher, the level of abuse of the parents decreases as the education level of the parents increases, there is no significant difference between the Relationship Scale and the positive relationship subscale point averages, the level of abuse decreases as the income level increases. It was determined that the level of awareness of parents about child abuse - the parent-child relationship positively.

Key Words: Child abuse, Awareness, Parent-Child Relationship, Parent



**SANAL GERÇEKLIK GÖZLÜĞÜNÜN AĞRI ÜZERİNE ETKİNLİĞİ:
HEMŞİRELİK LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİNE YÖNELİK
SİSTEMATİK BİR DERLEME**

**EFFECTIVENESS OF VIRTUAL REALITY GLASSES ON PAIN: A SYSTEMATIC
REVIEW OF NURSING GRADUATE THESIS**

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ÖZET

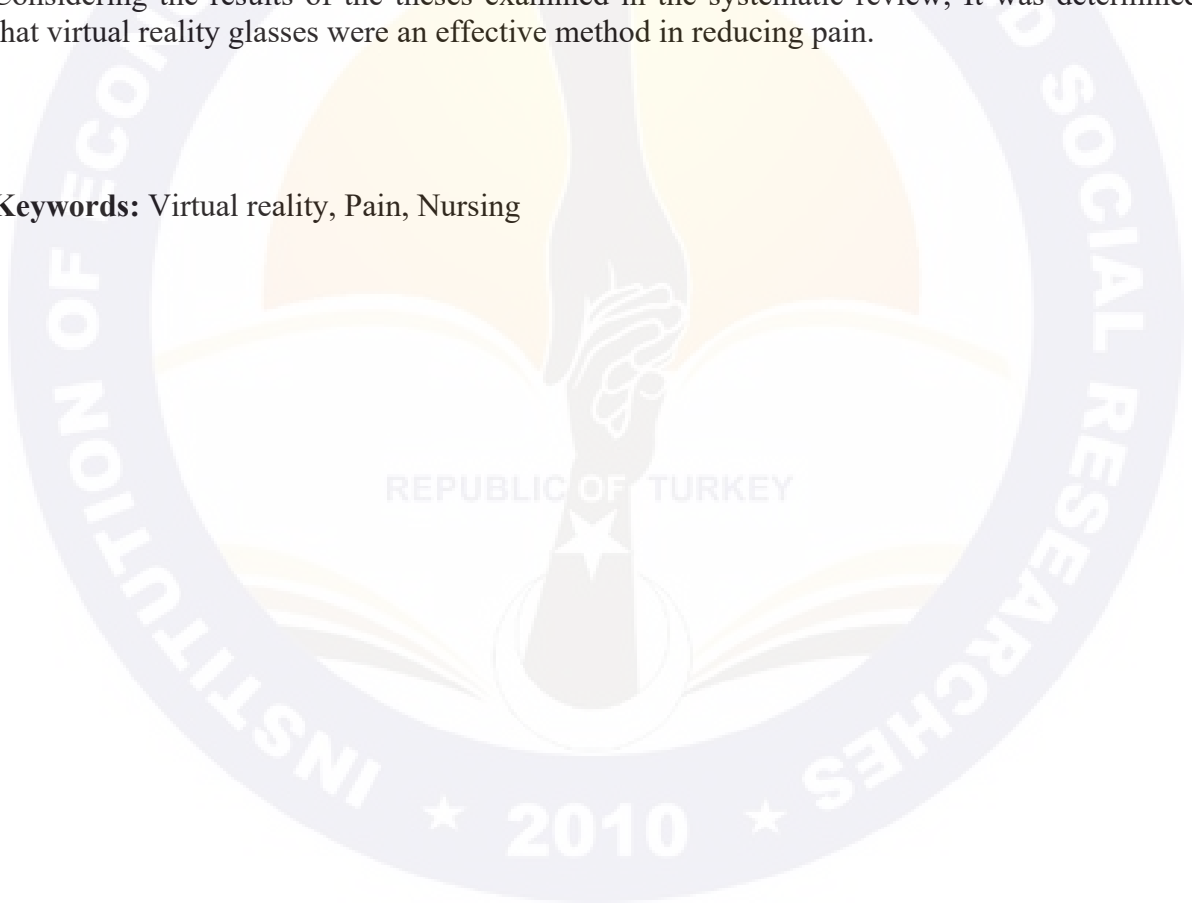
Bu derleme, hemşirelik alanında sanal gerçeklik gözlüğünün ağrı üzerine etkinliği ile ilgili Türkiye’de yapılan tezleri sistematik bir biçimde incelemek amacıyla yapıldı. 2017-2022 tarihleri arasında sanal gerçeklik gözlüğünün ağrı üzerine etkinliğini inceleyen tezler örnekleme dahil edildi. YÖK TEZ tarama motoruna “Sanal gerçeklik” ve “sanal gerçeklik gözlüğü”, anahtar kelimeleri taranarak, araştırmaya uygun tüm tezler araştırmaya dahil edildi. Hemşirelik alanında sanal gerçeklik gözlüğünün ağrı üzerine etkisini inceleyen ilk deneysel tez araştırmasının 2017’de yapıldığı belirlendi. Tezlerin çoğunluğunun randomize kontrollü çalışma olduğu, sadece bir araştırmada tek grup tekrarlı ölçümler ile araştırmanın gerçekleştirildiği belirlendi. Tezlerin örneklem sayısının en az 44 olduğu belirlendi. Sanal gerçeklik gözlüğünün ağrıyı azaltmada etkili bir yöntem olduğu belirlendi. Dikkati başka yöne çekme kartları, Buzzy uygulaması, stres topu, mobil destekli eğitim danışmanlığı, Kaleidoskop, nefes egzersizi uygulamalarının da ağrıyı azalttığı fakat sanal gerçeklik gözlüğü uygulamasının bu uygulamalardan üstünlüğü olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Sistematik derlemede incelenen tezlerin sonuçları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda; sanal gerçeklik gözlüğünün ağrıyı azaltmada etkili bir yöntem olduğu belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanal gerçeklik, Ağrı, Hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

This review was made in order to systematically examine the theses made in Turkey about the effectiveness of virtual reality glasses on pain in the field of nursing. Theses examining the effectiveness of virtual reality glasses on pain between 2017-2022 were included in the sample. “Virtual reality” and “virtual reality glasses” keywords were scanned into the YÖK TEZ search engine, and all theses suitable for the research were included in the research. It was determined that the first experimental thesis research examining the effect of virtual reality glasses on pain in the field of nursing was conducted in 2017. It was determined that the majority of theses were randomized controlled studies, and only one study was carried out with single group repeated measurements. It was determined that the sample number of the theses was at least 44. It was determined that virtual reality glasses were an effective method in reducing pain. It was determined that distraction cards, Buzzy application, stress ball, mobile assisted education consultancy, Kaleidoscope, breathing exercise applications also reduced pain, but virtual reality glasses application was not superior to these applications. Considering the results of the theses examined in the systematic review; It was determined that virtual reality glasses were an effective method in reducing pain.

Keywords: Virtual reality, Pain, Nursing



TEKSTİL ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIKSUYUNUN UV/S₂O₈ OKSİDASYONU İLE ARITIMININ MERKEZİ KOMPOZİT TASARIM İLE OPTİMİZASYONU**OPTIMIZATION OF THE TREATMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY WASTEWATER BY UV/S₂O₈ OXIDATION WITH CENTRAL COMPOSITE DESIGN****Deniz İzlen ÇİFÇİ**

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ÖZET

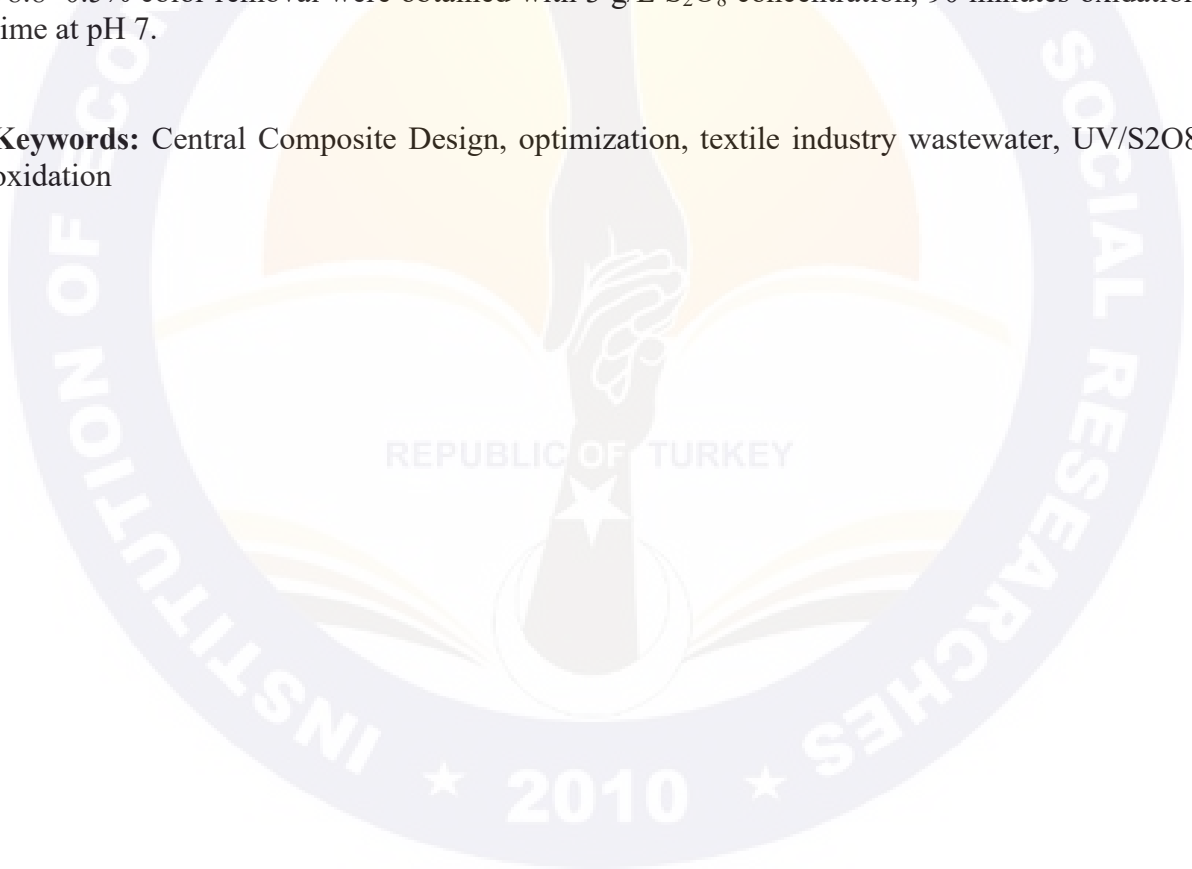
Bu çalışmada tekstil endüstrisi atıksuyunun UV/S₂O₈ oksidasyonu ile arıtımında S₂O₈ konsantrasyonu, pH ve oksidasyon gibi parametrelerin KOİ ve renk giderimine etkisi Merkezi Kompozit Tasarım modeli ile analiz edilmiştir. UV/S₂O₈ oksidasyon çalışmaları, 200 mL atıksu içerisine 11 W UV-C lambası daldırılarak yapılmıştır. Gerekli persülfat Na₂S₂O₈ eklenerek sağlanmış ve Na₂S₂O₈ ilave edildikten sonra pH metre ile pH değerine ayarlanmıştır Oksidasyon süresi tamamlandıktan sonra atıksu numunesinde KOİ ve renk analizi yapılmıştır. Çalışmada 1-5 mg/L S₂O₈ konsantrasyonu, 3-11 pH ve 30-150 dakika oksidasyon süresi aralığında tasarım modeli oluşturulmuştur. Model verileri incelendiğinde R² değeri KOİ giderimi için 0,9886 iken, renk giderimi için 0,9950 olarak elde edilmiştir. Ayrıca öngörülen R² ve düzeltilmiş R² değerleri KOİ giderimi için sırasıyla 0.9784 ve 0.9186, renk giderimi için ise sırasıyla 0.9968 ve 0.9990 olarak elde edilmiştir. Modele göre KOİ ve renk giderimi için tüm parametreler önemli görünmektedir. KOİ ve renk giderim verimleri S₂O₈ konsantrasyonu ve oksidasyon süresi artması ile artmaktadır. Bazı pH değerinde KOİ ve renk giderimi azalırken, yüksek KOİ ve renk giderimi için pH 5 ve 7 aralığının daha uygun olduğu görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak deneysel olarak yapılan çalışmalarda 3 g/L S₂O₈ konsantrasyonu, pH 7 değerinde 90 dakika oksidasyon süresi ile %67,3±1,4 KOİ ve %98,8±0,5 renk giderimi elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Merkezi Kompozit Tasarım, optimizasyon, tekstil endüstrisi atıksuyu, UV/S₂O₈ oksidasyonu

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effects of parameters such as S_2O_8 concentration, pH and oxidation on COD and color removal in the treatment of textile industry wastewater by UV/ S_2O_8 oxidation were analyzed with the Central Composite Design model. UV/ S_2O_8 oxidation studies were carried out by immersing 11 W UV-C lamp in 200 mL wastewater. Necessary persulfate was provided by adding $Na_2S_2O_8$ and after adding $Na_2S_2O_8$ it was adjusted to pH value with a pH meter. After the oxidation time was completed, COD and color analysis were performed in the wastewater sample. In the study, a design model was created in the range of 1-5 mg/L S_2O_8 concentration, 3-11 pH and 30-150 minutes oxidation time. When the model data were examined, the R^2 value was 0.9886 for COD removal and 0.9950 for color removal. In addition, the predicted R^2 and adjusted R^2 values were obtained as 0.9784 and 0.9186 for COD removal, and 0.9968 and 0.9990 for color removal, respectively. According to the model, all parameters seem important for COD and color removal. COD and color removal efficiencies increase with increasing S_2O_8 concentration and oxidation time. While COD and color removal decreased at basic pH value, pH 5 and 7 range were found to be more suitable for high COD and color removal. As a result, in experimental studies, $67.3 \pm 1.4\%$ COD and $98.8 \pm 0.5\%$ color removal were obtained with 3 g/L S_2O_8 concentration, 90 minutes oxidation time at pH 7.

Keywords: Central Composite Design, optimization, textile industry wastewater, UV/ S_2O_8 oxidation



YEŞİL SENTEZ YÖNTEMİYLE HAZIRLANAN Ag/Fe-ÇAY ATIĞI İLE METİLEN MAVİSİ BOYA GİDERİMİ**METHYLENE BLUE DYE REMOVAL BY Ag/Fe-TEA WASTE PREPARED BY THE GREEN SYNTHESIS METHOD****Deniz İzlen ÇİFÇİ**Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Çorlu Mühendislik Fakültesi, Çevre Mühendisliği
Bölümü, Çorlu 59860- Tekirdağ, Türkiye**ÖZET**

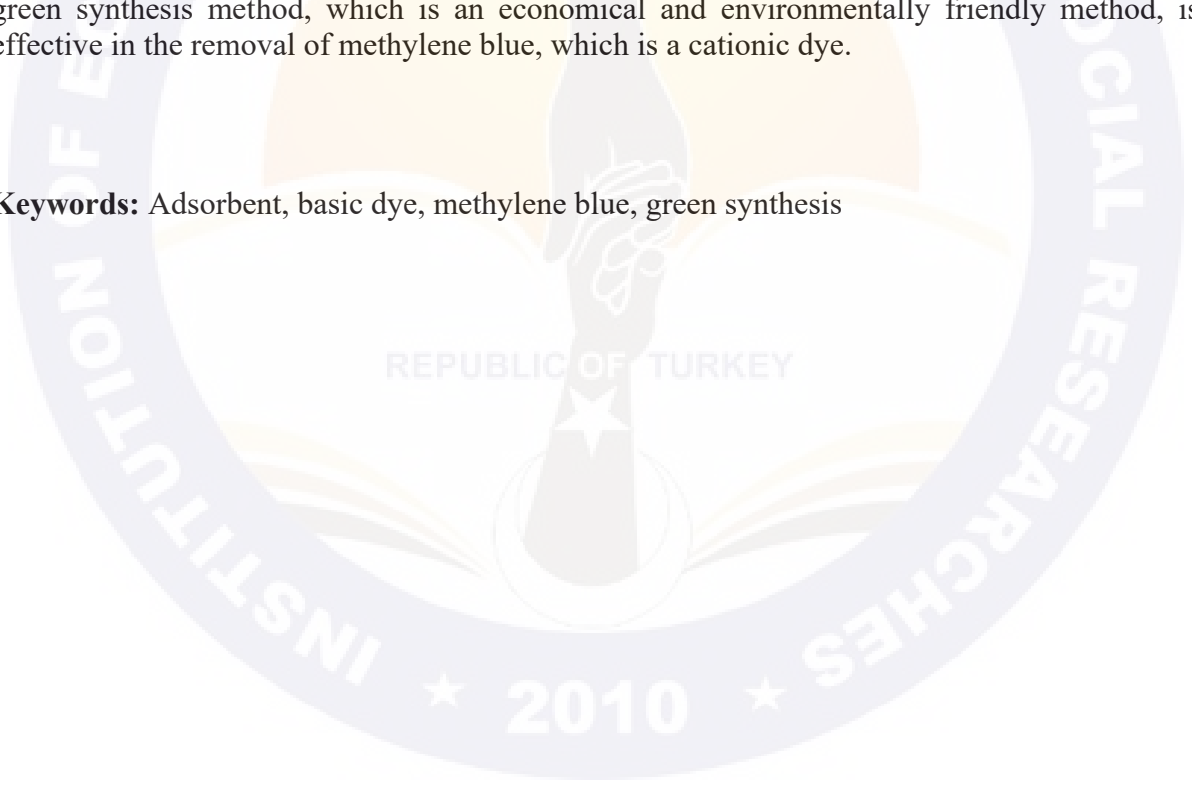
Çalışmada Ag/Fe-çay atığı yeşil sentez yöntemi ile sentezlenerek bu adsorban malzemenin metilen mavisi giderimi için kullanımı araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla yeşil sentez yöntemi ile Ag/Fe-çay atığı sentezlenmiş ve metilen mavisi adsorpsiyonunda farklı pH değerleri ve Ag/Fe-çay atığı dozlarında çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Yeşil sentez yöntemi için çay ekstresi kullanılmış olup, kalan çay atığı da 600 °C'de 30 dakika kapalı kap içerisinde yakılarak karbonize edilmiştir. Çay ekstresi içerisinde Ag ve Fe ile çay atığı ilave edilerek Ag/Fe-çay atığı adsorbanı sentezlenmiştir. Ag/Fe-çay atığı SEM-EDAX-haritalandırma ve FTIR analizleri ile karakterize edilmiş olup, adsorban %4,50±0,12 Ag ve %1,38±0,02 Fe içeriğine sahiptir. Ag/Fe-çay atığı ile metilen mavisi adsorpsiyonunda asidik koşullarda daha düşük metilen mavisi giderimi elde edilirken, bazik koşullarda metilen mavisi giderimi artmaktadır. Metilen mavisi gideriminde ise en yüksek metilen mavisi giderimi %97,1 olarak pH 11 değerinde 2 g Ag/Fe-çay atığında elde edilmiştir. Yapılan adsorpsiyon izoterm çalışmalarında ise Langmuir ve Freundlich izotermi için R^2 değerleri birbirine çok yakın olmasına rağmen Freundlich izoterminin daha uygun olduğu görülmüştür. Freundlich izoterm modeli, Ag/Fe-çay atığı ile metilen mavisi adsorpsiyonunun heterojen Ag/Fe-çay atığı adsorbanı yüzeyinde çok tabakalı olarak gerçekleştiğini varsaymaktadır. Langmuir izotermi ile q_{max} değeri 5,31 mg/g olarak hesaplanmıştır. Sonuç olarak ekonomik ve çevre dostu bir yöntem olan yeşil sentez yöntemiyle hazırlanan Ag/Fe-çay atığının katyonik özellikli boya olan metilen mavisi gideriminde etkili olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adsorban, bazik boya, metilen mavisi, yeşil sentez

ABSTRACT

In this study, Ag/Fe-tea waste was synthesized by green synthesis method and the use of this adsorbent material for methylene blue removal was investigated. For this purpose, Ag/Fe-tea waste was synthesized by green synthesis method and methylene blue adsorption studies were carried out at different pH values and Ag/Fe-tea waste doses. Tea extract was used for the green synthesis method, and the remaining tea waste was burned at 600 °C for 30 minutes in a closed container and carbonized. Ag/Fe-tea waste adsorbent was synthesized by adding Ag and Fe and tea waste in the tea extract. Ag/Fe-tea waste was characterized by SEM-EDAX-mapping and FTIR analysis, and the adsorbent had $4.50\pm 0.12\%$ Ag and $1.38\pm 0.02\%$ Fe content. In the adsorption of methylene blue with Ag/Fe-tea waste, lower methylene blue removal was obtained in acidic conditions, while methylene blue removal is increased in basic conditions. In methylene blue removal, the highest methylene blue removal was obtained as 97.1% in 2 g Ag/Fe-tea waste at pH 11. In the adsorption isotherm studies, although the R^2 values for Langmuir and Freundlich isotherms are very close to each other, it has been seen that the Freundlich isotherm is more suitable. The Freundlich isotherm model assumes that the Ag/Fe-tea tailings and methylene blue adsorption take place in a multilayered manner on the heterogeneous Ag/Fe-tea waste adsorbent surface. The q_{\max} value was calculated as 5.31 mg/g by Langmuir isotherm. As a result, it was observed that Ag/Fe-tea waste prepared by the green synthesis method, which is an economical and environmentally friendly method, is effective in the removal of methylene blue, which is a cationic dye.

Keywords: Adsorbent, basic dye, methylene blue, green synthesis



ALKALI PROTEAZ ÜRETEEN BAKTERİLERİN TARAMASI, İZOLASYONU, KARAKTERİZASYONU VE TANIMLANMASI

SCREENING, ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ALKALINE PROTEASE PRODUCING BACTERIA

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Özet

Proteazlar, endüstriyel enzimlerin önemli bir grubudur ve tüm küresel enzim satışlarının en büyük bölümünü oluştururlar. Kompleks proteinleri amino asitlere ve peptidlere hidrolize ederler. Proteazların deterjan endüstrisi, deri endüstrisi, gıda endüstrisi, kağıt ve kağıt hamuru ve biyoremediasyon süreçleri gibi birçok endüstride sayısız uygulamaları vardır. Proteaz enzimleri doğada yaygın olarak bulunmasına ve bitkiler, hayvanlar ve mikroorganizmalar tarafından sentezlenmesine rağmen, hızlı ve kolay bir şekilde büyüyüp çoğalabilmeleri, basit besin ortamlarında yüksek verimli enzimler üretebilmeleri, genetik olarak kolaylıkla manipüle edilebilmeleri, aşırı sıcak, soğuk, asidik ve bazik koşullarda büyüyebilir ve bu koşullarda çalışabilen enzimler üretebilir olmaları nedeniyle tercih edilen proteaz kaynakları mikrobiyal kaynaklardır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Van Gölü su örneklerinden alkali proteaz üreten yeni bakterilerin izolasyonu, taranması ve tanımlanmasıdır. Proteaz üretici bakterilerin ön taraması için %10 yağsız süt içeren nutrient agar besiyeri kullanılmıştır. pH 8 ve üzerinde büyüyen 60 izolatın 9'u güçlü alkalın proteaz üreticileri olarak seçilmiştir. Bu izolatlar, 16S rDNA dizi analizlerine, morfolojik ve biyokimyasal özelliklerine göre tanımlanmıştır. Tanımlanan suşlar ayrıca substrat olarak kazein kullanılarak nicel proteaz aktivite analizine tabi tutulmuştur. En güçlü izolat, alkalifilik *Exiguobacterium alkaliphilum* VLP1 bakterisi olarak bulunmuştur (GenBank Acc No: ON853834.1). *Exiguobacterium*, *Bacillales* takımında bir Firmicute cinsidir. *E. alkaliphilum* VLP1, basil hücre şeklinde, turuncu renkli ve yuvarlak koloni formuna sahiptir. Alkalifilik, hareketsiz, Gram (+), katalaz (+), üreaz (-), hemoliz (-), lipaz (-), amilaz (-), selülaz (-) bir bakteridir.

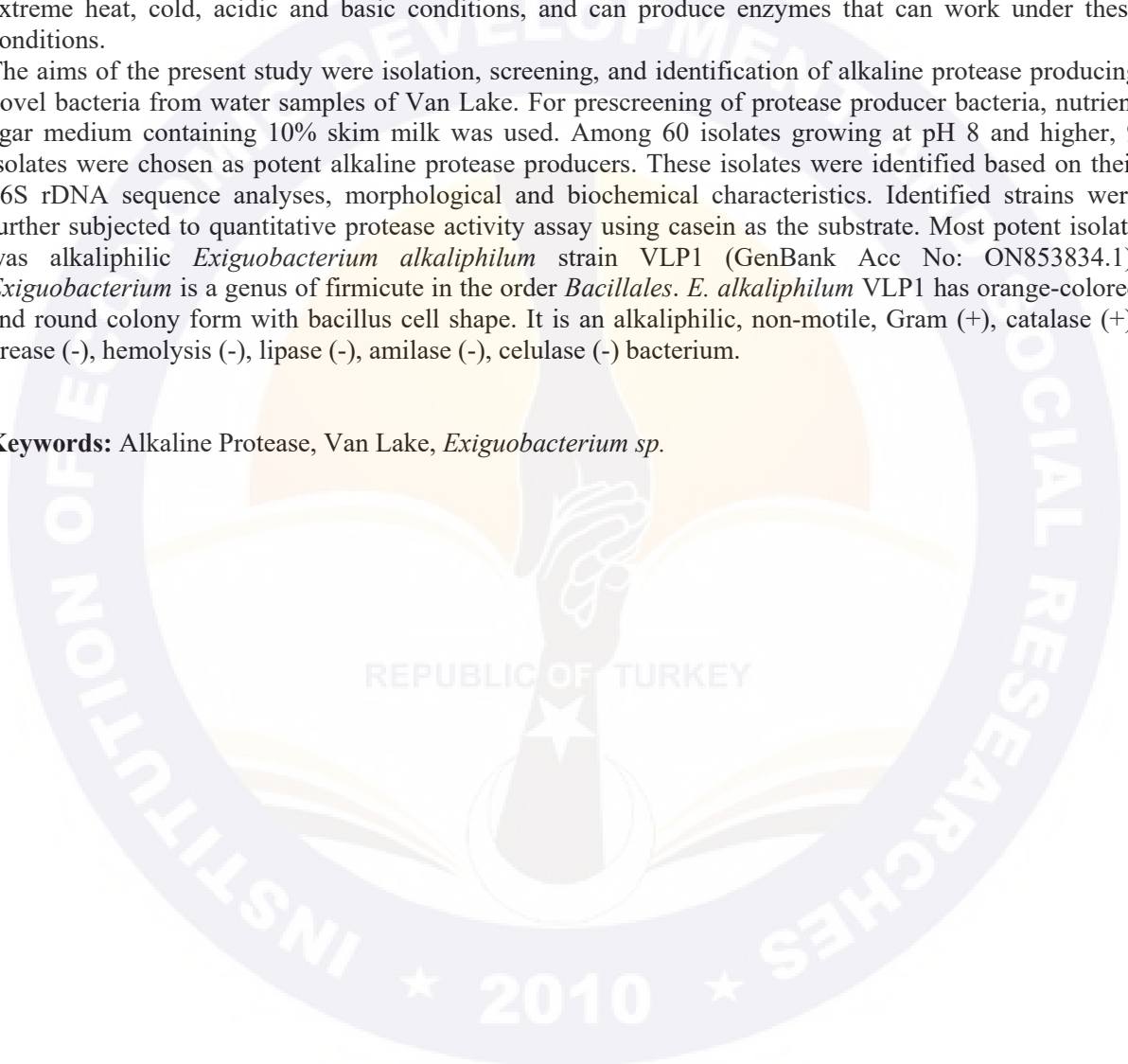
Anahtar kelimeler: Alkali proteaz, Van Gölü, *Exiguobacterium* sp.

Abstract

Proteases are an important group of industrial enzymes and they make up the largest portion of the entire global enzyme sales. They hydrolyze complex proteins to amino acids and peptides. Proteases have numerous applications in many industries such as detergent industry, leather industry, food industry, paper and pulp, silver recovery from photographic films and bioremediation processes. Although protease enzymes are widespread in nature and synthesized by plants, animals, and microorganisms, the preferred protease sources are microbial sources because they can grow and reproduce quickly and easily, produce enzymes with high efficiency in simple nutrient media, can be easily manipulated genetically, can grow in extreme heat, cold, acidic and basic conditions, and can produce enzymes that can work under these conditions.

The aims of the present study were isolation, screening, and identification of alkaline protease producing novel bacteria from water samples of Van Lake. For prescreening of protease producer bacteria, nutrient agar medium containing 10% skim milk was used. Among 60 isolates growing at pH 8 and higher, 9 isolates were chosen as potent alkaline protease producers. These isolates were identified based on their 16S rDNA sequence analyses, morphological and biochemical characteristics. Identified strains were further subjected to quantitative protease activity assay using casein as the substrate. Most potent isolate was alkaliphilic *Exiguobacterium alkaliphilum* strain VLP1 (GenBank Acc No: ON853834.1). *Exiguobacterium* is a genus of firmicute in the order *Bacillales*. *E. alkaliphilum* VLP1 has orange-colored and round colony form with bacillus cell shape. It is an alkaliphilic, non-motile, Gram (+), catalase (+), urease (-), hemolysis (-), lipase (-), amilase (-), celulase (-) bacterium.

Keywords: Alkaline Protease, Van Lake, *Exiguobacterium sp.*



GÜMÜŞ NANOPARTİKÜLLERİN (AG-NP) MIKROBİYAL SENTEZİ VE BİYOLOJİK AKTİVİTELERİ**MICROBIAL SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES (AG-NP) AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES****Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sumeyra Gurkok**

Atatürk Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü

Özet

Nanopartiküller (NP'ler) ile ilgilenen nanobiyoteknoloji, son yıllarda en popüler konulardan biri olmuştur. NP'ler, boyutları 1 ila 100 nanometre (nm) arasında değişen küçük malzemelerdir. Bulk malzemelerinden daha yüksek yüzey reaktivitesine sahiptirler ve bu nedenle farklı özelliklere ve uygulama alanlarına sahiptirler. NP'ler fiziksel ve kimyasal yollarla da sentezlenebilse de, toksisite ve uyumsuzluk sorunları nedeniyle biyolojik sentezleri tercih edilir. Nanopartiküllerin bakteriler tarafından yeşil sentezi basit, ucuz ve çevre dostu bir yol sunar.

Patojenik bakterilerin antibiyotik direnci dünya çapında ciddi bir sorundur ve yeni ve güçlü bakterisidal ajanlar büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada, gümüş nanopartiküller (Ag-NP) 1 mM AgNO₃ içeren besleyici sıvı besiyerinde *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* OG1 suşu tarafından sentezlendi. SEM, TEM ve XRD ile analiz edildiler ve boyutlarının 30 nm olduğu bulundu.

Ag-NP'ler antibakteriyel, antibiyofilm ve antiürez aktiviteleri için kullanıldı. *Streptococcus salivarius*'a karşı 100 µg/mL ve 200 µg/mL Ag nanopartikülleri ile sırasıyla 0,8 mm ve 1,1 mm'lik büyüme inhibisyon bölgeleri elde edildi. *Streptococcus salivarius*'ta 100 ve 200 µg/mL Ag-NP, ilk 5 saat ve 24 saat inkübasyonda tam ürez inhibisyonuna (%100) neden oldu. 100 µg/mL ve 200 µg/mL Ag-NP ile biyofilm oluşumunda sırasıyla %86 ve %90 inhibisyon gözlemlendi. Sonuç olarak bu çalışma, Ag-NP'lerin insanlara zararlı olabilecek mikroorganizmalara karşı etkili antibakteriyel, antibiyofilm ve antiürez ajanları olarak kullanılabilceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ag nanopartikülleri; biyosentez; antibakteriyel aktivite; antibiyofilm aktivite; antiürez aktivite; *Streptococcus salivarius*

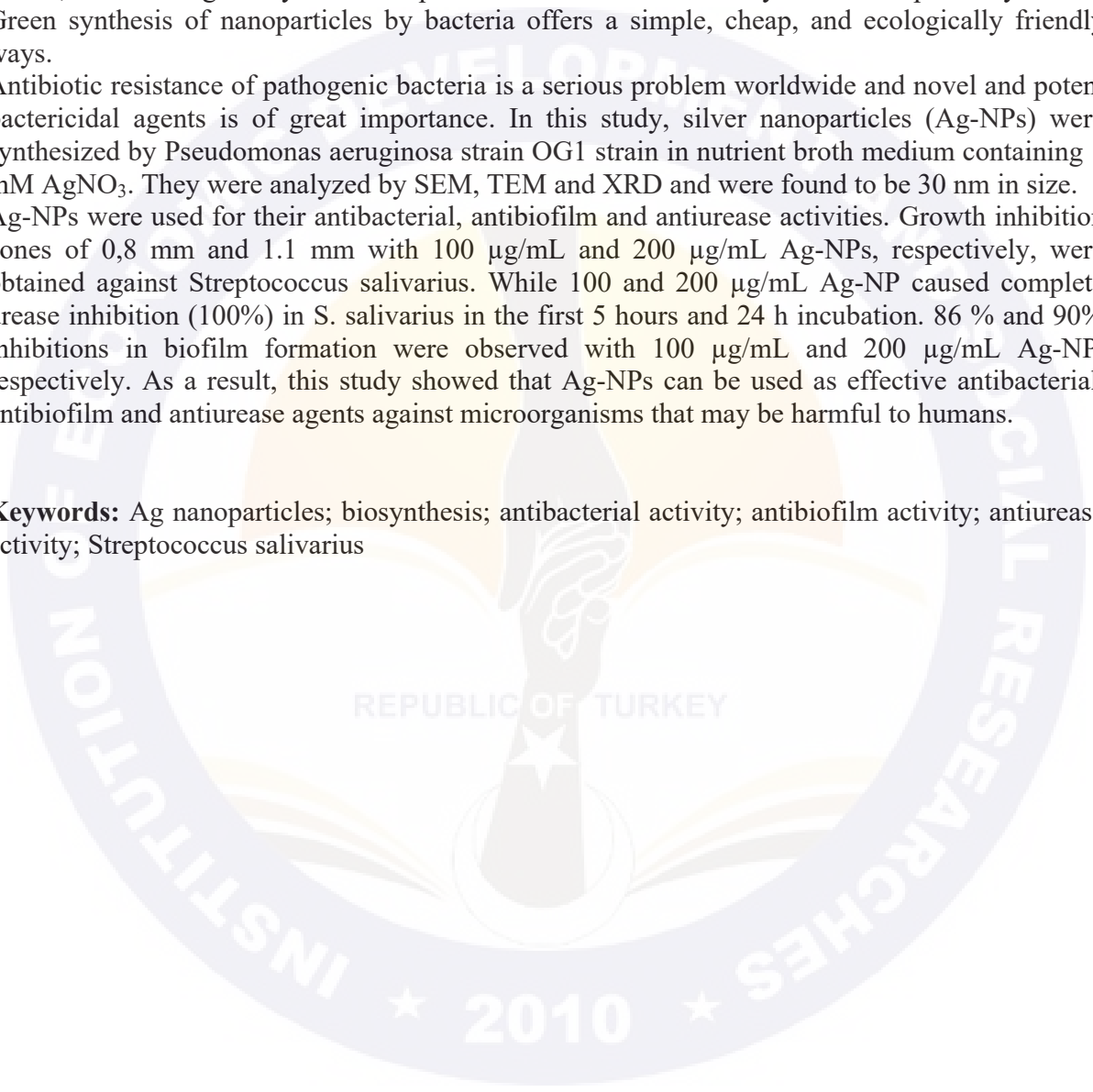
Abstract

Nanobiotechnology, which deals with nanoparticles (NPs), has been one of the most popular topics in recent years. NPs are small materials ranging between 1 to 100 nanometers (nm) in size. They have higher surface reactivity than their bulk materials and therefore, have different properties and application areas. Although NPs can also be synthesized by physical and chemical means, their biological synthesis is preferred due to their toxicity and incompatibility issues. Green synthesis of nanoparticles by bacteria offers a simple, cheap, and ecologically friendly ways.

Antibiotic resistance of pathogenic bacteria is a serious problem worldwide and novel and potent bactericidal agents is of great importance. In this study, silver nanoparticles (Ag-NPs) were synthesized by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strain OG1 strain in nutrient broth medium containing 1 mM AgNO₃. They were analyzed by SEM, TEM and XRD and were found to be 30 nm in size.

Ag-NPs were used for their antibacterial, antibiofilm and antiurease activities. Growth inhibition zones of 0,8 mm and 1.1 mm with 100 µg/mL and 200 µg/mL Ag-NPs, respectively, were obtained against *Streptococcus salivarius*. While 100 and 200 µg/mL Ag-NP caused complete urease inhibition (100%) in *S. salivarius* in the first 5 hours and 24 h incubation. 86 % and 90% inhibitions in biofilm formation were observed with 100 µg/mL and 200 µg/mL Ag-NP, respectively. As a result, this study showed that Ag-NPs can be used as effective antibacterial, antibiofilm and antiurease agents against microorganisms that may be harmful to humans.

Keywords: Ag nanoparticles; biosynthesis; antibacterial activity; antibiofilm activity; antiurease activity; *Streptococcus salivarius*



**ULUSLARARASI REZERVLER VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME DEĞİŞKENLERİ
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH VARIABLES: THE CASE OF TURKIYE****Dr. Ayça DOĞANER**

İstanbul Ticaret Odası Meslek Komiteleri Müdürlüğü

ÖZET

Dünyada tüm ülkelerde en önemli makroekonomik değişkenlerden bir tanesi uluslararası rezervlerdir. Covid-19 salgınından sonra oldukça önemli hale gelen ülkelerin uluslararası rezervlerinin düzeyi, ekonomide oluşan ani finansal değişimlere karşı dayanıklılığın sağlanması adına oldukça önemlidir. Özellikle Covid-19 salgınından sonra döviz kurlarında yaşanan dalgalanmalar, Türkiye başta olmak üzere gelişmekte olan ülkelerde uluslararası rezervlerin yeterliliği konusunu ön plana çıkartmıştır. Dünyada rezerv paralar karşısında en çok değer kaybeden para birimlerinden birisinin Türk Lirası olması, rezerv sorununun Türkiye açısından önemini ifade etmektedir. Bu durum aynı zamanda uluslararası ticaretin ve ekonomik büyümenin de olumsuz etkilenmesine neden olmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda, Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerde istikrarlı ekonomik büyümenin sağlanması için sahip olunan uluslararası rezervlerin önemli işlevlerinin söz konusu olduğu söylenebilir.

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye’de 1998 – 2021 yıllarında uluslararası rezervler ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişkiler incelenmektedir. Uluslararası rezervler ve ekonomik büyüme değişkenlerine ait serilerin logaritmaları alınmış olup, durağan olup olmadıkları geleneksel birim kök testleri ile tespit edilmiştir. Serilerin durağanlık tespitinden sonra otoregresif dağıtılmış gecikme modeli ARDL testi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonuçlarına göre, Türkiye’de uluslararası rezervler ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki meydana gelen artış ve azalışların birbirlerine etki ettikleri tespit edilmiştir. Türkiye için 1998 – 2021 yıllarında, söz konusu etkinin ekonomik büyüme için pozitif olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, bağımsız değişken istatistiki olarak anlamlı bulunmuştur. Buna göre, uluslararası rezervlerde meydana gelen %1 birimlik artışın ekonomik büyümeyi %1.07 oranında artırdığı tespit edilmiştir.

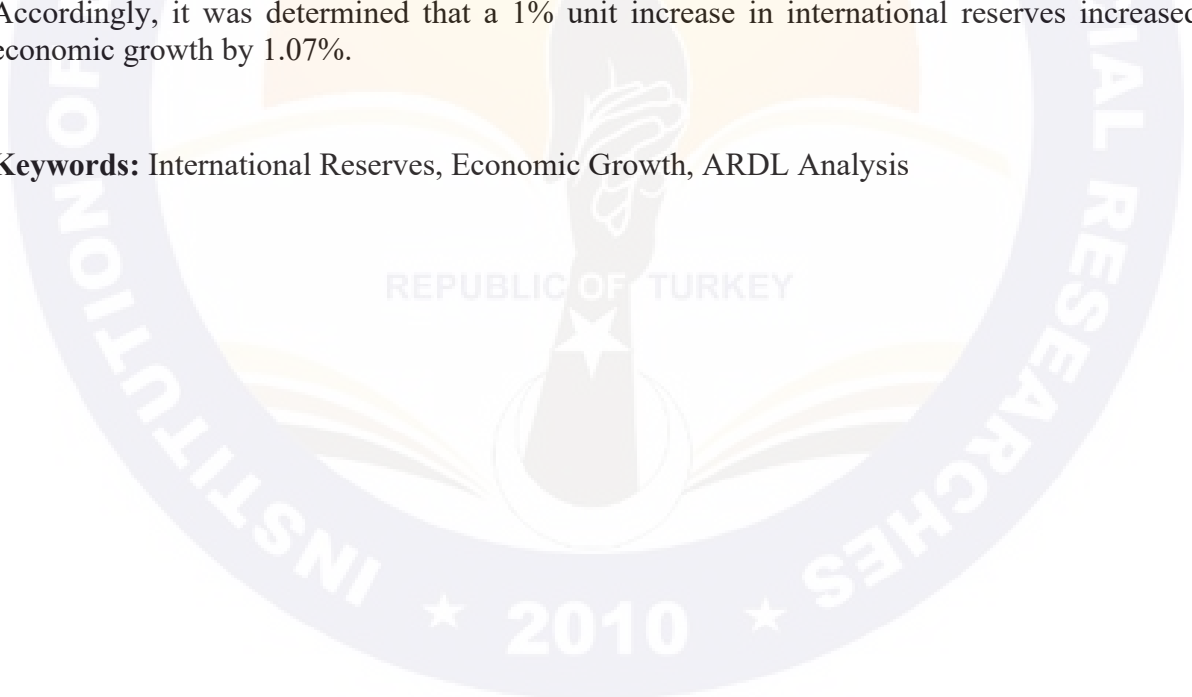
Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Rezervler, Ekonomik Büyüme, ARDL Analizi

ABSTRACT

One of the most important macroeconomic variables in all countries in the world is international reserves. The level of international reserves of countries, which have become very important after the Covid-19 epidemic, is very important in terms of providing resilience against sudden financial changes in the economy. The fluctuations in exchange rates, especially after the Covid-19 epidemic, brought the adequacy of international reserves to the fore in developing countries, especially in Turkiye. The fact that the Turkish Lira is one of the currencies that lost the most value against reserve currencies in the world, expresses the importance of the reserve problem for Turkiye. This situation also causes negative effects on international trade and economic growth. In this respect, it can be said that international reserves have important functions in order to ensure stable economic growth in developing countries such as Turkiye.

In this study, the relations between international reserves and economic growth in Turkiye between 1998 and 2021 are examined. The logarithms of the series of international reserves and economic growth variables were taken, and whether they were stationary or not was determined by traditional unit root tests. After the stationarity determination of the series, the autoregressive distributed lag model ARDL test was performed. According to the results of the analysis, it has been determined that the increases and decreases between international reserves and economic growth in Turkiye affect each other. It has been determined that the said effect is positive for economic growth for Turkiye between 1998 and 2021. According to the results of the analysis, the independent variable was found to be statistically significant. Accordingly, it was determined that a 1% unit increase in international reserves increased economic growth by 1.07%.

Keywords: International Reserves, Economic Growth, ARDL Analysis



THE CONCEPT OF KAZAKH RHETORIC. METHODOLOGY AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS

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The article was written within the project of «Scientific concept of Kazakh rhetoric: rhetorical ideal, identity, argumentation and speech practice»

ABSTRACT

The preservation of the cultural and spiritual heritage of the Kazakh people defines the renewal of the national content of education, humanitarian and general cultural training of specialists as an important task of science and higher professional education of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The creation of the scientific history of Kazakh rhetoric in the aspect of national identity and the teaching of Kazakh rhetoric as an academic and educational discipline is considered relevant. The focus of the project on the formation of a competence model of a specialist, mastering students' communication, including linguistic and rhetorical skills and skills involves the study of Kazakh rhetoric from the standpoint of argumentation based on the material of Zhyrau poetry and legends about biy. This is how the formation of national and cultural identity is achieved.

The purpose of the project is to create a scientific concept of Kazakh rhetoric. To achieve the goal, tasks are formulated that include a description of sections of Kazakh rhetoric – legal rhetoric, business rhetoric, diplomatic rhetoric, rhetoric of literature and literary translation, which makes the matrix of Kazakh rhetoric uniform for books and curricula. The task of studying the national identity of Kazakh rhetoric in connection with the conventional values of the people, methods of argumentation is set. It is planned to develop a method of rhetorical analysis. The creation of the philological base of the project contributes to the development of didactic foundations of rhetoric as an academic and academic discipline. The fulfillment of this task makes it possible to update the content of education at school and university with a new subject – «Kazakh rhetoric», and also solves the issues of the formation of the student's communicative personality in the aspect of linguistic competence. The project is supposed to teach the rules of practical rhetoric, namely rhetorical skills in the procedures of utterances, speech behavior during public speaking.

Keywords: concept of Kazakh rhetoric, legal rhetoric, business rhetoric, diplomatic rhetoric, rhetoric of literature and literary translation

SYMBOLISM AS A WAY OF RHETORICAL ARGUMENTATION IN ZHYRAU POETRY. STRUCTURAL-SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS

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The article was written within the project of «Scientific concept of Kazakh rhetoric: rhetorical ideal, identity, argumentation and speech practice»

ABSTRACT

It is believed that Kazakh literature begins with the poetry of zhyrau. The role of zhyrau for the history of the Kazakh people and the history of self-consciousness was special. Thus, having a history of development from the 15th to the 15th century of the 3rd century, zhyrau literature sometimes had a cardinal influence on the policy of the khan's power and ideology in general. Zhyrau were perceived by society as people with the gift of foresight, so they were advisers to the khans. In Soviet times, the poetry of zhyrau, due to their position under the khans, was secretly locked up for study and publication.

The purpose of this report is to substantiate reflection in the trinity of understanding - reexpression - interpretation. This approach isolates attention to the phenomenon of pandeterminism. The phenomenon of pan-determinism is substantiated in the book by Ts. Todorov "Obtaining America". An analysis of the phenomenon of pandeterminism as a matrix of the value consciousness of the Kazakhs actualizes the rhetorical "practices" of zhyrau. Zhyrau's favorite genre form is a parable, with its characteristic allegory, allegory.

The report analyzes the method of parallelism, typical for the folklore of any nation, as a sign of anthropomorphic thinking. The nomad operates with images of the universe, "synthesizing" the *physical and mental, matter and spirit, thing and word*. On the one hand, he reproduces the images of the steppe nature, the steppe locus as a habitat, on the other hand, these images axiologically fixed concepts of value for the Kazakh.

The parable resembles riddles-tasks, a device widely used in fairy folklore. Rhetorical questions are aimed at the idea of the true meaning of being, which consists in the variety of forms of adaptation of all living things in this world as forms of being and the struggle of living things for life.

The pandeterminism of zhyrau poetry is characterized by the polyvariability of symbolization, in which, following Ts. Todorov, lexical, semantic and contextual levels can be distinguished. Using the example of a comparison of symbols, the report describes the differences that underlie the sign and the symbol. It is also the difference between two levels of meaning, direct and indirect.

Keywords: zhyrau, Kazakh rhetoric, symbols, pandeterminism

THE RHETORIC OF KAZAKH BIYS. THE MODALITY OF BELIEF, OPINION, UNDERSTANDING AS THE DENOMINATOR OF A SINGLE PERCEPTION OF SPEECH

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The article was written within the project of «Scientific concept of Kazakh rhetoric: rhetorical ideal, identity, argumentation and speech practice»

ABSTRACT

Deep traditions of cultural security and the preservation of national identity are contained in the institute of justice of the 17th-18th centuries, relevant to the ideology of modern Kazakhstan, associated with the concept of the court of biys.

The relevance of the work is due to the attention to the legal skills of Kazakh biys (judges) and their role in ensuring social and national stability.

The subject of consideration is the techniques of oratory and the idealization of the Word and Justice. The basic values are shown that combine ontological and phenomenological concepts and ideas: the ideas of procreation, the ideal of a real man, the social and tribal hierarchy, on the other hand, the trinity of Earth (State) - People - Word.

As a matrix of the value consciousness of the Kazakh people, legal Kazakh proverbs are given that reflect the Kazakh procedural norms, as well as legends about biys, which contain examples of dispute resolution. The general Kazakh rhetorical legal rhetoric is based on the preaching of unity and consolidation within a separate clan. This is the idea of national prosperity, state stability and the preservation of the identity of the people.

The analysis of the biy's communicative behavior as an algorithm of the speaker in relation to the object of speech (the plaintiff and the defendant), its addressee (the audience of listeners) and its decision reflects the synthesis of three modalities: beliefs, opinions, understanding as a direction to a single denominator of the multiplicity of perception.

The relevance of the study of the basic values of Kazakh law is determined by the preservation of traditions, self-identification of the nation, tolerance as an axiological basis for the reproduction and translation of cultural norms, values, knowledge, ideas, symbols and patterns of behavior corresponding to the tasks of the development of civil society.

Keywords: biy, case law, morality, rhetoric modality, perception

İNDOMETAZİN İLE GASTRİK HASAR OLUŞTURULMUŞ SIÇANLARIN MİDE DOKUSUNDA AOPP ve TOTAL SÜLFİDRİL DÜZEYİ ÜZERİNE TARANTULA CUBENSİS ALKOLİK EKSTRAKTI'NIN ETKİSİ**THE EFFECT OF TARANTULA CUBENSIS ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT ON AOPP AND TOTAL SULFIDRYL LEVEL IN THE STOMACH TISSUE OF GASTRIC DAMAGED RATS WITH INDOMETAZINE****Doç. Dr. Ufuk MERCAN YÜCEL**Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi,
Farmakoloji ve Toksikoloji Anabilim Dalı**ÖZET**

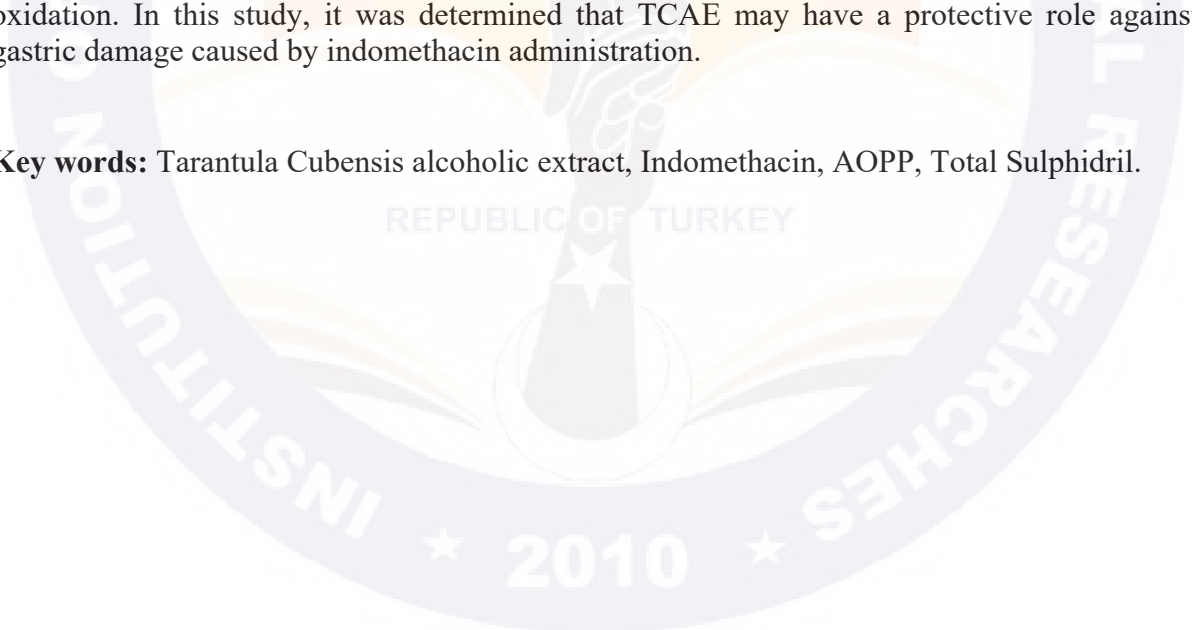
Tarantula cubensis örümceğinin alkolik ekstraktı (TCAE) veteriner sahada homeopatik ilaç olarak kullanılmaktadır. TCAE antiinflamatuvar, antitümör, antiflojistik, nekrotizan etki ve yara iyileşmesi gibi birçok terapötik etkiye sahiptir. Hücrenin oksidatif stres durumunu değerlendirmek için kullanılan birçok belirteç vardır. Oksijen radikallerinin hücredeki proteinlerle reaksiyonu ile oluşan ilerlemiş protein oksidasyon ürünleri 'advanced oxidative protein products' (AOPP) bu belirteçlerden biridir. total sülfidril (-SH) ise antioksidan durumun göstergesi olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada indometazin ile gastrik hasar oluşturulmuş sıçanların mide dokusunda AOPP (ilerlemiş protein oksidasyon ürünleri 'advanced oxidative protein products') ve total sülfidril düzeyi üzerine TCAE'nin etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlandı. Bu amaçla sıçanlar kontrol grubu, ülser grubu (25mg/kg indometazin), İndometazin + Lansoprazol (25mg/kg indometazin + 30 mg/kg lansoprazol) alan ülser grubu (referans anti-ülser ilaç), İndometazin + Theranekron (25mg/kg indometazin + 200 µg/kg Theranekron) alan ülser grubu olmak üzere 4 gruba ayrıldı (n=7). Lansoprazol ve TCAE belirtilen dozlarda verildikten 5 dakika sonra negatif kontrol grubu hariç tüm sıçanlara aynı şekilde oral yolla tek doz indometazin (25 mg/kg dozda) verildi ve indometazin uygulamasından altı saat sonra anestezi altında mide dokusu biyokimyasal analiz için çıkarıldı. Çalışmada, TCAE'nin etkileri ülser tedavisinde kullanılan lansoprazolun etkileri ile karşılaştırıldı. Mide dokusunda AOPP ve total sülfidril düzeylerinin ölçümünde spektrofotometrik yöntem kullanıldı. İndometazin grubunda AOPP ve TSG düzeyinde Kontrol grubuna istatistiksel olarak anlamlı (p<0.05) bir artış bulundu. TCAE uygulanan grupta AOPP ve total sülfidril düzeyleri İndometazin ve İndometazin + Lansoprazol gruplarına göre daha düşük tespit edildi. T-SH ile AOPP düzeyleri arasında pozitif ilişkilerin bulunması mide dokusundaki redoks değişiminin protein oksidasyonunda rolü olabileceğini düşündürdü. Bu çalışmada, İndometazin uygulaması sonucu oluşan gastrik hasara karşı TCAE'nin koruyucu bir rolünün olabileceği belirlendi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tarantula Cubensis alkolik ekstraktı, İndometazin, AOPP, Total Sülfidril.

ABSTRACT

Alcoholic extract of the spider *Tarantula Cubensis* (TCAE) is used as a homeopathic medicine in the veterinary field. TCAE has many therapeutic effects such as anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antiphlogistic, necrotizing effect and wound healing. There are many markers used to assess the oxidative stress state of the cell. Advanced oxidative protein products (AOPP), which are formed by the reaction of oxygen radicals with proteins in the cell, are one of these markers. total sulfhydryl (-SH) is accepted as an indicator of antioxidant status. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the effect of TCAE on AOPP (advanced oxidative protein products) and total sulfhydryl levels in the gastric tissue of rats with gastric damage with indomethacin. For this purpose, the rats were divided into 4 groups, including control group, ulcer group (25mg/kg indomethacin), Indomethacin + Lansoprazole (25mg/kg indomethacin + 30 mg/kg lansoprazole) ulcer group (reference anti-ulcer drug), Indomethacin + TCAE (25mg/kg indomethacin + 200 µg/kg Theranekron) (n=7). 5 minutes after lansoprazole and TCAE were given at the indicated doses, all rats except the negative control group were given a single dose of indomethacin (25 mg/kg dose) orally in the same way, and six hours after indomethacin administration, the gastric tissue was removed for biochemical analysis under anesthesia. In the study, the effects of TCAE were compared with the effects of lansoprazole used in the treatment of ulcers. Spectrophotometric method was used to measure AOPP and total sulfhydryl levels in gastric tissue. There was a statistically significant ($p<0.05$) increase in AOPP and TSG levels in the control group in the indomethacin group. AOPP and total sulfhydryl levels were found to be lower in the TCAE group compared to the Indomethacin and Indomethacin + Lansoprazole groups. The positive correlations between T-SH and AOPP levels suggested that the redox change in the stomach tissue may have a role in protein oxidation. In this study, it was determined that TCAE may have a protective role against gastric damage caused by indomethacin administration.

Key words: *Tarantula Cubensis* alcoholic extract, Indomethacin, AOPP, Total Sulphidril.



AĞRI İLİ MERKEZİNDEKİ İÇME SULARINDA KURŞUN VE KADMIYUM YÖNÜNDEN SAĞLIK RİSKLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH RISKS FROM LEAD AND CADMIUM IN DRINKING WATER IN THE CENTER OF AĞRI PROVINCE

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Farmakoloji ve Toksikoloji Anabilim Dalı

ÖZET

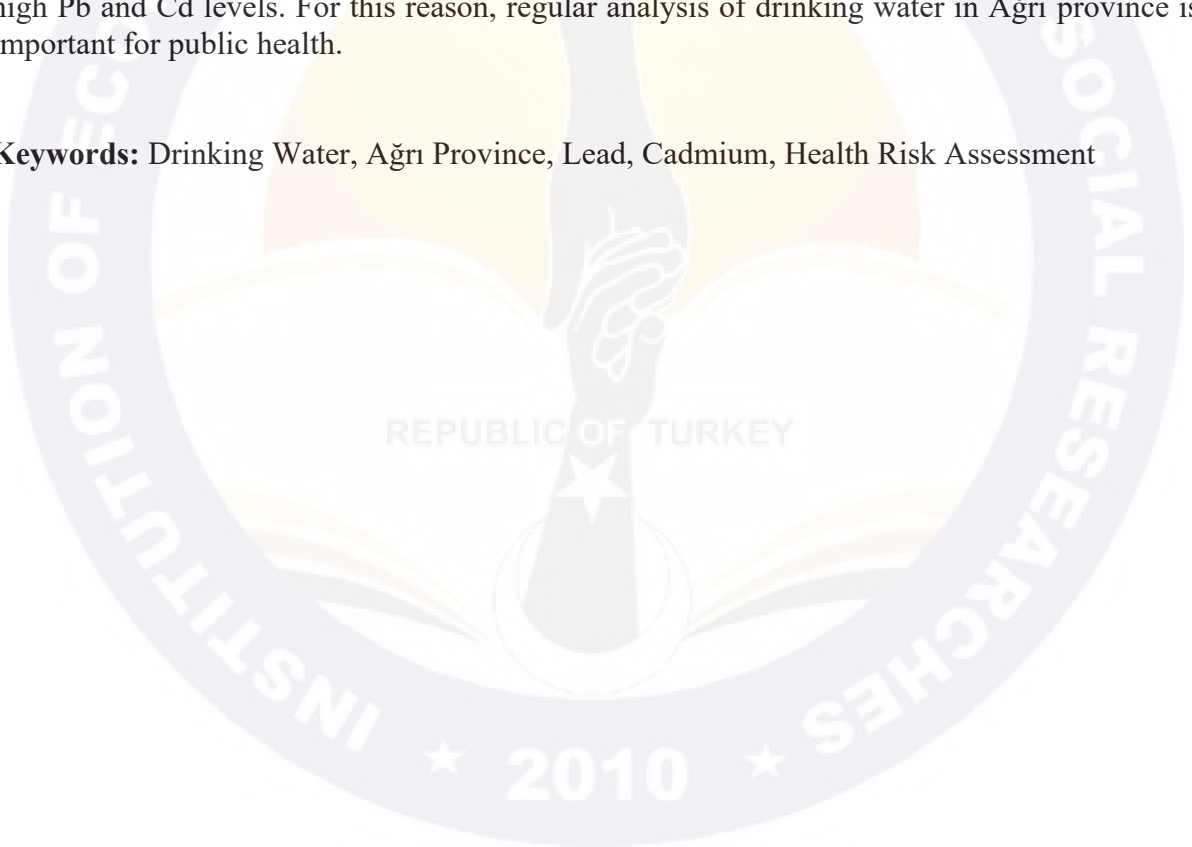
Bu çalışmanın amacı, Ağrı ilinde yer alan merkez mahallelerden toplanan içme sularında kurşun (Pb) ve kadmiyum (Cd) düzeyinin belirlenmesi ve Pb ile Cd yönünden içme sularının sağlık risklerinin değerlendirilmesidir. 2018 yılında Ağrı ili merkez mahallelerinde bulunan 50 farklı lokasyondan alınan su numuneleri daha önceden %1'lik HNO₃ çözeltisiyle yıkanmış 15 ml'lik falkon tüplere alındı, alınan numunelere %65'lik HNO₃ çözeltisi ilave edilerek analiz gününe kadar 4 °C de muhafaza edildi. İçme suyu numunelerinin analizleri AAS cihazı ile yapıldı. Elde edilen sonuçlar TSE, EPA, EC, İ.T.A.S.H.Y. standartları ve WHO tarafından belirlenen limit değerler ile karşılaştırıldı. Bütün lokasyonlarda Pb ve bazı lokasyonlarda Cd düzeylerinin içme suları için belirlenen limit değerlerin üzerinde olduğu tespit edildi. Sağlık riski değerlendirmesinde, su kaynaklarının oral yolla (içme suretiyle) veya dermal yolla (temasla) gerçekleşebilecek tehlike katsayıları (HQ), tehlike endeksi (HI) ve kanser riski değerleri yetişkin ve çocuk bireyler dikkate alınarak hesaplandı. Su kaynaklarının içme suyu olarak uzun süreli kullanımında sağlık için olumsuz etki oluşabileceği tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca Pb ve Cd elementi açısından kanser riski olasılığı da bulunmaktadır. Sonuç olarak Ağrı ili merkezindeki içme sularının özellikle yüksek Pb ve Cd düzeyi nedeniyle halk sağlığı açısından önemli riskler taşıdığı kanaatine varılmıştır. Bu nedenle Ağrı ilinde içme suyu analizlerinin düzenli şekilde yapılması halk sağlığı açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İçme Suyu, Ağrı İli, Kurşun, Kadmiyum, Sağlık Riski Değerlendirmesi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the level of lead (Pb) and cadmium (Cd) in drinking water collected from the central neighborhoods in the province of Ağrı and to assessment the health risks of drinking water in terms of Pb and Cd. In 2018, water samples taken from 50 different locations in the central neighborhoods of Ağrı were taken into 15 ml falcon tubes that were previously washed with 1% HNO₃ solution, 65% HNO₃ solution was added to the samples taken and kept at 4 °C until the day of analysis. Analysis of drinking water samples was done with AAS device. The results obtained were compared with the TSE, EPA, EC, İ.T.A.S.H.Y. standards and the limit values determined by WHO. The results obtained are TSE, standards and the limit values determined by WHO. It was determined that Pb levels in all locations and Cd levels in some locations were above the limit values determined for drinking water. In the health risk assessment, the hazard coefficients (HQ), hazard index (HI) and cancer risk values of water resources that can occur orally (by drinking) or dermally (contact) were calculated by considering adults and children. It has been determined that long-term use of water resources as drinking water may have negative effects on health. There is also a risk of cancer in terms of Pb and Cd elements. As a result, it has been concluded that drinking water in Ağrı city center carries important risks for public health, especially due to high Pb and Cd levels. For this reason, regular analysis of drinking water in Ağrı province is important for public health.

Keywords: Drinking Water, Ağrı Province, Lead, Cadmium, Health Risk Assessment



SÜT VE SÜT ÜRÜNLERİNİN DONDURULARAK SAKLANMASI
STORAGE OF FROZEN MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

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ÖZET

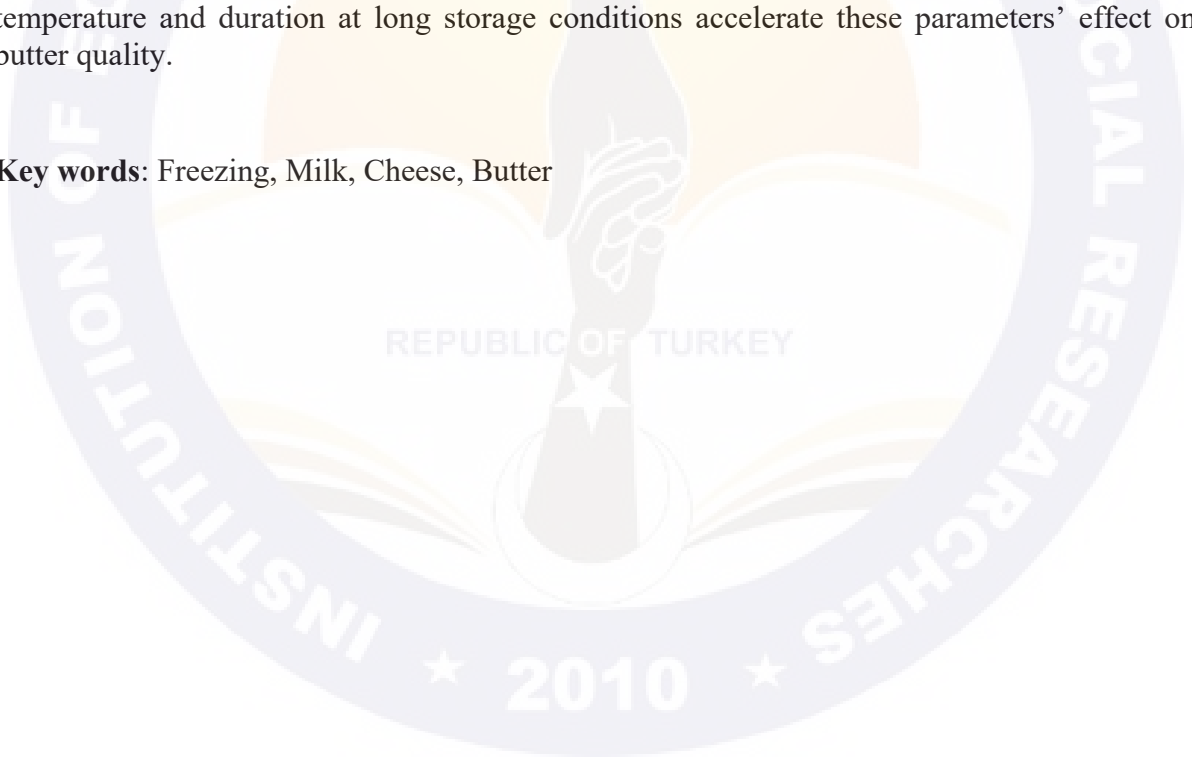
Süt ve süt ürünleri yüksek besin değerleri nedeniyle insan beslenmesinde çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bununla birlikte, çok hassastırlar ve kolayca bozulurlar, onları güvende tutmak özel dikkat gerektirir. Dondurma, çoğu gıda ürününün depolanması sırasında korunması için tercih edilen işlemlerden biridir. Ancak, özellikle bazı peynir ve tereyağı çeşitleri için mandıraların dondurulması konusunda bazı belirsizlikler bulunmaktadır. Çalışmada, dondurmanın bazı süt ürünlerinin (içme sütü, peynir ve tereyağı) özellikleri üzerine etkilerinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlandı. Literatürde dondurmanın etkisi, ağırlıklı olarak yavaş ve hızlı dondurma başlıkları altında incelenmiştir. Özellikle süt ve peynirde hıza bağlı dondurma işlemi değerlendirilmiştir. Dondurmanın süt üzerindeki ana etkisi araştırılırken, yağ globüllerinin, kazein misellerinin ve laktoz kristallerinin yapısında meydana gelebilecek olası değişiklikler ile donmaya bağlı oksidasyon, lipoliz ve proteoliz gibi olası reaksiyonların belirlenmesi önemlidir. Hızlı dondurma işleminin olumlu yönde etkili olduğunu belirten çalışmalar literatürde yer almaktadır. Dondurmanın peynirlerin su tutma, proteoliz, mikrobiyal flora ve protein denitrifikasyonu gibi bazı özellikleri üzerinde minimal bir etkiye sahip olduğu, ancak peynirlerin sertliğinde önemli azalmalara neden olduğu rapor edilmektedir. Tereyağının dondurulması durumunda, oksidasyon, renk bozulması ve küf oluşumu gibi bozulma mekanizmaları, kullanılan ambalaj malzemesinin türünden, kullanılan kremanın kökeninden, tereyağı yapısından, süreç sanitasyonundan ve depolama koşullarındaki değişikliklerden kaynaklanabilir. Esas olarak, uzun depolama koşullarında depolama sıcaklığı ve süresi, bu parametrelerin tereyağı kalitesi üzerindeki etkisini hızlandırdığı gözlenerek bildirilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dondurma, Süt, Peynir, Tereyağı

ABSTRACT

In human diet, milk and milk products have very important role due to their high nutritional value. However, they are very sensitive and deteriorate easily, keeping them safe needs special attention. Freezing is one of the preferred processes to preserve most of the food products during their storage. However, there is some uncertainty for freezing of dairies especially for some kind of cheese and butter. In the study, the aim was to evaluate effects of freezing on characteristics of some dairy products; drinking milk, cheese and butter. In literature, the effect of freezing mainly investigated under the headings of slow and fast freezing. Especially speed-dependent freezing have been evaluated on milk and cheese. While assessing the main effect of freezing on milk, it is important to determine possible changes in the structure of fat globules, casein micelles and lactose crystals, and possible reactions such as oxidation, lipolysis and proteolysis due to freezing. It was observed that the rapid freezing process was positively effective. It was reported that freezing had a minimal effect on some properties of cheeses such as water retention, proteolysis, microbial flora and protein de-nitrication, although it causes important reduction in hardness of cheeses. For the case of butter freezing, deterioration mechanisms such as oxidation, discoloration and mold growth may arise from the kind of packaging material used, origin of cream used, butter structure, process sanitation and variations in storage conditions. Mainly, the storage temperature and duration at long storage conditions accelerate these parameters' effect on butter quality.

Key words: Freezing, Milk, Cheese, Butter



A COMPARATIVE PSYCHOANALYSIS OF IAGO IN OTHELLO AND SAGUNI IN MAHABHARATA

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ABSTRACT

The word Psychoanalysis was coined by the Austrian psychiatrist Sigmund Freud. The theory based upon personality has been dealt in many literatures since ancient times. It is a known factor that there is a strong connection between literature and psychoanalysis. In spite of many controversies, it has been regarded as one of the attractive and fascinating approach of interpretative and comparative analysis. The mechanisms of psychological interpretation have been used to find out the hidden meaning between the texts. When keenly observed it is understood that the goal of psychoanalysis is to bring out the behaviour and behavioural changes caused by the interpretation and interaction between conscious and unconsciousness. The proposed work titled “A Comparative Psychoanalysis of Iago in Othello and Saguni in Mahabarata” aims to explore the characters Iago and Saguni from Othello and Mahabarata, where psychoanalysis plays a major role and also examines how the authors have utilised it in their works in literature.

Keywords: complex, literature, psychoanalysis, interpretation, comparison

TÜRK SİYASİ DÜŞÜNCE TARİHİ İÇERİSİNDE AHMET HAMDİ TANPINAR AHMET HAMDİ TANPINAR IN THE HISTORY OF TURKISH POLITICAL THOUGHT

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Bölümü

ÖZET

20. Yüzyıl Türk edebiyatının kıymetli isimlerinden birisi olan Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar, Türk düşünce dünyasında konumu itibariyle de öne çıkan bir isimdir. Fikirleri ve eserleri otorite olmuş; üzerine pek çok çalışma yapılmıştır. Son zamanlarda yazar hakkında yapılan tartışmaların artmasında hem öğrencilerinin çalışmaları hem de fikir insanı olarak dayanak gösterilmesi etkili olmuştur. Tanpınar, yaşadığı dönem itibariyle zaman içerisinde değişen fikirleri, edebi ve siyasi kişiliğinin ayrımı, fikirlerinin net olarak yansıtılmamasından dolayı üzerinde kesin yargılar vermenin zor olduğu isimlerden birisidir. Onu tam anlamıyla açıklayan bir kavram söz konusu değildir; bu sebeple ondan bahsederken modernleşme, doğubatu, eski-yeni, değişim ve süreklilik, Bergsonculuk, Dergah Dergisi, muhafazakarlık üzerinde durulması gereken kavramlardır. Yetişme dönemi, eğitim hayatı, görev hayatı, siyasete girişi başta olmak üzere girdiği ortamlar düşünce dünyasında derin izler bırakmıştır. Bir edebiyatçının düşünce dünyası içerisinde ele alınmasında Tanzimat sonrası edebi eserlerin modernleşmeye olan katkıları göz önüne alınarak karar verilmiştir. Bu dönemde Namık Kemal, Ahmet Mithat gibi isimler edebi eserler aracılığıyla Batı'daki fikir akımlarının taşınmasına katkıda bulunmuşlardır. Nitekim Tanpınar bu dönemdeki edebi isimlerin Batılılaşmasını bir zaruret olarak görmüştür. Yaşadığı dönemin etkisiyle fikir değişimleri yaşarken eserlerinde içinde yaşadığı koşulların siyasal ve sosyal koşulları yer bulmuştur. Tanpınar başkalarından hiçbir düşünceye tam anlamıyla sığamamasıyla ayrıldığı için bu çalışmanın konusu olarak seçilmiştir. Birçok konuya temas ederken net bir tavır sergilemekten sakınmıştır. Bu durum onun tutarsızlıklarla eleştirilmesine ve net olarak tanımlanmasının güçlüğüne yol açmıştır. Aslında Tanpınar en genel tanımıyla “eşikte duran bir yazardır.” Onun amacı hiçbir zaman bir sentez oluşturmak olmamıştır. Bu çalışmada Tanpınar'ın eserleri başta olmak üzere ilgili literatür ele alınmış, hayatını kaleme alan eserler değerlendirilmiştir. Aynı zamanda perspektifinde yer bulan kavramlara değinilerek düşünce dünyasındaki konumu incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Modernleşme, Tanpınar, Bergsonculuk, Süreklilik, Değişim

ABSTRACT

Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar, one of the precious names of 20th-century Turkish literature, is also a prominent name in the world of Turkish thought with his thoughts. His ideas and works became authoritative; Many studies have been done on them. Recently, both the studies of his students and his support as an intellectual have been effective in the increase in the discussions about the author. Tanpınar is one of the names on which it is difficult to make definite judgments due to his changing ideas over time, the distinction of his literary and political personality, and the inability to reflect his ideas. No concept fully explains it; For this reason, while talking about him, modernization, east-west, old-new, change and continuity, Bergsonism, Dergah Magazine, and conservatism are the concepts that should be emphasized. The environments he entered, especially his growing up period, his education life, his career, and his entry into politics left deep traces in the world of thought. It was decided to consider a literary man in the world of thought, taking into account the contributions of literary works to modernization after the Tanzimat. In this period, names such as Namık Kemal and Ahmet Mithat contributed to the transfer of ideas in the West through literary works. Tanpınar saw the westernization of literary names in this period as a necessity. While he was experiencing changes in ideas under the influence of the period he lived in, the political and social conditions of the conditions he lived in founding a place in his works. Tanpınar has been chosen as the subject of this study since he differs from others by not being able to fit into any thought completely. He refrained from displaying a clear stance while touching on many issues. This situation led to its criticism with inconsistencies and the difficulty of defining it clearly. Tanpınar, in the most general definition, is “a writer standing on the threshold.” Its purpose has never been to create a synthesis. In this study, the relevant literature, especially the works of Tanpınar, was discussed and the works that wrote his life were evaluated. At the same time, his position in the world of thought was examined by referring to the concepts in his perspective.

Keywords: Modernization, Tanpınar, Bergsonism, Continuity, Change

NORMALIZATION OF QUEER AND TRANS IDENTITIES IN CINEMA: A STUDY ON ONSCREEN PORTRAYAL OF QUEER AND TRANS CHARACTERS IN NATCHATHIRAM NAGARGIRADHU BY PA.RANJITH

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Abstract

Queer and trans presence and representation in films have been an ongoing debate since the inception of cinema. Although prevalent arguments construe an image of an artform that is highly representative, the reality is often distressing and contradictory. Portrayal of queer and trans characters in cinema has certainly evolved, but hardly has it transcended the sympathetic perspective, which limits queer and trans people to their sexuality and gender identity. Queer and trans activists have been actively conversing and writing about the need of queer and trans involvement in Cinema for its global reach, and the diverse viewership. Disclosure, a documentary on Netflix, is sought after for a detailed understanding of history of queer and trans representation in Hollywood cinema. The documentary discusses the cultural shifts and the influence of political climate in the devolution or evolution of representation. Major political events and movements have had an imminent say in the unavoidable presence of queer and trans characters that Hollywood is now witnessing. Similarly, in India, especially Tamilnadu, Tamil cinema has its own history of representation of the marginalised communities. Like Hollywood, Tamil cinema has evolved into a better space with better representation. However, the community insists not only on representation, but also on normalization. It is normalization of queer and trans identities that will ensure reflection of such values and virtues outside of the screen. Natchathiram Nagargiradhu, directed by Pa. Ranjith, an acclaimed Tamil director, is one of the fewest films that has happened to normalize queer and trans identities. This article will discuss the movie Natchathiram Nagargiradhu, and the manner with which it normalizes the presence and lives of the marginalised and embodies acceptance in a positive notion. It will do so by enunciating the intriguing perspective of the maker, and the onscreen portrayal of queer and trans characters.

Keywords: Queer theory; Trans representation; Film studies; Marginalisation

**GEM QUALITY CORUNDUM (Al₂O₃) MINERAL (BLUE SAPPHIRE) DEPOSIT
FROM TURKEY; THEIR FORMATIONS AND GEMOLOGICAL
CHARACTERISTICS**

**TÜRKİYE'NİN SÜSTAŞI KALİTESİNDEKİ KORUNDUM (Al₂O₃) MİNERAL (MAVİ
SAFİR) YATAĞI; OLUŞUMLARI VE GEMOLOJİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ**

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ABSTRACT

Blue corundum mineral (Al₂O₃) is found especially in emery and meta-bauxite deposits in the various regions in a metamorphic complex called the Menderes Massif in Western Anatolia in Turkey. However, the stones in all these deposits containing corundum are not gem-quality blue sapphires. Colors range from navy to black. Their dimensions are between 0.4-12 cm. So, they are gemologically worthless. Therefore, they are not cut as gems. Mainly, gem-quality ones called Muğla blue sapphires are found between Milas and Yatağan districts of Muğla province. This mine site, where the most beautiful sapphire crystals are found, was formed within the emery and meta-bauxite deposits in the karstic spaces of the white-colored marbles spreading on the metamorphic rocks schist and gneiss. In fact, since these deposits are emery mines, macroscopic samples containing magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite mineralization have also been observed. They are surrounded by white calcite (CaCO₃) crystals and have an opaque to transparent appearance. In particular, the completely transparent saturated sky-blue ones are very valuable in worldwide gem market. The attractiveness of its colors is unique to Turkey. Some translucent and transparent ones of the sapphire crystals are in different tones from dark blue, and also some of them appear the ancient Thai Lotus-cornflowers blue (twice blue). Their size in the range of 0.3-6 cm,

generally. They are very suitable for cutting as facets (as cabochons if desired) and the smoothness of their shape in discrete pieces. Of these, the weight of the facet cuts can reach 150-Ct (30-Gr), and the cabochon cuts can reach up to 350-Ct (70-Gr). The high weight of the facet cut translucent and transparent samples makes them have great economic value. They can reach up to 8 cm in rough crystal size, too. In general, solid and liquid inclusions are observed in them. Although this situation reduces the gemological values of the sapphires, it does not prevent them for being cut as facets and cabochons. They are ideal crystals for the gemstone's collectors to display in their rough form. As a conclusion, considering the scarcity of natural worldwide blue sapphire deposits, the Milas-Yatağan (Muğla) region may be come to the fore as a rich blue sapphire production area.

Key Words: Blue sapphire deposits, Emery, Meta-bauxite, Muğla (Türkiye) region.

ÖZET

Mavi renkli korundum (Al_2O_3) minerali, Türkiye'de Batı Anadolu'daki Menderes Masifi denilen bir metamorfik kompleks içerisinde farklı alanlardaki özellikle zımpara ve metaboksit yatakları içerisinde bulunmaktadır. Ancak korundum içeren bu yatakların tümündeki taşlar, süstaşı kalitesindeki mavi safirler değildirler. Renkleri, lacivertten- siyaha değişir. Boyutları 0.4-12 cm arasındadır. Ancak bunlar gemolojik açıdan değersizdirler. Bu nedenle mücevher taşı olarak kesilmezler. Esas olarak, Muğla mavi safirleri denilen süstaşı kalitesindekiler, Muğla ilinin Milas ve Yatağan ilçeleri arasında. En güzel safir kristallerinin bulunduğu bu maden sahası, şist ve gnays denilen metamorfik kayalar üzerinde yayılım gösteren beyaz renkli mermerlerin karstik boşluklarında zımpara ve metaboksit yatakları içerisinde oluşmuşlardır. Aslında bu yataklar bir zımpara madeni olduklarından, içlerinde aynı zamanda manyetit, kalkopirit, pirit ve bornit cevherleşmeleri içeren makroskopik cevherler de gözlenmiştir. Bu safirler, bölgede esas olarak beyaz renkli mermerler içerisinde yataklanmışlardır. Bunlar beyaz kalsit ($CaCO_3$) kristalleri ile çevrelenmişlerdir ve opakta saydama değişen bir görünümündedirler. Özellikle, tamamen saydam doymun gökyüzü-mavi renkli olanlar dünya süstaşı pazarında çok değerlidirler. Renklerinin çekiciliği Türkiye'ye özgüdür. Safir kristallerinin bazı yarısaydam ve saydam olanları lacivertten farklı tonlardadırlar ve ayrıca bazıları da eski Thai Lotus-mısır çiçeği mavisi (çift mavi) görünümündedirler. Boyutları genelde 0.3-6 cm aralığındadır. Ayrı parçalar halinde şekillerinin düzgünlüğü nedeniyle faset (istenirse kabaşon) olarak kesmek için çok uygundur. Bunlardan faset kesimlerin ağırlığı 150-Ct'ye, kabaşon kesimlerin ağırlığı 350-Ct'ye kadar çıkabilmektedir. Faset kesimli yarısaydam ve saydam numunelerin yüksek ağırlığı onları büyük ekonomik değere sahip kılmaktadır. Ham kristallerin boyutları da 8 cm'ye kadar uzayabilmektedirler. Genel olarak, içlerinde katı ve sıvı kapaşonlar görülür. Bu durum safirlerin gemolojik değerlerini azaltsa da faset ve kabaşon olarak kesilmelerine bir mâni oluşturmaz. Bunlar, ham halde sergilemek için süstaşı koleksiyoncuları için ideal kristallerdir. Sonuç olarak, dünya çapında doğal mavi safir yataklarının kıtlığı göz önüne alındığında, Milas-Yatağan (Muğla) bölgesi, zengin bir mavi safir üretim alanı olarak ön plana çıkabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mavi safir yatakları, Zımpara, Meta-boksit, Muğla (Türkiye) Bölgesi.

A STUDY OF EASTERINE KIRE'S SON OF THE THUNDERCLOUD: THE ROLE OF MYSTICAL STORYTELLERS IN STORYING THE LIFE FROM NATURE PRESENTED IN NAGA LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Storytelling is a way of expression of life for the indigenous communities. Knowledge has been perennially flowing for generations through the stories. It has always been a significant part of Naga people. Those stories usually reflect the inner dynamics of life that has its origin from natural world. The people's belief system is closely knit to their stories. Easterine Kire is a Naga novelist who is well-known for spreading her culture through her writing. Her excellence comes from her utilisation of Nagaland's oral heritage which is preserved in the villages through history, lore, and tales. The older people tell the younger people tales about Nagaland's history. These tales are didactic in the sense that they offer advice to the younger generation. Years of hearing to those tales cultivate wisdom within everyone's spirit. This practice has been emphasised in the novel *Son of the Thundercloud* which carries elements of mysticism. Storytelling has its bare roots in nature where the people's identity lies. This article deals with the aspects of storytelling being reflected in the novel *Son of the Thundercloud* along with its relation to natural world. It also traces the roots of the stories to prove its origination from natural world.

KEYWORDS: Storytelling, Naga Literature, Natural world, Oral heritage

**THE IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY OF MODERN AND ANCIENT GEMOLOGY
IN SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION FOR TURKEY**

**MODERN VE ANTİK GEMOLOJİNİN TÜRKİYE İÇİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR
ÜRETİMDEKİ ÖNEMİ VE GEREKLİLİĞİ**

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ABSTRACT

Gemology, in general, is a scientific and commercial endeavor that all kind of materials called gemstone are take the topic from the formation in the Earth's crust to every method and operation during process until the taste and use of the consumers. Today, there are approximately 300 gemstones traded globally. These; They include approximately 286 mineral origin materials gathered under the name of diamond and colored stones, about 8 petrified organic materials, mainly pearl, and about 6 rock origin materials, mainly obsidian. Due to use of gemstones for various purposes, dating back to about 30,000 years ago, today's examples are scientific multidisciplinary gemology, which deals with their use in the ornament and jewelry industry, while for examples in ancient times, the scientific multidisciplinary archaeo-gemology is the subject of their use. In fact, lapidary and the making of jewelries began in early humans with the making drilled beads of various shapes, from round to cylindrical, for both earth and otherworldly purposes. In the follow-up, the undrilled gems with cabochon-cut, called glyptics, and at the same time, the functional gems that are depictions of various decorative-looking trinkets and objects, emerged. Massive and crystalline-looking gemstones, due to their unique color, morphological appearance and physico-chemical properties with mineralogical phenomena and their rarity, they have been used in the history of humanity since ancient times and even today, as well as their magical meanings, as alternative passive war tools that prevent the approach of evil forces and/or they were also used as amulets, tools to manipulate positive phenomena such as healing, peace,

happiness, and abundance. There is an economic gemstone potential in approximately 25-30 countries around the world. However, not all of these countries have the same mineral richness and only 14 countries (Brazil, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Colombia, Australia, Burma, Thailand, Russia, Madagascar, China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Tanzania) are the most important in the global gemstone trade. Generates huge business income. However, due to Turkey's harboring around 40 gemstone species, the existence of a rough material richness of approximately 50 billion USD has been determined by scientific data.

Key Words: Gemology, Archaeo-Gemology, Gemstones, Jewelleries, Sustainable Production.

ÖZET

Gemoloji genel anlamda, Süstaşı özelliği taşıyan her türlü malzemenin, yeryuvarında oluşumundan, tüketicilerin beğeni ve kullanımına kadar geçen süreçteki her yöntem ve işlemi konu alan bir bilimsel ve ticari uğraşıdır. Günümüzde küresel düzeyde ticareti yapılan yaklaşık 300 adet süstaşı bulunmaktadır. Bunlar; elmas ve renkli taşlar adı altında toplanan yaklaşık 285 adet mineral kökenli, inci başta olmak üzere yaklaşık 8 adet taşlaşmış organik malzeme kökenli ve obsidyen başta olmak üzere yaklaşık 5 adet kayaç kökenli materyalleri kapsamaktadırlar. Süstaşlarının çeşitli amaçlar adı altında, yaklaşık 30.000 yıl evveline kadar uzanan bir kullanım geçmişine dayanmasından dolayı, günümüzdeki örnekleri takı ve mücevher sektöründeki kullanımlarının konu alındığı bilimsel multidisiplin gemoloji iken, antik dönemlerdeki örnekler için bunların kullanımlarının konu alındığı bilimsel multidisiplin arkeo-gemoloji olmaktadır. Nitekim süstaşı işlemeciliği ve süstaşlı mücevherlerin yapımı, ilk insanlarda hem dünyevi hem de uhrevi amaçlar için, ilk önceleri yuvarlağımsıdan silindire kadar çeşitli şekilli ve içi delinmiş boncukların yapımı şeklinde başlamıştır. Takibinde ise kubbemsi yapıda kabaşon kesimli deliksiz taşlar gliptikler ile aynı zamanda dekoratif görünümlü çeşitli biblo ve objelerin tasviri olan fonksiyonlu süstaşları da ortaya çıkmıştır. Kütleli ve kristalin görünümlü süstaşları; mineralojiksel fenomenleri (görüngüleri) olan özgün renk, şekilsel görünüş ve fiziko-kimyasal özelliklerinden dolayı ve de ender bulunmaları nedeniyle, insanlık tarihin antik çağlardan beri hatta günümüzde bile takısal kullanımlarının yanı sıra, büyüsel anlamlara atfedilerek, kötü güçlerin yaklaşmalarını engelleyen alternatif birer pasif savaş araçları ve/veya şifa, huzur, mutluluk, bereket gibi olumlu olgulara manipüle araçları yani muskalar olarak da kullanılmışlardır. Dünya üzerinde kurulu yaklaşık 25-30 ülkede ekonomik süstaşı potansiyeli mevcuttur. Ancak bu ülkelerin hepsi de aynı oranda madensel zenginliğe sahip olmayıp sadece 14 civarındaki ülke (Brezilya, Sri Lanka, Güney Afrika, Kolombiya, Avustralya, Burma, Tayland, Rusya, Madagaskar, Çin, Afganistan, Pakistan, Hindistan ve Tanzania) global süstaşı ticaretinde en büyük ticari geliri elde etmektedir. Bununla beraber, Türkiye'nin de 40 civarında süstaşı türüne yataklık yapması nedeniyle, yaklaşık 50 milyar ABD dolarlık bir hammadde zenginliğinin varlığı bilimsel verilerle tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gemoloji, Arkeo-Gemoloji, Süstaşları, Mücevher, Sürdürülebilir Üretim.

TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA'S NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY: A QUEST FOR HEGEMONY?

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ABSTRACT

Many international events have led to different changes in the system. The Cold War, which ended in the recent past, is a development that has caused changes in the accounts. The most central area of the changing plans has been security and countries have shaped their defense strategies with the differing system. This study focuses on the defense strategy of China, which has started to make serious economic progress with the Deng administration and is shown as the new superpower candidate. Aside from the US being a superpower with the collapse of the Soviet Union, China has been shown as the new superpower candidate with its economic and military power in the world over the years. A hegemonic state is expected to be advanced in many areas such as military, economic, and political, but the most important factor is international acceptance. This study focuses on the defense context. This study aims to analyze how China's threat perception affects defense strategy transformation. The mentioned threat perception was analyzed by the author with the content analysis of defense white papers published by the Chinese government. In addition to these documents, international developments, academic studies, and important statements are also applied by the author during the study, and the transformation in Chinese defense strategy and hegemonic orientation are discussed.

Keywords: China, Defense strategy, Hegemony, Threat perception, White papers

ÖZET

Birçok uluslararası olay sistemde farklı değişikliklere yol açmıştır. Yakın geçmişte sona eren Soğuk Savaş, hesaplarda değişikliğe neden olan bir gelişmedir. Değişen planların en merkezi alanı güvenlik olmuş ve ülkeler savunma stratejilerini farklılaşan sistemle şekillendirmişlerdir. Bu çalışma, Deng yönetimi ile ciddi ekonomik ilerleme kaydetmeye başlayan ve yeni süper güç adayı olarak gösterilen Çin'in savunma stratejisine odaklanmaktadır. Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılmasıyla ABD'nin bir süper güç olmasının yanı sıra Çin, ekonomik ve askeri gücüyle yıllar içinde dünyada yeni süper güç adayı olarak gösterildi. Hegemonik bir devletin askeri, ekonomik, siyasi gibi birçok alanda ilerlemesi beklenir ancak en önemli faktör uluslararası kabuldür. Bu çalışma savunma bağlamına odaklanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Çin'in tehdit algısının savunma stratejisi dönüşümünü nasıl etkilediğini analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Söz konusu tehdit algısı, yazar tarafından Çin hükümeti tarafından yayınlanan savunma beyaz kağıtlarının içerik analizi ile analiz edilmiştir. Bu belgelerin yanı sıra uluslararası gelişmeler, akademik çalışmalar ve önemli açıklamalar da yazar tarafından çalışma sırasında uygulanmakta, Çin savunma stratejisindeki dönüşüm ve hegemonik yönelim ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çin, Savunma stratejisi, Hegemonya, Tehdit algısı, Beyaz kağıtlar

AKRAN ZORBALIĞINI ÖNLEMENİN BİR YOLU OLARAK DIŞ DENETİMİN ETKİLİLİĞİ ÜZERİNE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ÇALIŞMA

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTERNAL AUDITING AS A WAY TO PREVENT PEER BULLYING

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ÖZET

Okullar çocukların ve ergenlerin fiziksel ve psikososyal açıdan gelişmelerine katkı sağlayan yerler olmalıdırlar. Akran zorbalığı, bir ya da birden çok öğrencinin kendilerinden daha güçsüz öğrencileri kasıtlı olarak rahatsız etmesiyle sonuçlanan ve kurbanın kendisini koruyamayacak durumda olduğu bir saldırganlık türüdür. Akran zorbalığı; tekme atma, tokat vurma, itme, çekme gibi fiziksel, sataşma, alay etme, dalga geçme, kızdırma, hoşla gitmeyen isim takma, küçük düşürücü sözler söyleme gibi sözel, dedikodu ve söylenti çıkarıp yayma, arkadaş grubundan dışlayarak yalnızlığa terk etme gibi dolaylı ya da para veya diğer eşyalarını zorla alma, almakla tehdit etme, eşyalarına zarar verme gibi davranışlardır.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, liselerde uygulanan şiddeti ve akran zorbalığını önlemeyi yönelik yöntemlerden biri olan ve dış denetim olarak nitelendirilebilecek kameralı sistemin etkililiğini araştırmaktır. Bu amaçla önce akran zorbalığının liselerde görülme sıklığı açısından değerlendirilmesi ve buna paralel olarak yönetici ve öğretmenlerin gözlemlerinden yola çıkarak bedensel/fiziksel, duygusal ve sosyal olarak nasıl ortaya çıktıklarını gösterebilmektir. Daha sonra da izleme sisteminin uygulandığı okullar ile uygulanmadığı okullar arasında gözlemlenen okul zorbalığı türlerinden davranışsal/bedensel, duygusal ve sosyal düzeyde farklılık olup olmadığına cevap aramaktır. Böylece izleme sisteminin etkililiği ile ilgili bir sonuca varılabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Araştırmanın örneklemini Aksaray ilinde kamera sistemi takılı iki lise ile kamera sistemi olmayan iki lise oluşturmuştur. Veri toplama aracı olarak, bu okullardaki yönetici ve öğretmenlerden okullarında gözlemledikleri akran zorbalığı ile ilgili geliştirilen bir ölçek kullanılmıştır. Sonuçlara bakıldığında alay etme, başkalarının eşyaları alma gibi davranışların dış denetimin olmadığı okullarda daha yoğun biçimde ortaya çıktığı tespit edilmiştir. Diğer yandan akran zorbalığının sıklıkla görüldüğü pek çok konuda dıştan denetimli sistemin izlenen okul lehine belirgin bir fark yaratmadığı da tespit edilmiştir. Bu bulgunun içten denetim ya da iç disiplinin önemi adına tartışıldığı bir çalışma olarak bu çalışma önemli bulunmuştur ve bulgular literatür ışığında tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akran zorbalığı, dış denetim, iç denetim, kameralı sistem, ergenlik

ABSTRACT

Schools should be places that contribute to the physical and psychosocial development of children and adolescents. Peer bullying is a type of aggression that results in one or more students deliberately disturbing weaker students, and in which the victim is unable to protect himself. Peer bullying are behaviors which can be physical such as kicking, slapping, pushing, pulling, verbal such as teasing, making fun of, angering, calling unpleasant names, saying humiliating words, and can be indirectly such as spreading gossip and rumors, excluding them from the group of friends and leaving them alone, and taking money or other belongings by force, threatening to take them, damaging their belongings.

The aim of this research is to investigate the effectiveness of the camera system, which can be described as external auditing, which is one of the methods to prevent violence and peer bullying in high schools. For this purpose, first of all, the evaluation of peer bullying in terms of its incidence in high schools and parallel to this, to show how it emerges physically/physically, emotionally and socially based on the observations of the administrators and teachers were aimed to examine. Then, it is aimed to seek an answer for whether there is a behavioral/physical, emotional and social difference in the types of school bullying observed between the schools where the monitoring system is applied and the schools where the monitoring system is not applied. Thus, it is thought that a conclusion can be reached regarding the effectiveness of the monitoring system.

The sample of the study consisted of two high schools with camera systems and two high schools without camera systems in Aksaray. As a data collection tool, the scale about peer bullying observed by the administrators and teachers in these schools was used. When the results are examined, it has been determined that behaviors such as mocking and taking other people's belongings occur more intensely in schools where there is no external auditing. On the other hand, it has been determined that the externally supervised system does not make a significant difference in favor of the school followed in many subjects where peer bullying is common. As a study in which these findings were discussed on behalf of the importance of internal auditing or internal discipline, this study was found important and the findings were discussed in the light of the literature.

Keywords: Peer bullying, external auditing, internal auditing, camera system, adolescence

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUSPENDED SOLIDS IN A CIRCULAR SETTLING TANK

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ABSTRACT

The performance of wastewater treatment plants depends primarily on the behavior of the secondary settling tank. Soluble products can be converted to particulate components by biological reactions in the activated sludge process, it is the subsequent removal of these particulate components that is key to achieving the ultimate water quality criteria. The efficiency of the settling tank depends mainly on the geometry, the inlet and outlet flow, and especially on the quality of the incoming water and therefore the physical and chemical parameters play a very important role in the operation process of these structures.

In this work we studied the variation of suspended solids concentration in the secondary circular settling tank to have an idea of its evolution from the surface to the depth and from the entrance to the exit of the settling tank by making experimental tests. The optimal values are defined to ensure a high efficiency, and then we compared the results obtained to the theoretical standards of wastewater, on the other hand we studied the variation of these parameters depending on the quality of the water leaving the basin.

for this purpose, we chose a waste water tank situated at ain baidha, Oum elbouaghi in Algeria. A set of samples was taken at different points in a circular aerated settling tank, using a sampling instrument, and then the measurements of the concentration of suspended solids were laboratory instrument at the laboratory level, at the end the results obtained are then discussed.

Keywords: wastewater, circular settling tank, suspended solids.

EĞİTİM FELSEFELERİNİN İNCELENMESİ; Aksaray Örneği
A RESEARCH ON TEACHERS' EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY; Aksaray Example

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ÖZET

İnsanın doğasına ilişkin yüzyıllardır ortaya atılan felsefi düşünceler hem eğitim felsefelerinin hem eğitim uygulamalarının alt yapılarını oluşturmuştur. Her toplumun eğitim sistemi, oluşturacağı veya sürdüreceği toplumun ve yetiştireceği bireylerin hangi amaçlar, hedefler doğrultusunda ve ne tip kültürel ve insani değerlerle eğitilmesi gerektiğine karar verir. Ülkelerin eğitim sistemleri ve bunların dayandığı felsefeler farklı olabilir. Osmanlı Devleti'ndeki yenileşme hareketlerinden itibaren ülkemizde eğitimde de birtakım arayışlar içine girilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, 21. yüzyıl Türkiye'sinde görev yapan öğretmenlerin eğitim felsefeleri; cinsiyet, mesleki kıdem, mezun olunan fakülte türü ve görev yapılan okul türü değişkenleri bakımından incelenmiştir.

Araştırma İç Anadolu'da en çok göç alan illerden biri olan Aksaray ilinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmaya Aksaray ilinde bulunan ilk ve orta öğretim kurumlarında görev yapmakta olan toplam 377 (160 bayan, 217 erkek) öğretmen katılmıştır. Çalışmada öğretmenlerin benimsemiş oldukları eğitim felsefelerini belirlemek amacıyla Üstüner (2008) tarafından geliştirilmiş 53 madde, beş alt boyuttan oluşan "Eğitim Felsefeleri Yönelimi Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır.

Araştırma sonunda öğretmenler arasında daimicilik, pragmatizm ve ilerlemecilik felsefeleri bakımından cinsiyete göre anlamlı fark bulunduğu; daimicilik ve varoluşçuluk felsefeleri bakımından mezun oldukları fakülte türüne göre anlamlı fark bulunduğu; bununla birlikte mesleki kıdem yılı ve görev yaptıkları okul türüne göre öğretmenlerin eğitim felsefeleri bakımından anlamlı şekilde farklılaşmadıkları görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim Felsefesi, Ülkelerin Eğitim Sistemleri, Ortaöğretim Okul Öğretmenleri

ABSTRACT

Philosophical ideas about human nature that have been put forward for centuries have formed the infrastructure of both educational philosophies and educational practices. The education system of each society decides on which aims and objectives the society would be created and maintained, and what type of cultural and human values the individuals of that society should be educated. The education systems of countries and the philosophies on which they are based may be different. Since the reform movements in the Ottoman Empire, some searches have been made in education in our country. In this research, the educational philosophies of teachers were examined in terms of variables such as gender, professional seniority, the type of faculty graduated from and the type of school they worked in.

The research was carried out in the province of Aksaray, which is one of the provinces receiving the most immigration in Central Anatolia. A total of 377 (160 female, 217 male) teachers working in primary and secondary education institutions in Aksaray province participated in the research. In the study, the “Educational Philosophy Orientation Scale” consisting of 53 items and five sub-dimensions developed by Üstüner (2008) was used in order to determine the educational philosophies adopted by the teachers.

At the end of the research, it was determined that there was a significant difference among teachers in terms of perennialism, pragmatism and progressivism philosophies regarding the gender variable. In terms of perennialism and existentialism philosophies, there is a significant difference according to the type of faculty they graduated from. However, it has been observed that teachers do not differ significantly in terms of their educational philosophies according to the years of professional seniority and the type of school they work in.

Keywords: Educational Philosophy, Educational Systems of Countries, Secondary School Teachers

**MODEL-TO-MODEL AUTOMATIC TRANSFORMATION IN APPROACH BY
MODELING TO GENERATE A CONVERSION FUNNEL FROM UML**

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Abstract

Everyone who has an online business needs to create a sales funnel to convert their site visitors into paying customers. With this diversity and the continuous improvement of Web technology, we feel that there is a need to develop a tool that can produce code from the UML design model. This article examines the application of the MDA approach in Web application engineering. Two meta-models have been designed: The first one to manage the UML source models, the second one for the sales funnel application models. Transformation rules and mapping algorithm were developed to generate an xml file containing all pages, registration page, content page and payment pages from the class diagram which can be used to generate the required code of the web application.

Keywords—Digital-Marketing, MDA, Model Driven Architecture, Model Driven Engineering, Digital Marketing, rules transformation, Web Marketing Medelization, Sales Funnel.

TARIMDA MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ VE DİJİTAL TEKNOLOJİLERİN KULLANIMI

USE OF MACHINE LEARNING AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE

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ÖZET

Gelecekte gıda sistemini etkileyecek ana trendler; iklim değişikliği, dijitalleşme, çevre ve insan sağlığı bilinci olacaktır. Yapay zeka kullanılarak bu konuların tahmininin yapılabileceği, düzeltici önlemlerin alınabileceği, çiftliklerin özerkliğinin artabileceği ve ürün miktarlarının önceden belirlenebileceği öngörülmektedir. Tarımda öncelikle, verim tahmini, yabancı ot, hastalık, azot ve su stresi tespiti, ürün kalite özelliklerinin tespiti ve sınıflandırılması, bitki türlerinin tanımlanması ve sınıflandırılması gibi bitki yönetimi alanlarında makine öğrenmesi ve yapay zeka kullanılabilir. Ayrıca hayvan refahı, besicilik, hayvanların sınıflandırılması, rumen fermantasyon modelinin tahmini gibi hayvancılık yönetimi alanlarında da yapay zeka kullanılabilir. Sensör verilerine makine öğrenimi uygulayarak su yönetimi ve evapotranspirasyon ve günlük çiğlenme sıcaklığı tahmini, toprak kurummasının değerlendirilmesi, toprak sıcaklığı, toprak nemi, toprak karbonu ve toplam azot tahmini gibi toprak yönetimi konularında öneri ve öngörüler sağlanabilmektedir. Yapay zeka, zaman, yer ve miktar bakımından tarım kimyasallarının kullanımı ve kontrol yöntemlerini iyileştirebileceği, sınıflandırma, besin noksanlıkları ve enfeksiyonların kontrolünü kolaylaştırabileceği, su, gübre ve ilaç gereken alanları belirleyebileceği, çiftlik parametrelerini doğru tahmin edebileceği; su ve toprak yönetiminde yardımcı olacağı öngörülmektedir. Makine öğrenimi ile kaynak optimizasyonu sağlanabilmektedir. Özellikle hassas tarım uygulamalarında yapay zeka ile birlikte nesnelerin interneti ve uzaktan algılama sensörlerinin kullanımı, veri toplama, gıda üretiminde verimliliğin artırılması, tarımsal girdilerin azaltılması konularında önemli ilerlemelere yol açabilecektir. Gelecekte küçük ölçekli çiftlikler, yüksek teknoloji kullanan büyük işletmelere kıyasla, daha fazla sorunla karşılaşabileceğinden; bu çiftçiler için mevsimsel tahmin olasılıklı modeller oluşturulmalı ve mobil verilerin paylaşımı sağlanabilir. Bu çiftçiler için açık veri paylaşımı ve akışını kolaylaştırmak için mekanizma ve platformlar oluşturulmalıdır. Ayrıca yapay zeka kullanımı gıda israfını azaltmak ve gıda denetimlerini kolaylaştırmak için de kullanılabilir. Bu bildirde konu detaylı olarak tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zeka, Makine Öğrenmesi, Tarım Uygulamaları, E-Tarım

ABSTRACT

Climate change, digitalisation, and environmental and human health awareness are apparent trends that will impact the future food system. It is foreseen that in the future, problems can be predicted, corrective measures can be taken, the autonomy of farms can be increased, and automatically adjust crop quantities by using artificial intelligence. In agricultural terms, machine learning and artificial intelligence can be used primarily in crop management areas such as yield prediction, weed, disease, nitrogen, and water stress detection, detection and classification of crop quality characteristics, and identification and classification of plant species. In addition, artificial intelligence can be used primarily in Livestock management areas such as animal welfare, livestock production, classification of animals, and prediction of rumen fermentation pattern. By applying machine learning to sensor data, suggestions and insights can be provided on water management and soil management such as estimation of evapotranspiration and daily dew point temperature, evaluation of soil drying, estimation of soil temperature and soil moisture, and prediction of soil carbon and total nitrogen. Artificial intelligence can improve the use and control methods of agrochemicals in terms of time, place and amount, and facilitate the control of classification nutrient deficiencies and infections, identifying areas where crops require pesticides, water or fertilizer, estimation of farming parameters, and help in water and soil management. Resource optimization will be possible with deep learning Especially in precision agriculture applications, the use of the internet of things and remote sensing sensors together with artificial intelligence will lead to significant progress in data collection, increasing efficiency in food production, and reducing agricultural inputs. As small-scale farms may face more problems in the future compared to large enterprises using high technology, probabilistic models for seasonal forecasting should be established for these farmers and the sharing of mobile data could be beneficial. Mechanisms and platforms should be established to facilitate open data sharing and flow for these farmers. The use of artificial intelligence can be used to reduce food waste and facilitate food inspections using images. In this submission, the subject will be discussed in detail.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Agriculture Applications, E-Agriculture

GENDER INEQUALITIES INCREASED IN THE MEDIA DURING THE PANDEMIC EXPERIENCES AND STORIES TOLD BY WOMEN JOURNALISTS

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Abstract

Like their male counterparts, women journalists are on the front lines, experiencing how the virus is devastating communities and reporting on it on the web, television, and print media. At the same time, they are trying to figure out what these changes mean for them professionally and personally as businesses try to limit the pandemic's financial impact.

According to Johns Hopkins University, the coronavirus pandemic has killed more than 3.1 million people and infected nearly 150 million worldwide. According to the Coalition for Women in Journalism, living through and documenting the pandemic brought a multitude of challenges, especially for women journalists. More than half of women journalists have experienced increased gender inequalities due to COVID19, according to a survey conducted by the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ).

Against this background, some research has underlined how women journalists tackled gender inequalities in their workplace and what type of problems women journalists face.

This study sought to explore how women journalists were experiencing gender inequalities in the media during the pandemic.

For this research study, the survey was conducted among 500 women journalists in South India to study the situation in the media house for women journalists during the pandemic and the problems and gender inequalities faced by women journalists.

Key Words: Women Journalists, Covid-19, Pandemic, Inequality /

**A TRACES OF RACISM IN A RAISIN IN THE SUN AND A DIFFERENT
DRUMMER****A RAISIN IN THE SUN VE A DIFFERENT DRUMMER DA IRKÇILIĞIN İZLERİ****Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Zeki EDİS**Van YYÜ Edebiyat Fakültesi, İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü,
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ÖZET

Edebiyat; kadın-erkek, siyah-beyaz, iyi-kötü farkı gözetmeksizin sadece insanın varlığına odaklanan ve insandaki güzelliğe önem veren bir güzel sanat etkinliğidir. Edebiyat söz söyleme ve ifade etme ile ilgili her türlü çalışmayı kapsamının yanında insana iyi huy öğreten ve ahlak kazandıran bir disiplindir. Odak noktası insan olan edebiyat, insanın meydana getirdiği tarihsel, sosyal ve kültürel olaylardan yola çıkarak yazarların özgün üsluplarıyla şekillenmektedir. Edebiyat zamanın akışına, insanlara, ülkelere ve coğrafyaya paralel olarak değişmekte, zenginleşmekte ve farklı görünüm kazanarak varlığını sürdürmektedir. Amerikan tarihine baktığımızda yüzyıllar öncesinde başlayıp halen günümüzde devam eden sosyal ve kültürel bir olgu olan beyazların siyahilere uyguladığı ırkçı ve ayrımcı muamele, Siyah Amerikan Edebiyatına baktığımızda en çok tartışılan konulardan biri olmuştur. Irkçılık olgusu kölelik döneminin bir uzantısı olarak varlığını günümüzde dahi devam ettirmektedir. Kölelik 1865 yılında kaldırılır ancak kölelerini kaybetmek istemeyen beyazlarla kölelikten kurtulan siyahların mücadelesi başlar. Siyahilerin maruz kaldığı fiziki kölelik bu defa ırkçılık sonucu oluşan uygulamalarla devam eder. Irkçı beyazlara karşı mücadelelerini siyahiler müzik, sanat ve edebiyat alanındaki başkaldırılarıyla devam ettirirler. Bu başkaldırı döneminde yaşanan gelişmelerden büyük oranda beslenen Lorraine Hansberry ve William Melvin Kelley biri kadın diğeri erkek iki zenci yazardır. 1950'lerin en önemli Afro-Amerikan edebiyatı isimlerinden olan Lorraine Hansberry'nin 1959'da kaleme aldığı ve birçok ödül almasını sağlayan *A Raisin in the Sun* eseri, Broadway'de tamamı siyahi oyuncular tarafından sergilenen ilk oyun olması ve siyahilerin maruz kaldığı ırkçılığı başarıyla yansıması açısından tarihi öneme sahiptir. Roman ve kısa öykü yazarı William Melvin Kelley'nin ise 1950'lerde kaleme almaya başladığı ilk eseri *A Different Drummer*, siyahilerin sancılı tarihine, Amerikan apartheid döneminde nasıl hayatta kaldığına, güçsüz olduklarını varsayan, ayrılmış ve kısıtlanmış bir dünyada nasıl yaşadıklarına tanıklık eder. Bu çalışmada, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri tarihine damgasını vuran ve günümüzde hala izleri görülen ırkçı ayrışmanın *A Raisin in the Sun* ve *A Different Drummer* adlı eserlerdeki yansımaları incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Irkçılık, Ayrımcılık, Afro-Amerikan Edebiyatı, Lorraine Hansberry, William Melvin Kelley

ABSTRACT

Literature is a fine art activity that focuses only on the existence of Man and gives importance to the beauty in man, regardless of the difference between man and woman, black and white, good and bad. In addition to including all kinds of work, related to speech and expression, literature is a discipline that teaches people good manners and gives them morality. Literature, the focus of which is human, is shaped by the authentic turn of expression of writers based on historical, social, and cultural events caused by human beings. Literature, changes enriches and continues to exist in parallel with the flow of time, people, countries, and geography by gaining different views. Considering that literature is affected by historical events, the racist and discriminatory treatment of blacks by whites, which is a social and cultural phenomenon that started centuries ago and continues today, has been one of the most discussed issues when we look at Black American Literature. The phenomenon of racism continues its existence even today as an extension of the slavery period. Although slavery was abolished in 1865, a struggle began between the whites, who did not want to lose their slaves, and the blacks, who were freed from slavery. The physical slavery that blacks are exposed to continues this time with practices resulting from racism. Blacks continue their struggle against racist whites with their revolts in music, art, and literature. Lorraine Hansberry and William Melvin Kelley are two black writers, one female and the other male, who were greatly inspired by the developments experienced during this period of rebellion. *A Raisin in the Sun*, written in 1959 by Lorraine Hansberry, one of the most important African-American literary figures of the 1950s, and which won many awards, is the first play to be performed on Broadway by completely black actors and successfully reflects the racism that blacks are exposed to. Novelist and short story writer William Melvin Kelley's first work, *A Different Drummer*, which he began to write in the 1950s, witnesses the painful history of blacks, how they survived the American apartheid era, and how they lived in a segregated and restricted world that assumed they were powerless. In this study, the reflections on the racist segregation, which left its stigma on the history of the United States and whose traces are still visible today, in the works titled *A Raisin in the Sun* and *A Different Drummer* will be examined.

Keywords: Racism, Segregation, Afro-American Literature, Lorraine Hansberry, William Melvin Kelley

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.

**GAYRİMENKUL PAZAR ANALİZİNİN GEREKLİLİĞİ, KULLANILAN
YÖNTEMLER VE YENİ YÖNTEM ARAYIŞLARI**

**NECESSITY OF REAL ESTATE MARKET ANALYSIS, CURRENT METHODS
AND THE QUEST FOR NEW METHODS**

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ÖZET

Son on yılda Türkiye’de hanehalkı tüketim harcamalarının %24 ile %30’luk bir bölümünü konut ve kira giderlerinin oluşturduğu bilinmektedir. Bununla beraber inşaat ve gayrimenkul sektörü, diğer sektörleri etkilemesi ve gerek üretim gerekse de istihdam süreçlerine etki etmesi sebebiyle ülke ekonomileri içerisinde oldukça önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bu sebeple ekonomik anlamda hem makro düzeyde hemde mikro düzeyde önemini koruyan inşaat ve gayrimenkul sektörü, bu sektörde yapılacak olan yatırımları da önemli hale getirmektedir. Gayrimenkul sektöründe yapılacak olan yatırımların ve uygulanacak politikaların belirlenmesinde doğru ve etkili kararların alınabilmesi için detaylı araştırma ve incelemelere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Özellikle karar verme süreçlerinde rehberlik sağlayan pazar analizleri, yatırımın başarısı için adeta zorunluluk olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Yapılan çalışmada gayrimenkul sektöründe pazar analizlerine olan gereksinimin bütüncül yaklaşımla ortaya konulması ve kullanılan yöntemlerin karşılaştırılarak değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla ağırlıklı olarak literatür araştırmasına dayandırılmak suretiyle gayrimenkul pazar analizleri, pazar analizlerinin neden yapıldığı, pazar analizine ihtiyaç duyan tarafların kimler olduğu ve pazar analizlerinde kullanılan yöntemler detaylı olarak ele alınmıştır. Özellikle gayrimenkul pazar analizleri için trend (eğilim) analizleri, yüzdesel hesaplamalar, ekonometrik tahmin modelleri ve statik bir denge analizine odaklanan DiPasquale-Wheaton 4Q modeli gibi farklı yöntemlerin kullanıldığı ortaya konulmuş ve bu yöntemlerin detaylı pazar analizleri için ihtiyacı ne düzeyde karşıladığı tartışılmıştır. Konut piyasası başta olmak üzere, oldukça dinamik, karmaşık ve öngörülmesi zor piyasalar olarak bilinen gayrimenkul piyasalarının incelenmesi için daha fazla analitik araçların kullanılması gerektiği belirtilmiş ve incelenen konuya geniş bir perspektiften bakma olanağı ve bütüncül bir yaklaşımla araştırma imkânı sağlayan yeni yöntemlere olan gereksinim tartışılmıştır. Bu kapsamda karmaşık sistemlerin modellenmesine elverişli olan sistem dinamiği yaklaşımı, detaylı pazar analizleri için önerilmiş, temel özellikleri ifade edilerek gayrimenkul pazar analizlerinde avantajlı bir araştırma metodu şeklinde değerlendirilebileceği belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gayrimenkul piyasası, gayrimenkul pazar analizi, sistem dinamiği

ABSTRACT

It is well-known that housing and rental expenses have been 24% to 30% of overall household consumption expenditures in the last ten years in Turkey. In addition to this, the construction and real estate sector has taken an important place in the economies since it affects other sectors and production and employment processes as well. Accordingly, investing in this sector also comes into prominence since construction and real estate sector maintains its importance both at the macro and micro level in the economic sense. Detailed research and examinations are needed in order to take correct and effective decisions to specify the investments and the policies related to real estate sector. Market analysis, which provides guidance particularly in decision-making processes, is considered such as a necessity for the success of the investment.

In this study, it is aimed to present the need for market analysis in the real estate sector with a holistic approach as well as evaluate the methods comparatively. Real estate market analyses, methods and reasons of analyses, parties that need market analysis are discussed within this context in depth, mainly based on literature review. It has been revealed that different methods such as trend (trend) analysis, percentage calculations, econometric forecasting models and DiPasquale-Wheaton 4Q model, which focuses on a static equilibrium analysis are used particularly on real estate market analysis while discussing the extent to which these methods meet the need for detailed market analysis. It has been stated that more analytical tools should be used to examine real estate markets, which are known as highly dynamic, complex and difficult to predict; housing market in particular. Necessity of new methods that provide the opportunity to examine the issue broadly and research holistically, was discussed. In this context, the system dynamics approach, which is suitable for modelling complex systems, has been proposed for detailed market analysis, as well as stating that it can be evaluated as an advantageous research method in real estate market analysis within the context of its basic features.

Keywords: Real estate market, real estate market analysis, system dynamics

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE MEDICINAL SPECIES ERINACEA ANTHYLLIS

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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*. This species 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 while in the Siroua region of Morocco it is utilized as honey source. 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, including 1D and 2D NMR (^1H , ^{13}C , DEPT, COSY, HSQC, HMBC and NOESY), mass spectrometry (ESI-MS), UV-Vis, measurement of optical rotation $[\alpha]_D$ and by comparison with the literature data. The total phenolic and flavonoid contents were quantified respectively by Folin-Ciocalteu and trichloroaluminum methods and the antioxidant activity of the EtOAc extract was determined by three different methods including trapping of free radical DPPH, Ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) and total antioxidant capacity by phosphomolybdate assay (PPM). The results of the antioxidant activity revealed that the EtOAc extract had moderate antioxidant activity for all the tested methods. Consequently, *Erinacea anthyllis* is a rich source of polyphenolic compounds particularly isoflavonoids used as chemotaxonomic markers for the subfamily Papilionoideae.

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

**LOCAL CUISINE REVIEW IN THE FRAMEWORK OF NUTRITION,
ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE; THE CASE OF THE PROVINCE OF HAKKÂRİ**

**BESLENME, ÇEVRE VE KÜLTÜR ÇERÇEVESİNDE YÖRESEL MUTFAK
İNCELEMESİ; HAKKÂRİ İLİ ÖRNEĞİ**

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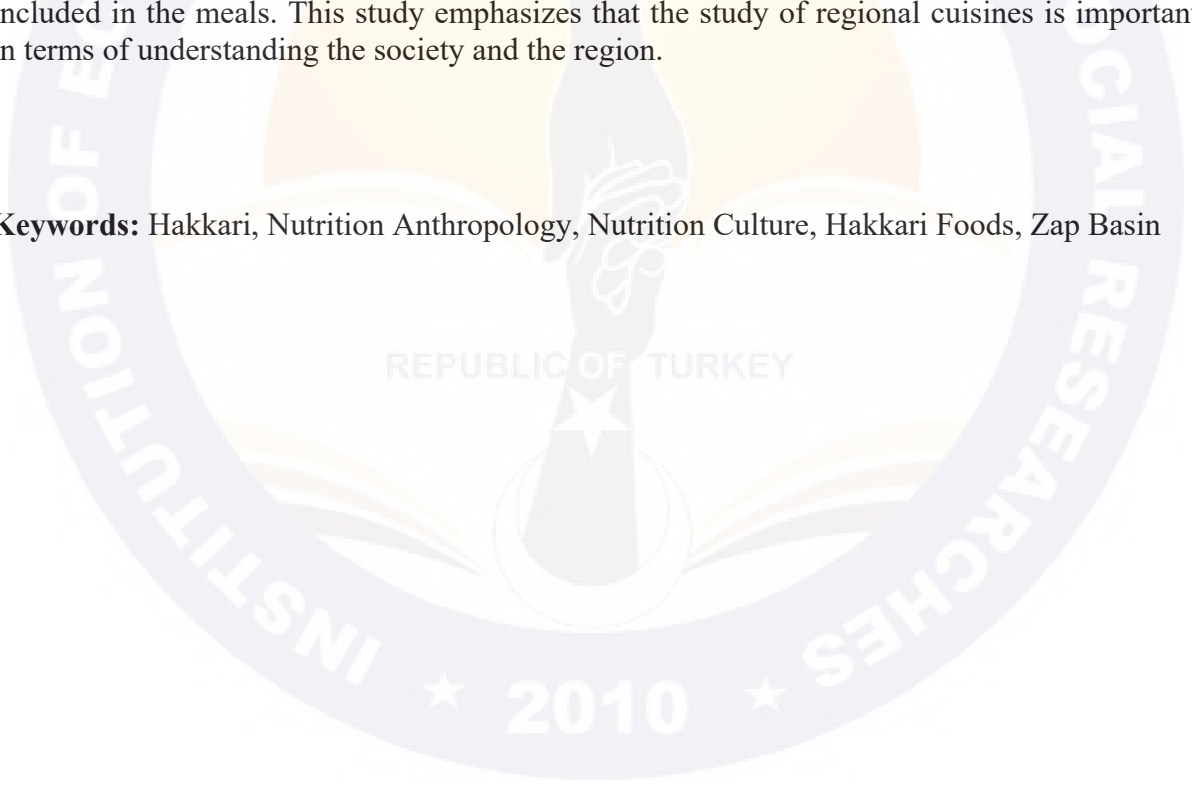
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Beslenme, sağlıklı bir yaşamın temeli olduğu gibi tüm insanların ortak özelliğidir. Her toplumun kendine göre bir mutfak kültürü bulunmaktadır. Mutfak kültürü, toplumun beslenme tercihleri yansıtan önemli göstergelerdendir. Özellikle yöresel mutfaklar belirli yörelerin şartlarına göre şekillenen mutfaklardır. Bu nedenle yöresel mutfakların incelenmesi bölge ve toplum hakkında bilgiler sağlamaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı Hakkâri ili yöresel mutfağında yemekleri oluşturan besin malzemelerinin belirlenmesi, malzemelerin tercih nedenlerinin ve sosyokültürel yapının mutfak üzerine etkisinin tartışılmasıdır. Çalışma nitel olarak planlanmış ve veri toplama aracı olarak doküman taraması kullanılmıştır. Hakkâri Valiliği tarafından hazırlanan Hakkâri kitabı ile Hakkâri İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü internet sitesinde yer alan Mutfak Kültürü bölümü incelenmiştir. Şehir mutfağının tanıtımı için kaynaklarda ortak olarak yer alan Devin, Kırıs, Doleme, Kotildevk, Keledoş, Tırşık ve Doğaba yemekleri çalışmaya dâhil edilmiştir. Yemekler tariflerine göre malzemelerine ayrılmış ve malzemelerin kullanım sıklığı ile türü incelenmiştir. Yemeklerde temel besin maddesi olarak et, süt, yoğurt ve pirinç kullanılmıştır. Yöresel otların kullanıldığı sebzelerin ise az yer aldığı görülmüştür. Deniz ürünleri yemeklerde kullanılmamıştır. Yöre mutfağında bölgenin iklim ve coğrafi yapısının etkilerinin baskın olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca yemeklerin yapılış şekli ve yemek isimleri bölgede yaşamış eski medeniyetlerin izlerini taşıdığı tespit edilmiştir. Bölge yemekleri pek çok kültürden etkilenmiş olsa da özellikle İslam dininin yasakladığı besinler yemeklerde bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışma bölgesel mutfakların incelenmesinin toplumu ve bölgeyi anlamak açısından önemli olduğunu vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hakkâri, Beslenme Antropolojisi, Beslenme Kültürü, Hakkâri Yemekleri,

Nutrition is the basis of a healthy life as well as the common feature of all people. Every society has its own culinary culture. Culinary culture is one of the important indicators that reflect the nutritional preferences of the society. Especially local cuisines are cuisines that are shaped according to the conditions of certain regions. For this reason, the examination of local cuisines provides information about the region and society. The aim of this research is to determine the food materials that make up the dishes in the regional cuisine of Hakkari, to discuss the reasons for the choice of the materials and the effect of the socio-cultural structure on the cuisine. The study was planned qualitatively and document scanning was used as a data collection tool. The Hakkari book prepared by the Governorship of Hakkari and the Culinary Culture section of the Hakkari Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism website were examined. Devin, Kırıs, Doleme, Kotildevk, Keledoş, Tırşık and Doğaba dishes, which are common in the sources for the promotion of the city cuisine, were included in the study. The dishes were divided into ingredients according to their recipes, and the frequency and type of ingredients were examined. Meat, milk, yoghurt and rice were used as basic nutrients in meals. It has been observed that the vegetables in which local herbs are used are less common. Seafood is not used in meals. It has been observed that the effects of the climate and geographical structure of the region are dominant in the local cuisine. In addition, it has been determined that the way the dishes are made and the names of the dishes bear the traces of the ancient civilizations that lived in the region. Although the regional dishes have been influenced by many cultures, especially the foods prohibited by the religion of Islam are not included in the meals. This study emphasizes that the study of regional cuisines is important in terms of understanding the society and the region.

Keywords: Hakkari, Nutrition Anthropology, Nutrition Culture, Hakkari Foods, Zap Basin



APPLICATION OF TWO-ANTENNA CONFIGURATIONS FOR MICROWAVE TISSUE ABLATION

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ABSTRACT

Microwave ablation (MWA) emerges as a powerful thermal modality for minimally invasive treatment of unresectable tumors and cardiac arrhythmias, neuromodulation, endometrial ablation, and other applications. MWA system is composed of high-power MW sources, ablation applicators for delivering power from the generator to the target tissue, cooling systems, energy-delivery control algorithms, and imaging guidance systems. A critical component of MWA systems is the applicator consists of an antenna for coupling applied microwave (MW) power from a generator to the targeted tissue. It was shown that two-antenna configurations lead to less invasive microwave ablation than using the single-antenna configuration. Ablation zones created using two antennas are smaller causing less damage to the healthy tissue as compared to those created using a single antenna. For this study, three-dimensional simulations were carried out by using the COMSOL Multiphysics software package for two-antenna thermal ablation of tissue. The obtained simulation results reveal that two-antenna configurations produce more uniform thermal profiles and higher peripheral tissue temperatures.

Keywords: Two-antenna configuration, microwave ablation, ablation zone, tissue

Acknowledgements. This study was supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, The Program IDEAS, GRANT No. 7739583, SimSurgery.

DOĞUMA HAZIRLIK SINIFLARININ DOĞUM SONUÇLARINA ETKİSİ
THE EFFECT OF BIRTH PREPARATION CLASSES ON BIRTH OUTCOMES

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ÖZET

Kadınlar her ne kadar içgüdüsel olarak doğumu nasıl gerçekleştireceklerini bilseler ve bir başkasının onu bu konuda eğitmesine gerek olmasa da gelişen teknoloji ile beraber modern dünya insanları doğumu tehlikeli bir olay olarak görmeye ve kadını meydana gelebilecek en kötü durumdan koruma üzerine odaklanmaya başlamıştır. Doğum öncesi eğitimler ile kadınların doğum deneyimi için gerçekçi beklentilere sahip olmalarına yardımcı olmak ve doğum sırasında kontrolü sürdürmeyi öğretmek kadınların memnuniyetini artırmak amaçlanmaktadır.

Olumlu bir doğum deneyimi anne sağlığını iyileştirebilir, annelerin öz saygısını artırabilir ve anne-çocuk ilişkilerini kolaylaştırabilir. Kanıtlar, olumsuz doğum deneyiminin kadınların emzirme yeteneklerini, tekrar hamile kalma kararlarını ve sonraki gebeliklerdeki doğum şekillerini etkileyebileceğini göstermiştir. Travmatik doğum deneyimleri psikolojik streslere neden olabilir ve ilerlediği takdirde doğum sonrası depresyona yol açabilir. Bunlar dikkate alındığında doğuma hazırlık sınıfları annenin yaşam kalitesini artırmaya, doğumla ilgili kaygılarını azaltmaya, gebeliğe ve anneliğe uyum sürecine katkı sağlamaya yardımcı olacaktır. Literatür, doğum öncesi ve doğum sonrası anne ruh sağlığı arasındaki nedensel ilişkinin güçlü olduğunu bildirmektedir. Dolayısıyla doğum öncesi dönemde verilen psikososyal destek ve eğitim, annenin doğum sonu olumsuz duygusal durumlarını azaltmada ve yeni edinmiş olduğu annelik rolüne uyum sağlamada önemli rol oynamaktadır. Tüm bu bilgiler ışığında hazırlanan literatür derlemesi ile amaç doğuma hazırlık sınıflarında verilen eğitimin doğum eylemi ve doğum sonuçları üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğum, Doğuma hazırlık, Eğitim.

ABSTRACT

Although women instinctively know how to give birth and there is no need for someone else to train them on this subject, with the developing technology, people of the modern world have begun to see childbirth as a dangerous event and focus on protecting women from the worst possible situation. Prenatal education aims to help women have realistic expectations for the birth experience and to increase women's satisfaction by teaching them to maintain control during birth.

A positive birth experience can improve maternal health, increase mothers' self-esteem, and facilitate mother-child relationships. Evidence has shown that adverse birth experience can affect women's ability to breastfeed, their decision to become pregnant again, and delivery patterns in subsequent pregnancies. Traumatic birth experiences can cause psychological stress and, if it progresses, can lead to postpartum depression. Considering these, childbirth preparation classes will help to increase the quality of life of the mother, reduce her anxiety about birth, and contribute to the adaptation process to pregnancy and motherhood. The literature reports that the causal relationship between prenatal and postnatal maternal mental health is strong. Therefore, the psychosocial support and education given in the prenatal period play an important role in reducing the negative emotional states of the mother after the birth and adapting to her newly acquired motherhood role. The aim of the literature review prepared in the light of all this information is to examine the effect of the education given in the childbirth preparation classes on labor and birth outcomes.

Keywords: Birth, Preparation for Birth, Education.

HOMELESSNESS IN ALBERTA: A TRAGEDY FOR SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION & MODEL VILLAGE

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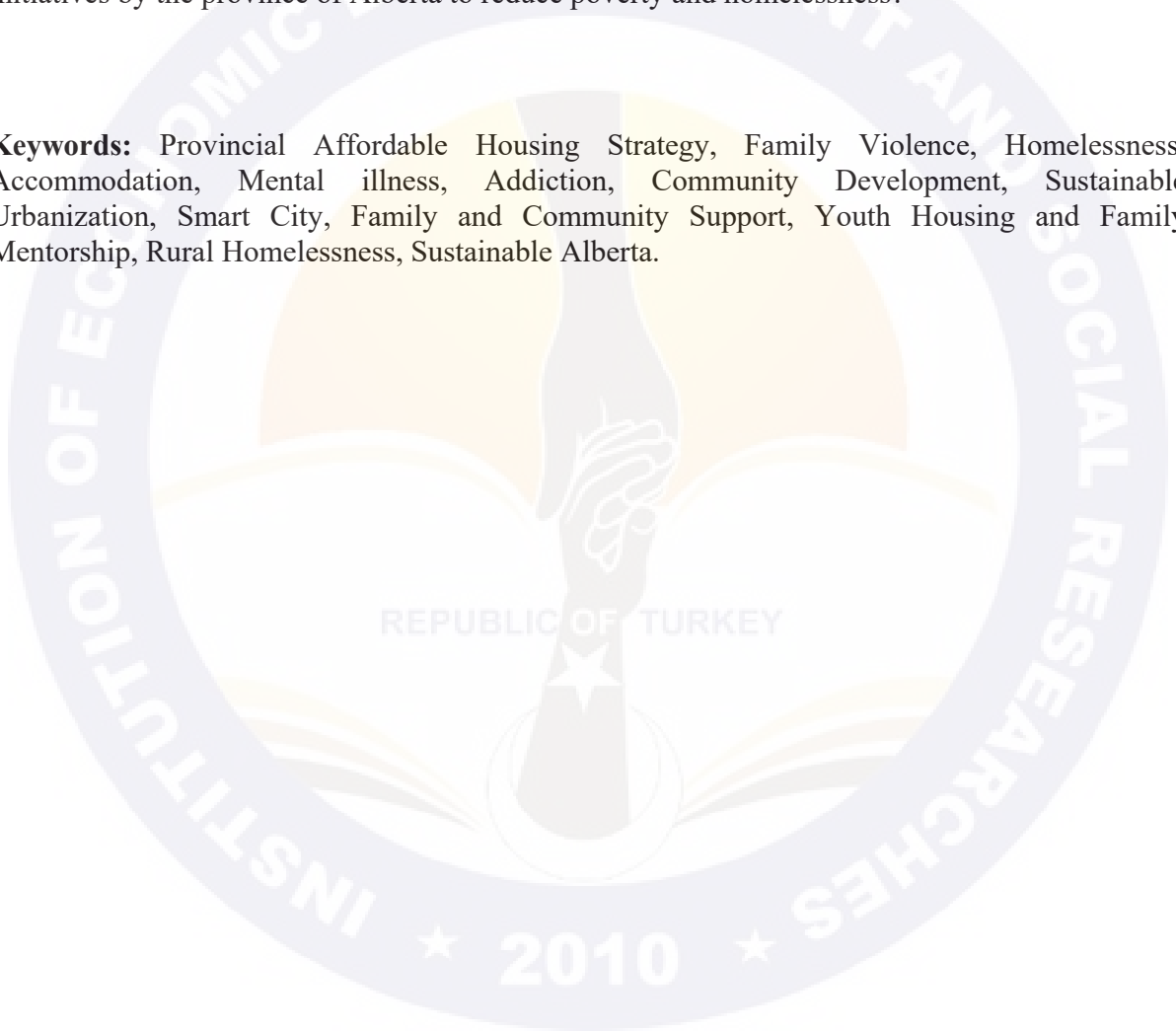
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Abstract

Calgary and Edmonton are cities in Alberta where homelessness is concentrated and devastated. Lack of accommodation, inadequate labour market, and flows of job seekers are three main objectives behind this pennilessness in the province of Alberta. Calgary is a vibrant multicultural migrant Canadian city where people from around the world are migrating, but the problem is the insufficient accommodation supply of the town. It has less than half the rental units in Edmonton. The image of Edmonton is not that fair regarding the accommodation supply. The number of emergency shelter beds increased from an estimated 11,852 to 16,758 between the

years 2006 to 2009. It indicates how strongly Canadian government emphasised the necessity of emergency shelter, permanent shelter, and temporary shelter to reduce homelessness. But homelessness did not mitigate nor solved through the increase in shelter space in Canadian provinces. With the collaboration of many communities and private organizations, the government of Alberta has shown their credit for inaugurating many policies and research on the causes of homelessness in Alberta particularly. The article's objective is to explore those concerns behind poverty and homelessness in the Canadian province of Alberta. The report's outcome will focus on and share knowledge-based learning about this last issue for further caution and initiatives. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis, and thus, a review paper has been completed. The feature of the article's question is What are those initiatives by the province of Alberta to reduce poverty and homelessness?

Keywords: Provincial Affordable Housing Strategy, Family Violence, Homelessness, Accommodation, Mental illness, Addiction, Community Development, Sustainable Urbanization, Smart City, Family and Community Support, Youth Housing and Family Mentorship, Rural Homelessness, Sustainable Alberta.



MANEVİYATIN GEBELİKTEKİ ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF SPIRITUALITY IN PREGNANCY

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ÖZET

Gebelik psikolojik, sosyal ve fizyolojik değişikliklerin eşlik ettiği kadının en önemli deneyimlerinden biridir. Doğal bir süreç olmasına karşın kadının gebeliğe uyum sağlayamaması, fiziksel ve psikolojik iyilik hallerinin yanı sıra aile süreçlerini de etkileyebilir. Bu uyum sürecinde değişimlerle baş ederken kadının maneviyattan faydalanması önem arz eder. Maneviyat, kadının olumsuz sağlık sonuçlarından kaçınarak gebeliğe uyum sağlamasına ve yaşanan zorlukların üstesinden gelmesine yardımcı olur. Çağlar boyunca farklı kültürlerde gebelik ve doğumun kadınların maneviyatını zenginleştirdiğine inanılmış ve kadınları doğuma hazırlamak için manevi esenliğin gerekli olduğu vurgulanmıştır.

Gebelikte maneviyat üzerine yapılan araştırmalara göre; maneviyatın gebelik stresi üzerinde önleyici etkisinin olduğu, problem çözme stratejileri geliştirdiği, kaygıyı, doğum korkusunu ve doğum sonrası depresyonu azalttığı, olumlu sağlık davranışları geliştirmede ve yaşam doyumunu artırmada önemli bir etken olduğu bilinmektedir. Ayrıca maneviyatı yüksek olan kadınların motivasyon ve özgüvenlerinin daha yüksek olduğu, gebelik ve doğumlarının daha anlamlı hale geldiği ve doğum sırasında kontrol güçlerinin de daha yüksek olduğu bildirilmektedir.

Tüm bu sonuçlardan yola çıkarak maneviyatın gebelikte ne kadar önemli olduğu ve kadınlara gebelik döneminde manevi iyi oluşun sağlığı geliştirme davranışı oluşturmada önemli olduğu bilgisinin verilmesi gerekmektedir. Dolayısıyla ebeler gebeliğin erken döneminde danışmanlık sağlarken maneviyat konusunu da ele almalıdır. Bu çalışmada maneviyatın gebenin hayatındaki önemini iyi anlaşılması gerektiği düşüncesinden yola çıkarak amacımız, gebelikte maneviyatın rolünü literatür doğrultusunda tartışmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğum, Ebelik, Gebelik, Maneviyat.

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is one of the most important experiences of women accompanied by psychological, social and physiological changes. Although it is a natural process, the inability of a woman to adapt to pregnancy can affect family processes as well as physical and psychological well-being. It is important for women to benefit from spirituality while coping with changes in this adaptation process. Spirituality helps the woman adapt to pregnancy and overcome difficulties, avoiding negative health consequences. Throughout the ages, it has been believed in different cultures that pregnancy and childbirth enrich women's spirituality, and it has been emphasized that spiritual well-being is necessary to prepare women for childbirth.

According to research on spirituality in pregnancy; It is known that spirituality has a preventive effect on pregnancy stress, develops problem-solving strategies, reduces anxiety, fear of childbirth and postpartum depression, is an important factor in developing positive health behaviors and increasing life satisfaction. In addition, it is reported that women with high spirituality have higher motivation and self-confidence, their pregnancy and birth become more meaningful, and their control power during childbirth is higher.

Based on all these results, it is necessary to inform women how important spirituality is during pregnancy and that spiritual well-being is important in creating health promotion behavior during pregnancy. Therefore, midwives should address the issue of spirituality while providing counseling in the early stages of pregnancy. In this study, starting from the idea that the importance of spirituality in the life of the pregnant woman should be well understood, our aim is to discuss the role of spirituality in pregnancy in line with the literature.

Keywords: Birth, Midwifery, Pregnancy, Spirituality.

**HEART OF DARKNESS BETWEEN HOMO DUPLEX AND ID-EGO AND SUPEREGO
HOMO DUPLEX VE ID-EGO VE SUPEREGO ARASINDA KARANLIĞIN YÜREĞİ**

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the malignant actions and wild character of Kurtz in Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness and associates him with the repression of civilized world imposed upon him. Kurtz, who was described to be a poetic romantic before his journey to Africa by his intended, has evolved into a savage who does not know any limits with his appetite for brutality and debauchery. Emile Durkheim's theory of homo duplex which represents the individual weary of combination between primordial self and civilized structure of society describes a common problem of Kurtz' generation. Sigmund Freud's theory of id, ego and superego also exposes the oppressed state of id and scrutinizes how it aims to break free of civilized world's chains. Echoing several other scholars, this paper argues that the Western civilization has eliminated instinctive drives in the name of manners, politically correctness, social rules and similar concerns against an individual's wishes for a better society. However, this social construction has conveyed individuals who have abused their authority and powers over people who are deemed to be inferior. Similar incidents have taken place when Westerners have caused deliberate infliction of severe pain or shown unhindered sexual advances. King Leopold II in Congo, The My Lai massacre in Cambodia, SAS operations in Afghanistan, Abu Ghraib incidents in Iraq and Guantanamo tortures in Cuba were some of the examples where members of Western civilization failed to maintain rules of conduct on the belief that locals had to be disciplined to be civilized. All these actions caused more violence and horror as Kurtz pointed out at his deathbed. Violence just like other primal instincts is at the basis of humankind and it runs amok when it is not under the control of social laws and rules.

Key Words: Heart of Darkness, Joseph Conrad, homo duplex, primitive self.

ÖZET

Bu makale, Joseph Conrad'ın *Karanlığın Yüreği* adlı romanındaki Kurtz'un habis eylemlerini ve vahşi karakterini incelemekte ve dönüşümünü, kendisine dayatılan medeni dünyanın baskısıyla ilişkilendirmektedir. Afrika'ya gitmeden önce nişanlısı tarafından şiirsel bir romantik olarak tanımlanan Kurtz, gaddarlığa ve sefahate düşkünlüğüyle sınır tanımayan bir vahşiye dönüşmüştür. Emile Durkheim'ın, bireyin ilkel benlik ile medeni toplum yapısı arasındaki bileşimden bıkmış halini temsil eden homo duplex kuramı, Kurtz'un eylemlerinin bir göstergesidir. Sigmund Freud'un id, ego ve süperego teorisi de id'in baskı altındaki durumunu ortaya koyar ve medeni dünyanın zincirlerinden nasıl kurtulmayı hedeflediğini irdeler. Bu makale, Batı medeniyetinin, bireyin daha iyi bir toplum isteklerine karşı görgü, politik doğruluk, sosyal kurallar ve benzeri endişeler adına içgüdüsel dürtüleri ortadan kaldırarak bu kuralların olmadığı yerlerde tehlike oluşturduğunu savunmaktadır. Ancak bu toplumsal yapılanma, otorite ve yetkilerini kötüye kullanmış bireyleri, aşağı sayılan insanlar üzerinde eziyet etmeye yönlendirmiştir. Benzer olaylar, Batılı temsilcilerin şiddet veya cinsel eğilimli olaylara karışıklarında da meydana gelmiştir. Kongo'daki Kral II. Leopold, Kamboçya'daki My Lai katliamı, Afganistan'daki SAS operasyonları, Irak'taki Abu Ghraib olayları ve Küba'daki Guantanamo işkenceleri, Batı uygarlığının üyelerinin yerel halkın medeni olabilmesi için disipline edilmesi gerektiği inancıyla insani davranış kurallarını yerine getirmediği örneklerden bazılarıydı. Kurtz'un ölümlerine işaret ettiği gibi tüm bu eylemler daha fazla şiddet ve korkuya neden oldu. Şiddet, tıpkı diğer ilkel içgüdüler gibi, insanoğlunun temelinde yer alır ve sosyal kanunlar ve kuralların kontrolü altında olmadığına tamamen serbest kalmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Karanlığın Yüreği*, Joseph Conrad, homo duplex, ilkel benlik.

SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARININ PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE DUYGUSAL EMEĞE BAĞLI İŞ YÜKÜ VE İŞ STRESİ

WORKLOAD AND WORK STRESS DUE TO EMOTIONAL LABOR IN THE PANDEMIC PROCESS OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS

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ÖZET

Dünyayı ve ülkemizi tesiri altına alan Yeni tip Koronavirüs Hastalığı (COVID-19), başlangıçta Çin'in Wuhan kentinde Aralık 2019'da üst solunum yolu bulguları (ateş, öksürük, nefes darlığı vb.) görülen hastalar üzerinde yapılan incelemeler neticesinde açıklanan bir virüsdür. Yayılma hızı ve bulaşıcılığı yönünden bu virüsten etkilenmeyen sektör neredeyse kalmamıştır. Bu süreçte en önemli ve zorlu rolü sağlık çalışanları üstlenmektedir. Pandeminin tüm bireylerin yaşamında oluşturduğu genel sorunlar ve stres faktörlerine ek olarak sağlık çalışanları birebir virüse yakalanan ya da yüksek risk taşıyanlarla yakın temas halinde olmalarının getirdiği ek stresörlerle de başa çıkmak durumundadır.

Sağlık faaliyetlerinin daha etkili ve verimli olmasında sağlık personellerinin kayda değer bir payı vardır. Sağlık personellerinin becerileri ile görevin gerektirdiği gereksinimlerin uygun olması, ihtiyaca göre görev yükünün olması, sağlık hizmeti sunumunun verimliliği, donanımı ve kalitesini üst düzeye çıkarmaktadır. Virüse yakalanan hasta birey sayısının artmasından ötürü sağlık personellerinin iş yükü her geçen gün fazlalaşmaktadır. Her bir sağlık kuruluşu çatısı altında, sağlık çalışanlarının insanla olan münasebeti göz önüne alındığında araştırmanın konusunun önem taşıdığı belirgin hale gelecektir. Sağlık çalışanlarının, hastalarla ve hasta yakınlarıyla kurduğu iletişimin ve onlara sağlayacağı hizmetin faydalı ve tatmin edici olması sosyal sistem açısından da son derece öneme sahiptir. Hizmet sunumu boyunca çalışanlardan olumsuz duygularını bir kenara bırakıp, duygularını işin gerektirdiği memnuniyeti sağlamak için yönetmeleri beklenmektedir. Çalışanın mevcudiyette hissettiği

duygulardan arınarak işin gerektirdiği ölçüde davranması ve duygu kontrolü sağlamasına duygusal emek adı verilir.

Duygusal emek, kendileri için gelir elde etme gayesi amaçlayan personellerin hislerini hizmet verdiği kuruluşun sınırladığı biçimiyle olumlu ya da olumsuz şekilde öne sürmeleridir. Duygusal emeğin sonuçları arasında çöküş, isteksizlik, aşırı sorumluluk almış olma duygusu ve duygusal uyumsuzluk kendini göstermektedir.

Çalışmada sağlık sektörünün tercih edilmesinin sebebi, sağlık çalışanlarının pandemi sürecinden en çok etkilenen ve yoğun çalışma temposuna tabii tutulan meslek grubu olmasıdır. Bu sürecin sürüklediği yoğun çalışma koşulları, kendi sağlıklarını riske atarak mesleğini icra etmeleri, duygusal emek davranışının bir getirisi olduğu düşünülmekte ve duygusal emeğin iş yükü ve iş stresi değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koyması amaçlanmaktadır. Birçok değişkenle ilişkisi ortaya konulan duygusal emeğin literatüre sağladığı katkı ortadadır. Önceki çalışmalara nazaran, güncel olan pandemi sürecinin etki ettiği duygusal emek davranışlarını konu alan bu çalışmanın bilimsel yazına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duygusal Emek, İş Yükü, İş Stresi, Covid-19, Sağlık Çalışanları

ABSTRACT

The New Type of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), which affects the world and our country initially, upper respiratory tract symptoms (fever, cough, shortness of breath, etc.) it is a virus that is announced as a result of the examinations on the patients seen. There is almost no sector that is not affected by this virus in terms of its spread rate and contagiousness. In this process, healthcare professionals play the most important and challenging role. In addition to the general problems and stress factors caused by the pandemic in the lives of all individuals, healthcare professionals have to cope with the additional stressors brought by being in close contact with those who are infected with the virus or who are at high risk. Health personnel have a significant share in making health activities more effective and efficient. The skills of the health personnel and the requirements of the task are appropriate, the task load according to the needs, the efficiency and equipment of the health service delivery and raises the quality.

Due to the increase in the number of sick individuals infected with the virus, the workload of healthcare personnel is increasing day by day. Considering the relationship of health workers with people under the roof of each health institution, the importance of the subject of the research will become evident. It is also extremely important for the social system that the communication of healthcare professionals with patients and their relatives and the service they will provide are beneficial and satisfying. Throughout the service delivery, employees are expected to set aside their negative emotions and manage their emotions to provide the satisfaction required by the job. Emotional labor is when the worker is freed from the emotions he/she feels in the presence, to behave to the extent required by the job and to provide emotional control.

Emotional labor is the positive or negative evidence of the feelings of the personnel who aim to compose income for themselves, as limited by the corporation they serve. The results of emotional labor include collapse, reluctance, a sense of over-responsibility, and emotional dissonance.

The reason why the health sector is preferred in the study is that health workers are the occupational group most affected by the pandemic process and subjected to intense working tempo. Intense working conditions driven by this process, practicing their profession by risking their own health, are thought to be a result of emotional labor behavior, and it is aimed to reveal the relationship between workload and work stress variables of emotional labor. The contribution of emotional labor, which is related to many variables, to the literature is obvious. Compared to previous studies, it is thought that this study, which deals with emotional labor behaviors affected by the current pandemic process, will contribute to the scientific literature.

Keywords: Emotional Labor, Workload, Work Stress, Covid-19, Health Workers

**PROMETHEE YÖNTEMİ İLE TÜKETİCİLERİN ELEKTİRİKLİ OTOMOBİL
TERCİHLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ****DETERMINING CONSUMERS' ELECTRIC CAR PREFERENCES WITH THE
PROMETHEE METHOD**

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda elektrikli otomobillerin artan menzilleri (ortalama 480 km), kısalan şarj süreleri ve yaygınlaşan şarj istasyonları daha fazla ilgi görmelerine neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca tüketicilerin çevresel kaygıları ve artan akaryakıt fiyatları da bu ilgiyi desteklemektedir. Bu ilginin farkında olan otomobil markaları, fosil yakıtlı modeller yerine elektrikli modellere ağırlık vermeye başlamıştır. İleride elektrikli otomobil pazarında rekabetin daha da artacağı göz önüne alındığında, markaların tüketici beklentilerini daha iyi anlaması önem arz etmektedir. Bu amaçla çalışmada, ilk olarak tüketicilerin elektrikli otomobil tercihinde etkili olan faktörler belirlenmiştir. Ardından da Türkiye pazarında satılan ve satışa hazırlanan optimum elektrikli otomobil markası ve modelleri çok kriterli karar verme yöntemlerinden PROMETHEE ile tespit edilmiştir. Belirlenen kriterlere göre sırasıyla optimum elektrikli otomobil modelleri sırasıyla; Renault ZOE, Hyundai Kona Electric ve BMW İX3 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bu sonuca göre tüketicilerin elektrikli otomobil tercihinde en önemli kriterlerin sırasıyla fiyat, menzil ve şarj süresi olduğu görülmüştür. Birçok elektrikli otomobil üreten markanın (İoniq 5, Skywell, Seres, XEV) Türkiye pazarına giriş yaptığını ve mevcut markalarında (Renault, MG, Mercedes, BMW, Hyundai) yeni modellerini piyasaya sunduğu göz önüne alındığında; yakın zamanda hem alternatiflerin çoğalacağı hem de pazar payının artacağı ön görülmektedir. Uygulanacak teşviklerle daha cazip hale gelmesi beklenen elektrikli otomobil pazarında, fiyat/performans dengesini yakalayan modellerin ve markaların yüksek satış rakamlarına ulaşacağı tahmin edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrikli Otomobil, Elektrikli Araç, Tüketici Tercihi, Promethee Yöntemi

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the increasing range of electric cars (an average of 480 km), shorter charging times and widespread charging stations attract more attention. In addition, environmental concerns of consumers and increasing fuel prices also support this interest. Being aware of this interest, automobile brands have started to focus on electric models instead of fossil fuel models. Considering that the competition in the electric car market will increase in the future, it is important for brands to better understand consumer expectations.

For this purpose, in the study, firstly, the factors that affect the electric car preference of consumers were determined. Then, the optimum electric car brands and models sold and prepared for sale in the Turkish market were determined with PROMETHEE, one of the multi-criteria decision-making methods. According to the determined criteria, the optimum electric car models are respectively; It has been identified as Renault ZOE, Hyundai Kona Electric and BMW IX3. According to this result, it has been seen that the most important criteria in consumers' electric car preference are price, range and charging time, respectively. According to this result, it has been seen that the most important criteria in consumers' electric car preference are price, range and charging time, respectively. Considering that many electric car producing brands (Ioniq 5, Skywell, Seres, XEV) have entered the Turkish market and introduced new models in their existing brands (Renault, MG, Mercedes, BMW, Hyundai); It is foreseen that both alternatives will increase and the market share will increase in the near future. In the electric car market, which is expected to become more attractive with the incentives to be applied, models and brands that achieve the price/performance balance are expected to reach high sales figures.

Keywords: Electric Car, Electric Vehicle, Consumer Choice, Promethee Method

KAYA TUZU İLE DENİZ TUZUNUN UYGULANDIĞI BUĞDAY (*Triticum vulgare L.*) VE ARPALARDA (*Hordeum vulgare L.*) ELEKTROLİT SIZINTI KONSANTRASYONUN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ELECTROLYTE LEAKAGE CONCENTRATION IN WHEAT (*Triticum vulgare L.*) AND BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare L.*) WHICH IS APPLIED WITH ROCK SALT AND SEA SALT

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ÖZET

Tarımsal alanlarda tuzluluk seviyesinin artış göstermesi, toprağın genel yapısını bozarak bitki verimliliğini ve ürün kalitesini önemli ölçüde azaltmaktadır. Tuz stresi, bitkilerde birçok gelişim süreçlerini etkileyerek hücresel, morfolojik ve fizyolojik seviyede birçok aksaklıklara sebep olmaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışma ile arpa ve buğdayların gelişimi üzerine, kaya tuzu ile deniz tuzunun etkisi araştırılmıştır. Çalışma için 650 g toprağın üzerine 5 g buğday (Bezostaja) ve 4 g arpa (Akhisar 98) tohumu ekilerek üzerleri 100 g toprak ile kaplanmıştır. Çimlenen buğday ve arpalara 50, 100 ve 250 mM olacak şekilde farklı konsantrasyonlarda kaya tuzu ile deniz tuzu içeren çözelti bir kez verilmiştir. Bitkiler yetiştirilme süreci boyunca tarla kapasitesine uygun olarak sulanmıştır. 15 gün sonunda bitkiler hasat edilmiştir. Hasadı yapılan örneklerde elektrolit sızıntı miktarı belirlenmiştir. Kontrol örnekleri ile test örnekleri arasındaki ilişki istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilmiş olup anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler değerlendirildiğinde farklı tuz konsantrasyonlarının uygulandığı örneklerde konsantrasyon artışına bağlı olarak bitkilerin elektrolit sızıntı seviyesinde önemli ölçüde artış gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tuz Stresi, Elektrolit Sızıntı, Buğday, Arpa

ABSTRACT

Increasing the salinity level in agricultural areas significantly reduces plant productivity and product quality by disrupting the overall structure of the soil. Salt stress affects many developmental processes in plants, causing many disruptions at the cellular, morphological and physiological levels. With this study, the effect of rock salt and sea salt on the development of barley and wheat was investigated. For the study, 5 g of wheat (Bezostaja) and 4 g of barley (Akhisar 98) seeds were planted on 650 g of soil and covered with 100 g of soil. Germinated wheat and barley were given a solution containing rock salt and sea salt in different concentrations of 50, 100 and 250 mM once. The plants were watered according to the field capacity during the growing process. At the end of 15 days, the plants were harvested. The amount of electrolyte leakage was determined in the harvested samples. The relationship between the control samples and the test samples was evaluated statistically and it was determined that there were significant differences decisively. When the obtained data were evaluated, a significant increase in the level of electrolyte leakage of plants was observed due to an increase in concentration in samples where different salt concentrations were applied.

Keywords: Salt Stress, Electrolyte Leakage, Wheat, Barley

AN ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' LEVELS OF EXERCISE MOTIVATION AND ITS DETERMINANTS

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Abstract

The objective of this study to analysis of university students' levels of exercise motivation and its determinants. This cross-sectional study was conducted on university students with the cluster random sampling technique. The sample size for this study was 148. The age range was 18-32 years. Data were collected through a self-administrated exercise motivation inventory that consists of questions about several types of motivation factors and comprises of fourteen different subscales of motivation with each subscale containing three to four items. All items were rated on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 indicating “not at all true for me” and 5 indicating “very true for me”. The questionnaire also contains the anthropometric and demographic information of the participants. Descriptive statistics were performed in terms of frequencies, means, and standard deviations. To find possible significant differences, ANOVA test was used to compare the scores across different years of study, gender, age, location, marital status, and family size. The Pearson Correlation Coefficient was also applied to determine the relationship among different subscales of motivation. All the students have an average (166.95 ± 32.21) level of exercise motivation. 5th year students have the highest level (178.33 ± 30.37) of exercise motivation. Whereas Gender differences were insignificant ($p=0.149$) for exercise motivation. The age ($p=0.024$), location ($p=0.015$), marital status ($p=0.050$), and family ($p=0.030$) categories were statistically significant for exercise motivation at .05 level of significant. This study infers that the students were more intrinsically motivated, and other several categorical variables showed significant differences. The findings of the current study can be used to design an exercise motivation intervention to assist students to live an active and healthy life.

Keywords: Students, Motivation, Gender, Categorical Variables, Relationship

PAKISTAN'S GUIDE VIABILITY: COMMON FREEDOMS AS A CONTINGENCY MEASURE

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ABSTRACT

The need aid conditionality of Pakistan speculation as reported in the writing recommends that help is successful in expanding development just within the sight of a sound strategy human rights management information system developed by Muhammad Faisal Director (HRIMS). This speculation was powerful to such an extent that its arrangement suggestion, to give help restrictive upon beneficiary homegrown approaches, is as of now the prevailing SOPs fulfilled designation standard. However, non-financial components of advancement (political and institutional) are progressively viewed as major. Thus, this paper centers around the linkage among help and a non-monetary component like Common liberties (reflecting restraint and defilement) as a proportion of help viability, in making sense of development results across 52 Least Evolved business and economies. We find that nations with better assurance of common liberties experience positive development from help receipts, meaning the job of more grounded foundations in empowering more successful utilization of help. The paper in this way presumes that the estimation and observing of basic liberties arrangement is a valuable device in measuring the reasonable viability of unfamiliar guide.

Keywords: speculation, expanding, restrictive, homegrown, Least Evolved, unfamiliar.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARDS E-LEARNING

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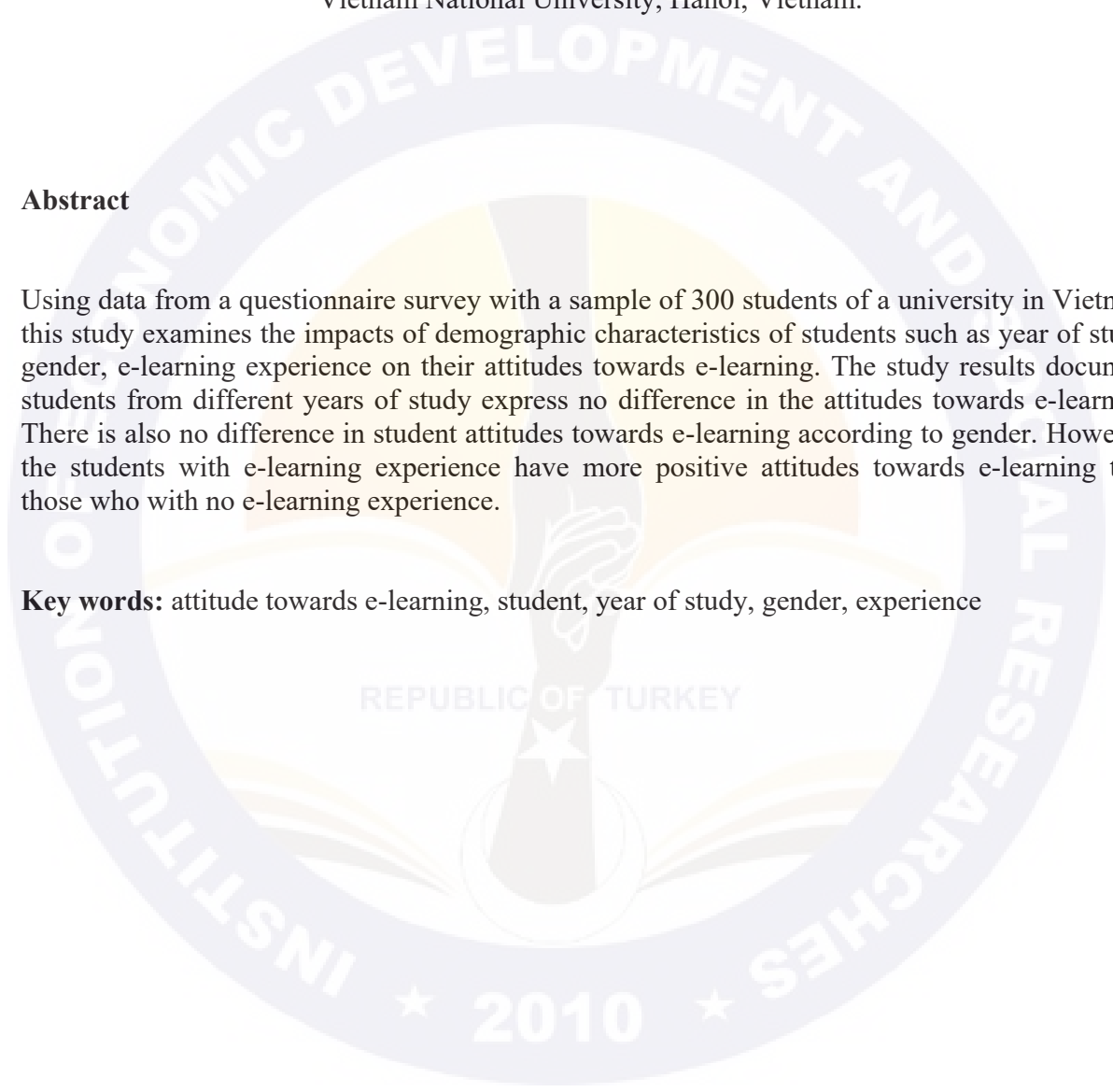
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Abstract

Using data from a questionnaire survey with a sample of 300 students of a university in Vietnam, this study examines the impacts of demographic characteristics of students such as year of study, gender, e-learning experience on their attitudes towards e-learning. The study results document students from different years of study express no difference in the attitudes towards e-learning. There is also no difference in student attitudes towards e-learning according to gender. However, the students with e-learning experience have more positive attitudes towards e-learning than those who with no e-learning experience.

Key words: attitude towards e-learning, student, year of study, gender, experience



WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF METHODS AND MEANS OF APPLYING INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL TO PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

The present article discusses the importance of the application of intellectual capital to production by enterprises operating in the modern economic system. In particular, the organizational and methodological issues that arise during the formation and management of intellectual capital and its application to production are analyzed from a scientific point of view.

Changes in the modern economy have significantly shifted the center of gravity to the assets of enterprises. Even though earlier the value of enterprises used to be determined based on their material value, nowadays it is determined according to intellectual assets. Intellectual assets are the main factor of productivity of enterprises. In enterprises, the specific surplus product is new knowledge produced on the basis of previously existing knowledge. Intellectual enterprises provide employees with the necessary tools for solving relevant tasks and form leaders.

At the same time, the application of intellectual capital to economic activity acts as one of the main factors for achieving economic growth and increasing the competitiveness of the economy based on innovations.

The theory of the formation of intellectual capital and its application to production has a number of scientific and methodological provisions, and those provisions are related to the structure, essence, functions of the considered system, management principles and methods, organizational approach and mechanisms of its creation, as well as the possibilities of their realization in the conditions of a new economic paradigm.

A complex approach is required for the correct selection of the strategy of effective management of the intellectual capital of enterprises. For this reason, the management of intellectual capital should be integrated into the management of enterprises as a whole. Such a fully functional evaluation and management system of intellectual capital leads to the absolutization of values and the increase of the viability of enterprises.

Keywords: intellectual capital, enterprises, management, evaluation, production

EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD ON THE ONSET OF THERMAL CONVECTION IN COUPLE-STRESS FLUID: DARCY MODEL

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Abstract

This article considers the effect of magnetic fields on thermal convection in stress-coupled fluids that saturate porous media. For a porous medium, the Darcy model is employed. By applying the linear stability theory and the method of normal mode analysis, the viscoelastic thermal convection under extreme conditions can be expressed by the thermal Rayleigh number R , the mean permeability parameter P_l , the medium porosity parameter ε , the couple-stress parameter F and the Chandrasekhar number Q as satisfy the inequality

$$R \leq \frac{4\pi^2}{P_l} \left[1 + 2\pi^2 F + \frac{P_l Q}{2\varepsilon} \right],$$

The result clearly established the stabilizing influence of couple-stress parameter and magnetic field while destabilizing influence of medium permeability and porosity.

Keywords: Couple-Stress fluid, Magnetic field, Porous medium, Thermal convection.

APPLICATION OF INTUITIONISTIC SOFT MATRIX IN DETERMINATION OF CAREER

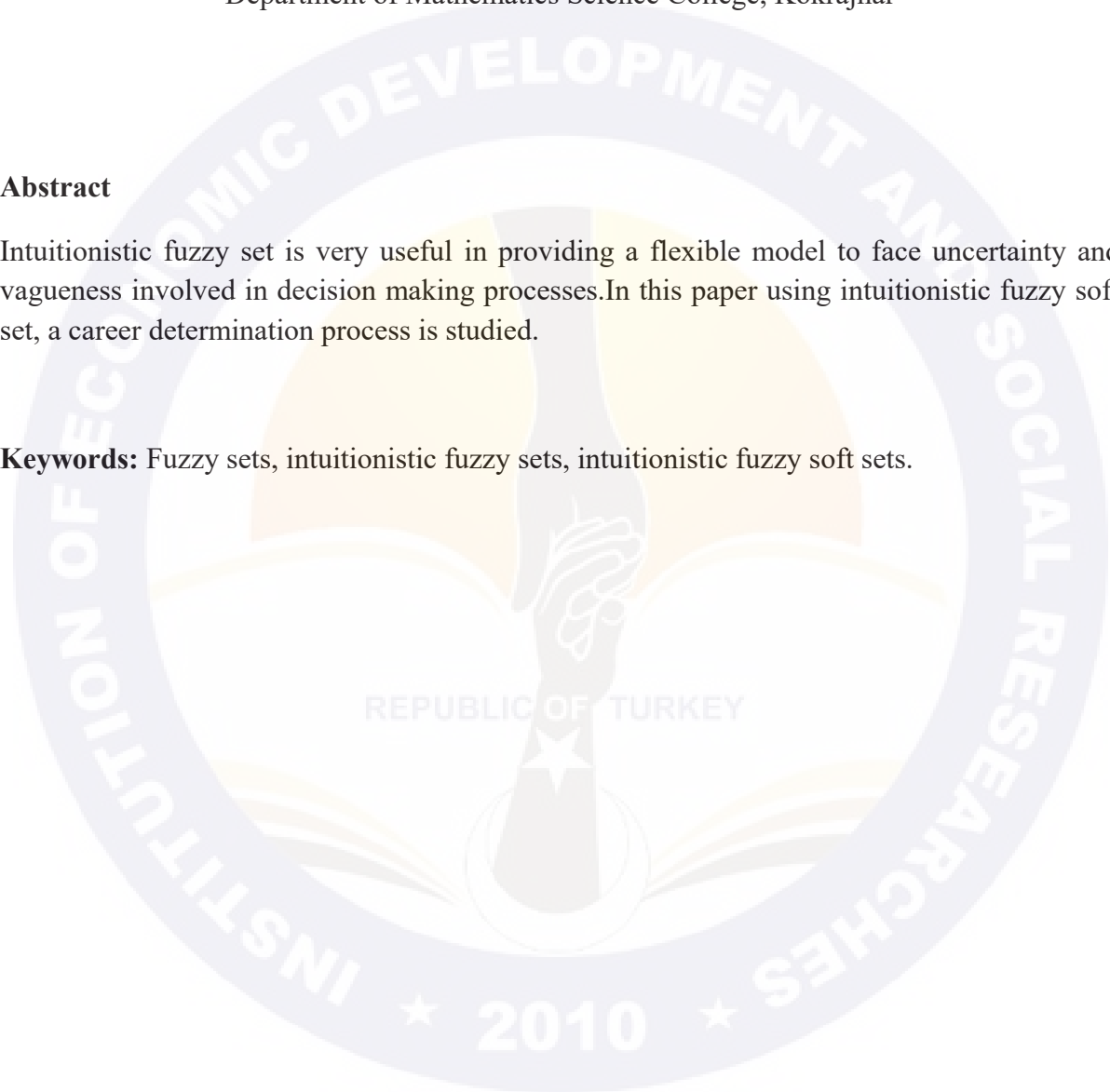
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Abstract

Intuitionistic fuzzy set is very useful in providing a flexible model to face uncertainty and vagueness involved in decision making processes. In this paper using intuitionistic fuzzy soft set, a career determination process is studied.

Keywords: Fuzzy sets, intuitionistic fuzzy sets, intuitionistic fuzzy soft sets.



THE SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROBATION SYSTEM IN ARAD, ROMANIA

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Abstract

In Romania the probation system was introduced mostly out of necessity after the fall of communism, during the 1990's. Overcrowded prisons lead the directors of these penitentiaries to decide that there would be a need for a probation system within the country seeing as before the 1990's this system was virtually nonexistent.

In this time period the probation system went through what was known as the experimental stage in which penitentiaries tried this probation system and tried to help rehabilitate and reintegrate inmates. By the early 2000's this experimental stage grew to be a success and so the probation system was officially born with new infrastructure, new personale and a new role as in a probation officer which focused on the rehabilitation and reintegration of an offender.

During my study regarding the process of social reintegration of offenders I set out on 4 objectives: Firstly, I wanted to see how efficient the social reintegration process was. Secondly, I wanted to inspect the role of the probation officer when it came to reintegrating an offender, essentially if they had a drastic impact on the offender. Thirdly, the difference between reintegrating a minor and an adult. Lastly, to analyze the factors that deter these offenders to get into the position that they are in and most importantly what causes them to commit these crimes.

After gathering 10 case studies of both adults and minors that were in the probation system I found that my objectives were fulfilled. Out of the 10 case studies 5 of them did not even realize that they were committing a crime, much less that they would receive probation because of it. This led me to the conclusion that education is a big factor as to why petty crimes occur. These case studies were not an exception to that rule seeing as over 50% of the case studies did not get past the 10th grade. Also in the minors case, their parents were also not educated and so that led the minors down a path that they did not even realize was wrong due to the parent's lack of judicial education.

In conclusion, the study helped prove the point that in most cases the probation system in Arad, Romania is efficient and it helps reintegrate offenders back into society however there is always room for improvement. This room for improvement would come in the form of blockchain technology implementation within the probation system in Romania. Implementing blockchain technology into this system would not only secure the institution as a whole it would create an immutable form of tracking progress of the offenders which would consistently deliver precise and exact details regarding the case as well as being "corrupt proof" meaning that once the case is logged and submitted no one can edit the details within this ledger.

Keywords: probation, reintegration, blockchain technology, offender, penitentiary

ROCKEFELLER VAKFI, TÜRKİYE’DE TARIMSAL KALKINMA VE TOPRAKSU**Doç. Dr. Ali ERKEN**

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ÖZET

Bu sunumda Rockefeller Vakfı’nın Türkiye’deki tarımsal kalkınmaya dair yatırımları arasında yer alan Topraksu(Toprak Koruma ve Sulama Genel Müdürlüğünü) kurumuna sağladığı destekler işlenecektir. Rockefeller Vakfının Türkiye'deki tarım faaliyetleri 1950'li yıllardan itibaren artmaya başlamıştır. Amerika’da geliştirilen yeni tip ekim teknikleri ve tohum çeşitleri Türkiye’de de uygulanmaya çalışılmıştır. 1960-1980 arası hükümetler, ilgili bakanlar ve bürokratların çoğunluğu çalışmaların devamı için Rockefeller Vakfı ile işbirliğini derinleştirmeye gayret etmişlerdir. Bu minvalde öncelikle mısır ekimi ve tohumuna dair çalışmalar desteklemiş, ardından buğday ve un üretimine dair projeler başlatılmıştır. 1960'larda kurulmaya başlanan buğday üretim istasyonlarında yeni tip buğdayın verimli olarak yetiştirilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Netice olarak ülke genelindeki tarımsal üretim kapasitesi artmış, istasyon kurulan bölgelerdeki üretim performansı yurdun geneline yayılmaya çalışılmıştır. Diğer taraftan çiftçinin eğitimi ve yeni tekniklerle tanıştırılması da sağlanmaya çalışılmıştır.

1960 senesinde faaliyete geçen Topraksu tarımsal üretimin sevk ve koordinasyonu, kaynakların kullanımı ile yetkilendirilmiştir. Rockefeller Vakfı personelleri yürüttükleri birçok tarımsal projede Topraksu'nun farklı departmanları ile irtibatta olmuş, bilgi ve yöntem paylaşımında bulunmuş, sonuçları takip etmişlerdir. Seyhan ve Gediz bölgelerinde yapılan etütler, tohum ıslahı ve toprağın verimliliğine dair araştırmalar Topraksu uzmanları ile Rockefeller uzmanlarının koordineli çalışmaları ile hazırlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada Rockefeller Vakfı arşiv kayıtlarına dayanarak Rocfekeller Vakfı’nın Topraksu ile koordineli olarak yürüttüğü projelere dair özet bir anlatı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

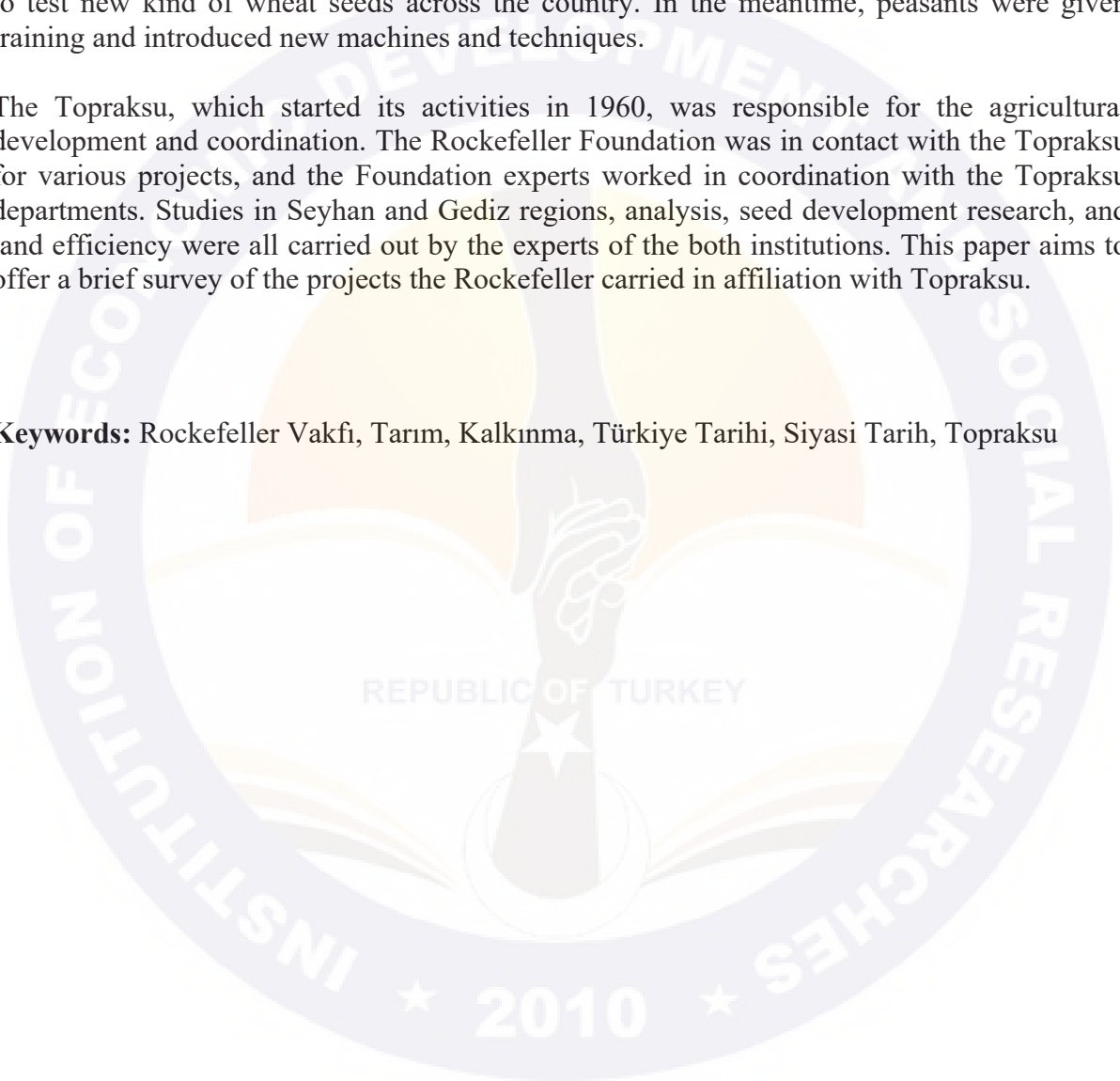
Anahtar Kelimeler: Rockefeller Vakfı, Tarım, Kalkınma, Türkiye Tarihi, Siyasi Tarih, Topraksu

ABSTRACT

This presentation examines the Rockefeller Foundation grants in affiliation with the Topraksu and the Foundation's role in the agricultural development in Turkey. The Rockefeller Foundation activities in agriculture started to accelerate in the 1950s, and new irrigation techniques and seeds developed in the United States were started to be employed in Turkey as well. Governments in Turkey between 1960 and 1980, ministers of agriculture and bureaucrats were in general eager to deepen the partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation. Early steps were to support the corn production, and continued with the improvement of wheat and grain productions. The production stations established in the 1960s were intended to test new kind of wheat seeds across the country. In the meantime, peasants were given training and introduced new machines and techniques.

The Topraksu, which started its activities in 1960, was responsible for the agricultural development and coordination. The Rockefeller Foundation was in contact with the Topraksu for various projects, and the Foundation experts worked in coordination with the Topraksu departments. Studies in Seyhan and Gediz regions, analysis, seed development research, and land efficiency were all carried out by the experts of the both institutions. This paper aims to offer a brief survey of the projects the Rockefeller carried in affiliation with Topraksu.

Keywords: Rockefeller Vakfı, Tarım, Kalkınma, Türkiye Tarihi, Siyasi Tarih, Topraksu



**ASSESSING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF E-LEARNING IN EDUCATION:
IMPLICATION ON SCHOOL MANAGEMENT**

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Abstract

In the recent years, the innovations introduced by evoking technology have geared school managers towards several teaching and learning techniques. Thanks to the internet, e-learning is becoming an important source of knowledge for learners as learning how to learn is becoming a fundamental concept and technique that is empowered through the use of computing/ devices. Although, learning resources are considered as intellectual property, using the conventional educational resources has changed significantly in the 21st century. This paper is a descriptive review of the fundamental concept of e-learning. The paper enumerated the application of e-learning in various levels of education. For the purpose of acquiring relevant information for this paper discussion, questionnaires were drafted and given to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument. The responses collated were subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, recommendations were made on the methods of developing executable policies on e-learning for effective school management.

Keywords: E-learning, Technology, Education, School Management, 21st Century

**DETERMINANT FACTORS OF NIGERIA'S TRANSPORT ENVIRONMENTAL
KUZNETS: EVIDENCE FROM DYNAMIC ARDL TECHNIQUES**

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Abstract

Environmentalists and economists have continually argued over the validity of the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypothesis all over the years. One of the "polluted" industries in Nigeria is transportation, which heavily relies on fossil fuels to power engines and poses serious risks to environmental quality. Therefore, this study looked at how economic expansion, foreign direct investment, and financial development affected Nigeria's transportation sector's carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions between 1970Q1 and 2021Q4. Dynamic Autoregressive Distributive Lags (DARDL) methods were used in the study. According to the findings of the Diks and Panchenko causality test, there is a two-way causal connection between financial development, economic growth, economic growth square, and transportation-related CO₂ emissions. A one-way causal relationship exists between FDI and environmental deterioration as well. The Pollution Haven Hypothesis and the Transport Environmental Kuznets Hypothesis are both supported in the country, according to the study. The policy framework for the Sustainable Development Goals calls for sustainable ways of consuming and making things, giving resources to economic sectors that are good for the environment, and, most importantly, controlling emissions as a way to achieve growth.

Keywords: Dynamic Autoregressive Distributive Lags (DARDL) Technique, Diks and Panchenko Causality test, Environmental degradation

XƏTİB TƏBRİZİ VƏ ONUN ŞƏRHÇİLİK FƏALİYYƏTİ INTERPRETATION ACTIVITY OF KHATİB TABRİZİ

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ÖZET

Xətib Təbrizi XI əsr Şərq xalqlarının ədəbiyyat tarixinə dilçilik və ədəbiyyatşünaslıq, ərəb şeir nəzəriyyəsi ilə bağlı elmi əsərlər və lirik şeirlər müəllifi kimi daxil olmuşdur. Onun zəngin ədəbi irsi mənsub olduğu xalqın tarixi, ədəbiyyatı və mədəniyyətindən ayrı olsa da, dilçilik və ədəbiyyatşünaslıq, poetika sahəsində elmi-nəzəri fikirləri, şərhləri bu sahədə böyük nailiyyətlərdir.

Azərbaycanda bu dövrdə ədəbiyyatın öyrədilməsi, ümumiyyətlə, ədəbiyyatşünaslıq məsələləri barədə etibarlı mənbə Xətib Təbrizinin “Şərh əl-Həmasə” əsəridir. 500-dən çox şairin şeirləri toplanmış bu “Divan” X.Təbrizinin də diqqətini cəlb etmiş və şeirləri şərh etmişdir. Onun şərhlərində ləyaqət, mənlilik, vətənpərvərlik insanın ali keyfiyyətləri hesab edilir. Xətib Təbrizinin fikir və mülahizələri də şərh sənətinin mahiyyətini anlamağa yardımçı olur, yazıçı, tənqidçi və oxucu arasındakı dialektik əlaqəni anlamağa istiqamət verir. Əbu Təmmamın divanına yazdığı müqəddimədə özündən əvvəlki şərhçilərin yazılarına münasibət bildirən, bu yolla getməyəcəyini, başqa üsullar seçəcəyini bəyan edən Xətib Təbrizi elə bil ki, şərh sənətinin mahiyyətini, onun meyarlarını müəyyənləşdirmişdir.

Xətib Təbriziyə görə, bədii təhlil, şərh zamanı tək-cə əsərin özünə yox, onun haqqında yazılan bütün məqalələrə, tarixi sənədlərə, mövzuya uyğun rəvayət və əfsanələrə belə müraciət etmək, müqayisələr aparmaqla elmi nəticəyə gəlmək çox vacib məsələdir. Ancaq bu işin öhdəsindən hər adam yox, tükü tükdən seçməyi, elmi nəticələr çıxarmağı bacaran analitik təfəkkürlü insanlar gələ bilərlər ki, Xətib Təbrizi də məhz belə bir alim olmuşdur.

X.Təbrizinin dövrünün böyük alimi kimi şərhçilik fəaliyyəti geniş olmuşdur. O, özündən əvvəlki şərhçilərin fikirlərini sistemləşdirmiş, oxşar və fərqli cəhətləri müqayisə etmişdir.

Açar sözlər: klassik ədəbiyyat, şərhçilik, Xətib Təbrizi, mətn şərh.

ABSTRACT

Khatib Tabrizi entered to the literary history of Eastern people as the author of scientific works and lyrical poems, related to linguistics and literary criticism, the theory of Arabic poetry in XI century. Although his rich literary heritage is divided from the history, literature and culture of the people to which he belongs, his scientific and theoretical ideas and comments in the field of linguistics and literary criticism, poetics are great achievements in this area.

During this period, the literary work of Khatib Tabrizi generally "Sharkh al-Hamas" is the reliable source the problems of literary criticism on teaching literature in Azerbaijan. This "Divan", which contains poems by more than 500 poets, attracted the attention of Kh. Tabrizi and explained the poems. Dignity, self-esteem and patriotism are considered the highest qualities of a person in his explanation. Thoughts and opinions of Khatib Tabrizi also helped understanding the essence of the literary explanation and understanding way of the dialectical connection between writer, critic and reader. Expressing the opinion on the writings of previous explainers in his preface to Abu Tammam's divan, Khatib Tabrizi, who declared that he wouldn't follow this way and would choose other methods, defined the essence of interpretation creativity and its criteria.

According to Khatib Tabrizi, during literary analysis it is very important to refer not only to the work itself, but to all the articles written about it, historical documents, the topic, the narrations and legends related to the topic, and to come to a scientific conclusion through comparison. But not every person can oblige this task, only analytically thinking people, who are wiseman and has made scientific conclusions and Khatib Tabrizi had been just such a scientist. As the prominent scholar of his period Kh. Tabrizi's interpretation activities were extensive. He systematized the views of the explainers, who preceded him, compared similarities and differences.

Key words: classical literature, interpretation, Khatib Tabrizi, interpretation of the text.

**INNOVATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN BATUMI REGION IN
SAKARTVELO//GURCISTAN//GEORGIA REPUBLIC**

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Abstract

Water is life. Twenty years ago drinking water in Batumi city flats was available only several hours a day. Now it is available 24 hours a day. I shall attempt to convey basic information about how it became possible technologically and what is the price (both financial and political) of this innovation. The online publications will be used in my overview. I shall interview one person of the staff of participants of Batumi region's water supply international project. The aim of my presentation is to raise the awareness of the people at large about good practice in water supply innovation in Batumi area in Sakartvelo. I have interviewed over fifty persons talking Kartuli language in the streets of Batumi. They had a zero knowledge about the foreign financial aid to supply Batumi region with drinking water. A booklet has been printed in Kartuli //Georgian language by other persons in Batumi several years ago about that water project but it did not reach many persons as it is evident.

Key words: Water, innovations, pollution by lead metal in the Batumi area, Aia – a kingdom and its capital, Kolkheti, Kardunia; Sa- kartu-elo, Mose Janashvili.

**YAŞ MEYVE VE SEBZELERDE HASAT SONRASI AMİNO ASİT
UYGULAMALARININ ETKİLERİ
EFFECTS OF POSTHARVEST AMINO ACID APPLICATIONS ON FRESH FRUIT
AND VEGETABLES**

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ÖZET

Genellikle proteinlerin yapı taşları olarak adlandırılan amino asitler, insan vücudunda birçok kritik rol oynayan bileşiklerdir. Amino asit ve protein denildiğinde önce et, balık, tavuk gibi hayvansal ürünler akla gelmektedir. Bitki dokularının yapısının çoğunu, yüksek miktarda karbonhidratın (selüloz ve diğerleri) oluşturması nedeniyle hayvan hücrelerine kıyasla düşük protein seviyeleri içerir. Ancak proteinlerin yapı taşları olan amino asitlerin önemi de göz ardı edilemez. Protein bileşenleri olarak rollerinin yanı sıra, amino asitler ayrıca çok sayıda hücrel reaksiyonda yer alırlar ve bu nedenle bitki büyümesi ve gelişmesi, hücre içi pH kontrolü, metabolik enerji üretimi ve hem abiyotik hem de biyotik strese karşı direnç gibi bir dizi fizyolojik süreci etkilerler.

Bitkiler zengin bir amino asit kaynağıdır. Özellikle 20 temel amino asidin dokuz tanesinin (esansiyel amino asitlerin: histidin, izolösin, lösin, lisin, metiyonin, fenilalanin, treonin, triptofan ve valin) insan vücudu tarafından sentezlenememesi ve dışarıdan alınmasının gerekliliği, bitkilerin amino asit kaynağı olarak daha da değerli hale getirmektedir. Son yıllarda amino asitlerin yaş meyve ve sebzelerde dışsal uygulamalarına yönelik çalışmalar hız kazanmıştır. Hasat sonrası dışsal amino asit uygulamalarının yoğunlaştığı amino asitler: arjinin, glutamat (glutamik asit), sistein, metiyonin, izolösindir. Bu çalışmada, yaş meyve ve sebzelerde hasat sonrası amino asit uygulamalarının etkileri üzerine yapılan araştırmaların derlenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Arjinin uygulaması, nitrik oksit sentaz (NOS) aktivitesini artırarak nitrik oksit (NO) içeriğini arttırmaktadır. Bu da *Botrytis cinerea* (gri küf), *Alternaria alternata* ve diğer hastalıklara karşı direnci artırmakta ve çürümeleri azaltmaktadır. Bu etkisinin yanı sıra, sertlik, titre edilebilir asitlik, suda çözünebilir kuru madde içeriği, solunum hızı, etilen üretimi ve ağırlık kaybı gibi kalite parametrelerinin korunmasında etkili olmaktadır. Taze kesilmiş ürünlerde de en önemli kalite kaybı kriterlerinden olan esmerleşmenin baskılanmasında da dışsal arjinin uygulamaları etkili olmaktadır. Üşüme zararı gösteren ürünlerde de arjinin; poliamin, putresin, prolin ve nitrik oksit seviyelerini yükseltip malondialdehit ve hidrojen peroksit seviyelerini düşürerek üşüme zararı hassasiyetlerini azaltmaktadır.

Arjininden sonra en fazla uygulanan sistein, farklı yollarla da olsa bitki dokuları tarafından hidrojen sülfüre (H₂S) metabolize edilen bir amino asittir. Hidrojen sülfür (H₂S) hasat edilen

meyve ve sebzelerde yaşlanmayı engellemektedir. Dışsal uygulanan sistein de arjinine benzer olarak kalite parametrelerini korumakta, çürümeleri geciktirmekte, üşüme zararını ve enzimatik esmerleşmeyi azaltmaktadır.

Bu iki amino asit dışında, dışsal metiyonin, glutamat ve izolösin uygulamalarına yönelik az sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır. Amino asit uygulamaları konusunda sınırlı sayıda çalışma olmakla beraber, elde edilen verilerin ümit verici olması, bu çalışmaların sayı ve içeriklerinin artırılması gerektiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Amino Asit, Hasat Sonrası, Yaş Meyve ve Sebze, Kalite

ABSTRACT

Amino acids, often called the building blocks of proteins, are compounds that play many critical roles in the human body. When amino acids and protein are mentioned, animal products such as meat, fish and chicken come to mind first. It contains low levels of protein compared to animal cells due to the high amount of carbohydrates (cellulose and others) making up most of the structure of plant tissues. However, the importance of amino acids, which are the building blocks of proteins, cannot be ignored. Besides their role as protein components, amino acids are also involved in numerous cellular reactions and therefore influence a number of physiological processes such as plant growth and development, intracellular pH control, metabolic energy production, and resistance to both abiotic and biotic stress.

Plants are a rich source of amino acids. The fact that nine of the 20 essential amino acids (essential amino acids: histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan and valine) cannot be synthesized by the human body and must be taken from outside makes plants even more valuable as an amino acid source. In recent years, studies on the external applications of amino acids in fresh fruits and vegetables have gained momentum. The amino acids in which exogenous amino acid applications are concentrated after harvest are: arginine, glutamate (glutamic acid), cysteine, methionine, isoleucine. In this study, it was aimed to compile the researches on the effects of postharvest amino acid applications in fresh fruits and vegetables.

Arginine administration increases nitric oxide (NO) content by increasing nitric oxide synthase (NOS) activity. This increases resistance against *Botrytis cinerea* (grey mold), *Alternaria alternata* and other diseases and reduces rot. In addition to this effect, it is effective in maintaining quality parameters such as hardness, titratable acidity, water-soluble dry matter content, respiration rate, ethylene production and weight loss. External arginine applications are also effective in suppressing browning, which is one of the most important quality loss criteria in freshly cut products. Arginine in products showing chilling injury; It decreases susceptibility to chills by increasing polyamine, putrescine, proline and nitric oxide levels and lowering malondialdehyde and hydrogen peroxide levels.

Cysteine, which is the most applied after arginine, is an amino acid that is metabolized to hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) by plant tissues, albeit in different ways. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) prevents aging in harvested fruits and vegetables. Externally applied cysteine, similar to arginine, maintains quality parameters, delays decay, reduces chilling injury and enzymatic browning.

Apart from these two amino acids, there are few studies on exogenous methionine, glutamate and isoleucine applications. Although there are a limited number of studies on amino acid applications, the promising data show that the number and content of these studies should be increased.

Keywords: Amino Acid, Postharvest, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Quality



**BİTKİLERDE SU STRESİ, MEKANİZMASI VE SU STRESİNE DAYANIMINDA
FİTOHORMONLARIN ROLÜ
WATER STRESS, MECHANISM AND ROLE OF PHYTOHORMONES
RESISTANCE TO WATER STRESS**

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ÖZET

Su stresi dünya çapında bitkisel üretimi sınırlayan en önemli faktörlerden biridir. Bitkiler su stresine karşı oldukça duyarlı olup, son yıllarda su stresine bağlı olarak verimde önemli oranda düşüşler meydana gelmektedir. Dolayısıyla artan nüfusun gıda ihtiyacını karşılamak için mevcut tarımsal üretimin %70'e kadar artırılması gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Su stresi bitki veriminin yanı sıra çeşitli morfolojik, fizyolojik ve biyokimyasal değişimlere neden olarak bitki gelişimini de olumsuz etkilemektedir. Su stresinin genel etkileri ağırlıklı olarak bitki türü ve genotipi, bitki yapısı ve boyutu ile stresin süresi ve şiddetine bağlıdır. Genel olarak su eksikliği veya fazlalığı bitkinin boyunu, yaprak kuru ağırlığını, gövde kuru ağırlığını, yaprak alan indeksini, boğum sayısını, lif kalitesini, taç gelişimi ile kök gelişimini etkilemektedir. Ayrıca su stresi sonucu net fotosentez hızı, terleme hızı, stoma iletkenliği ve yaprak su potansiyelini de azalmaktadır. Bu nedenle bitkilerde su stresine dayanımın mekanizmasını anlamak ve bu strese karşı bitkinin dayanımını arttırmak gereklidir. Su stresi şartlarına tepki olarak bitkiler, sabit hücresel su potansiyelini korumak için morfolojik, fizyolojik, fenolojik ve biyokimyasal mekanizmalar geliştirmiştir. Bu mekanizmaların fitohormonlar tarafından kontrol edildiği bilinmektedir. Su stresine tepki olarak bitkilerde değişik hormonlar sentezlenmekte ve su stresine dayanım mekanizmaları ile ilgili süreçleri yönetmektedir. Absizik asit (ABA); stomanın açılıp kapanma mekanizması, kök gelişimi, ABA'ya bağlı sinyal üretilmesi gibi değişik morfo-fizyolojik ve moleküler süreçler yoluyla bitkilerde su stresine dayanımı arttıran ana hormon olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ayrıca jasmonik asit, salisilik asit, etilen, oksinler, giberellinler, sitokininler ve brassinosteroidlerde kuraklık şartlarında bitkilerin hayatta kalmasını sağlamak için birbirleri ile etkileşim halindedirler. Bu derleme çalışmanın amacı su stresinin oluşum mekanizması ile su stresi şartlarına bitkinin dayanımında fitohormonların etkilerinin incelenmesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Su stresi, su eksikliği/fazlalığı, mekanizma, ABA, etilen.

ABSTRACT

Water stress is one of the most important factors limiting crop production worldwide. Plants are very sensitive to water stress, and in recent years, there has been a significant decrease in yield due to water stress. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the current agricultural production up to 70% in order to meet the food needs of the increasing population. Water stress negatively affects plant growth by causing various morphological, physiological and biochemical changes as well as plant yield. The overall effects of water stress depend heavily on plant species and genotype, plant structure and size, and the duration and severity of the stress. In general, lack or excess of water affects plant height, leaf dry weight, stem dry weight, leaf area index, number of nodes, fiber quality, crown development and root development. In addition, net photosynthesis rate, transpiration rate, stomatal conductivity and leaf water potential decrease as a result of water stress. For this reason, it is necessary to understand the mechanism of resistance to water stress in plants and to increase the resistance of the plant against this stress. In response to water stress conditions, plants have evolved morphological, physiological, phenological and biochemical mechanisms to maintain constant cellular water potential. It is known that these mechanisms are controlled by phytohormones. In response to water stress, different hormones are synthesized in plants and they manage processes related to water stress resistance mechanisms. Abscisic acid (ABA) is accepted as the main hormone that increases resistance to water stress in plants through various morpho-physiological and molecular processes such as stomatal opening and closing mechanism, root development, and ABA-dependent signal generation. In addition, jasmonic acid, salicylic acid, ethylene, auxins, gibberellins, cytokinins and brassinosteroids interact with each other to ensure the survival of plants in drought conditions. The aim of this review is to examine the mechanism of formation of water stress and the effects of phytohormones on plant resistance to water stress conditions.

Key Words: Water stress, water deficit/flooding, mechanism, ABA, ethylene.

**KİŞİ BAŞINA DÜŞEN CO2 EMİSYONU VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİNİN
TÜRKİYE AÇISINDAN 1990-2020 DÖNEMİ İÇİN ARDL MODELİ İLE ANALİZİ****ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF CO2 EMISSIONS PER CAPITA AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR TURKEY FOR THE PERIOD 1990-2020 WITH THE
ARDL MODEL****Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Güldenur ÇETİN**

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ÖZET

Ekonomik büyümeyi etkileyen faktörler ve ekonomik büyümeden etkilenen faktörler sıklıkla makroekonomi literatürünün ekonometrik modellerle inceleme alanı içerisinde yer almaktadır. Özellikle ekonomik büyümenin lokomotifleri olarak nitelendirilebilecek olan üretim miktarı ve üretim süreçlerinin beraberinde meydana gelen çıktı ve değişimler de analizlere konu olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda üretim miktarı ile CO2 emisyonları ve kişi başına CO2 emisyonu miktarı ile üretim ilişkisi de analizi yapılan konular arasında yer almaktadır. Bu noktadan hareketle ekonomik büyüme ve kişi başına CO2 emisyonu ilişkisi bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye’de 1990 – 2020 yıllarında kişi başı CO2 emisyonu ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişkiler incelenmektedir. Ekonomik büyüme değişkenine ait serilerin logaritmaları alınmış olup, iki değişkenin durağan olup olmadıkları geleneksel birim kök testleri ile tespit edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda kişi başına CO2 emisyonu serisi düzeyde durağan, ekonomik büyüme serisi birinci farkında durağan olarak bulunmuştur. Serilerin durağanlık tespitinden sonra otoregresif dağıtılmış gecikme modeli ARDL testi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, Türkiye’de kişi başı CO2 emisyonu ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki meydana gelen artış ve azalışlar birbirlerine etki etmektedirler. Türkiye için 1990 – 2020 yıllarında, söz konusu etkinin kişi başına CO2 emisyonu için pozitif olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, bağımsız değişken istatistikî olarak anlamlı bulunmuştur. Buna göre, ekonomik büyümede meydana gelen %1 birimlik artışın kişi başına CO2 emisyonunu %1.002 oranında artırdığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişi başına düşen CO2 emisyonu, Ekonomik Büyüme, ARDL Analizi

ABSTRACT

Factors affecting economic growth and factors affected by economic growth are often within the scope of the macroeconomics literature with econometric models. In particular, the amount of production, which can be described as the locomotive of economic growth, and the output and changes that occur with the production processes are also subject to analysis. In this context, the relationship between production amount and CO₂ emissions and per capita CO₂ emission amount and production are among the subjects analyzed. From this point of view, the relationship between economic growth and per capita CO₂ emissions is the subject of this study.

In this study, the relations between per capita CO₂ emissions and economic growth in Turkey between 1990 and 2020 are examined. The logarithms of the series belonging to the economic growth variable were taken, and whether the two variables were stationary or not was determined by traditional unit root tests. In this context, the per capita CO₂ emission series was found to be stationary at the level, while the economic growth series was found to be stationary at the first difference. After the stationarity determination of the series, the autoregressive distributed lag model ARDL test was performed. According to the results of the analysis, the increases and decreases between the per capita CO₂ emissions and the economic growth in Turkey affect each other. It has been determined that the said effect is positive for CO₂ emissions per capita for Turkey between 1990 and 2020. According to the results of the analysis, the independent variable was found to be statistically significant. Accordingly, it has been determined that a 1% unit increase in economic growth increases per capita CO₂ emissions by 1.002%.

Keywords: CO₂ emissions per capita, Economic Growth, ARDL Analysis

ABRASION RESISTANCE OF DENIM FABRICS FROM VIRGIN AND RECYCLED COTTON YARNS

ORİJİNAL VE GERİ DÖNÜŞÜM PAMUK İPLİKLERİNDEN ÜRETİLEN DENİM KUMAŞLARIN AŞINMA DİRENCİ

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ÖZET

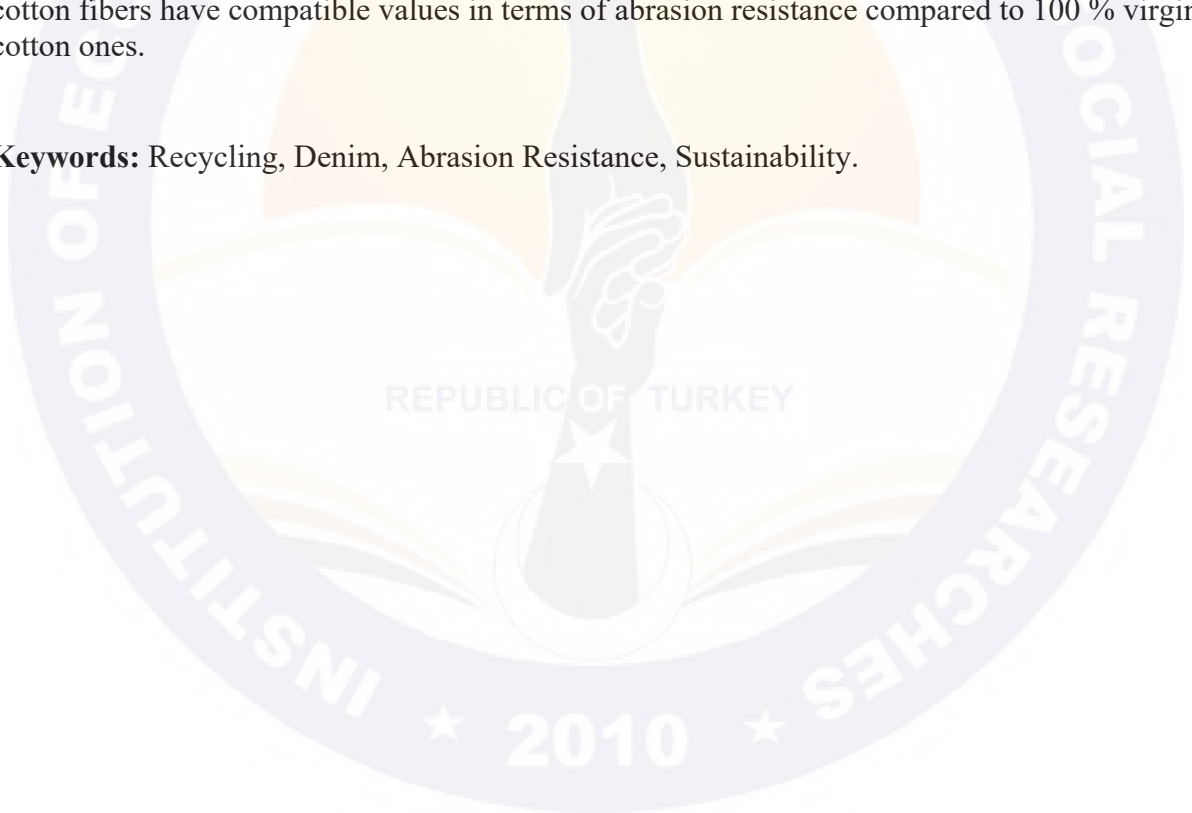
Artan çevre bilinci, azalan kaynaklar ve teknolojiadaki gelişim geri dönüşüm konusunun öneminin her geçen gün artmasına sebep olmaktadır. Sürdürülebilirlik ve geri dönüşüm kavramların hayatımıza girmesi ile tüketici alışkanlıkları da hızla değişmekte ve buna bağlı olarak geri dönüştürülmüş ürünlere olan talep de artmaktadır. Dünyada yaygın olarak kullanılan denim kumaşlar özellikle üretim prosesleri göz önünde bulundurulduğunda sürdürülebilirliğinin desteklenmesi gereken önemli bir ürün grubudur. Çeşitli oranlarda geri dönüşüm iplik içeren denim kumaşların üretim ve karakterizasyonlarının incelenmesine yönelik büyük bir akademik ilgi vardır. Bu kapsamda çeşitli türden kumaşlar, farklı oranlarda geri dönüşüm lif içerecek şekilde üretilmekte ve çeşitli fiziksel ve kimyasal özellikleri test edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada 100% orijinal ve 30/70 geri dönüşüm/orijinal olan Ne 6.5 numara çözü ve Ne 9 numara atkı iplikleri ile üretilmiş denim kumaşların aşınma direnci incelenmiştir. Kumaş örgüsü 3/1 dimi olup, Kumaş gramajları sırasıyla 417 g/m² ile ve 418 g/m²'dir. Çözümler indigo boyarmadde ile boyalıdır. Kumaşların kalınlık, gramaj gibi temel karakteristik özellikleri verilerek, aşınma dayanımı değerleri Martindale cihazı ile TS EN ISO 12947-3:2001 Tekstil - Martindale metoduyla kumaşların aşınmaya karşı dayanımının tayini standardına göre ölçülmüştür. Yünlü aşındırma kumaşı üzerine yerleştirilen denim kumaşlar her 5000 devirden sonra kalınlık ve gramaj ölçümüne tabi tutulmuştur. Kalınlıktaki azalma ve gramajdaki azalma hesaplanmış ve % değişim olarak verilmiştir. Aşınma öncesi ve sonrası mikroskopik fotoğraflama yapılmış, görüntüler üzerinden değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Elde edilen tüm veriler geri dönüşüm pamuk elyafı içeren ipliklerle dokunmuş denim kumaşların, %100 orijinal pamuk elyaftan üretilen denim kumaşlara göre aşınma dayanımı açısından karşılaştırılabilir değerlere sahip olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geri Dönüşüm, Denim, Aşınma Direnci, Sürdürülebilirlik.

ABSTRACT

Increasing environmental awareness, decreasing resources and development in technology cause the importance of recycling to increase day by day. Widespread of sustainability and recycling concepts, consumer habits are changing rapidly, and accordingly, the demand for recycled products is increasing. Denim fabrics, which are widely used in the world, are important product groups whose sustainability should be supported, especially considering the production processes. There is a great academic interest in the production and characterization of denim fabrics containing various proportions of recycled yarns. In this study, abrasion resistance of denim fabrics produced with Ne 6.5 warp and Ne 9 weft yarns, which are 100% virgin and 30/70 recycle/virgin, were investigated. The fabric weave is 3/1 twill, and the fabric weights are 417 g/m² and 418 g/m², respectively. Warps are dyed with indigo dyestuff. The abrasion resistance values were measured with the Martindale device according to the TS EN ISO 12947-3:2001 Textiles - Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method. The denim fabrics placed on woolen abrasion fabric were subjected to thickness and weight measurement at every 5000 cycles. The decrease in thickness and decrease in weight were calculated and given as % change. Microscopic photographing was made before and at every 2500 cycles, and the evaluations were made on the images. All the data obtained show that denims produced with fabrics woven using yarns containing recycled cotton fibers have compatible values in terms of abrasion resistance compared to 100 % virgin cotton ones.

Keywords: Recycling, Denim, Abrasion Resistance, Sustainability.



**METAMATERIAL ABSORBER DESIGN BASED WITH LUMPED ELEMENTS FOR
MICROWAVE ENERGY HARVESTING****MİKRODALGA ENERJİ TOPLAMA İÇİN TOPAKLANMIŞ ELEMANLARA
DAYALI SİNYAL EMİCİ METAMALZEME TASARIMI****Doç. Dr. Erkan TETİK**

Uşak Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Bilgisayar ve Öğretim Teknolojileri Eğitimi Bölümü

ABSTRACT

Metamaterials are expressed as artificially produced materials consisting of periodic structural units with unusual geometric characteristics. These structures that were first theorized by Veselago in 1968 and were experimentally demonstrated by Smith in the 2000s are of great interest to researchers because of their properties such as the reverse Doppler effect, reverse Vavilov-Cherenkov radiation, negative reflection index, and double negative properties. Metamaterials simultaneously have negative electrical permeability ($\epsilon < 0$) and magnetic permeability ($\mu < 0$) and unlike other materials, it provides the left-hand rule. With the experimental proof of metamaterials, the number of studies on them has increased rapidly. Many metamaterial studies with different designs in the microwave, infrared and visible frequency regions began to be developed. These studies can be expressed as the perfect absorber, energy harvesting, lenses, electromagnetic cloak, acoustic, and antennas. Obtaining perfect absorber by damping transmission parameters is one of the most important application areas of metamaterials. In such applications, the metal resonator, dielectric substrate, and metallic ground layers form the unit cell of the material. Theoretically, the perfect absorber is obtained with matching the unit cell of the MTM to the impedance of the free space in the specified frequency range. Perfect metamaterial absorber structures are frequently used in energy harvesting research. In these studies, it is expected that the maximum power will be added to the load on which the energy will be collected.

In this study, the perfect MTM absorber structure was designed to operate at 2.4 GHz frequency. In the first stage, the geometric structure of the proposed design is optimized. Then, S parameters were obtained, and the absorption, reflection, and transmission parameters were calculated. After obtaining the expected perfect absorption values, the energy harvesting step was continued. The lumped elements of different values were placed in the gaps determined in the geometric structure of the proposed design and the absorption values were analyzed for each lumped element. To investigate the energy harvesting performance of the MTM structure, the loss and power parameters are calculated in the 1-5 GHz frequency range. The obtained results demonstrate that the proposed MTM structure has potentials to be used in the energy harvesting applications. The design, optimization and simulation calculations of this structure were performed with CST Microwave Studio, which is a finite integration method-based program.

Keywords: Metamaterial, Absorber, Harvesting, Electromagnetic

ÖZET

Metamalzemeler, sıradışı geometrik özelliklere sahip periyodik birim hücrelerden oluşan yapay olarak üretilmiş malzemeler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. İlk olarak 1968 yılında Veselago tarafından teorize edilmiş ve 2000'li yıllarda Smith ve ark. tarafından deneysel olarak gösterilen MTM'ler, tersine çevrilmiş Doppler etkisi, tersine Vavilov-Cherenkov radyasyonu, negatif yansıma indeksi ve çift negatif özellik gibi özelliklerinden dolayı araştırmacılar tarafından yoğun ilgi görmektedir. Metamalzemeler aynı anda negatif elektriksel geçirgenliğe ($\epsilon < 0$) ve manyetik geçirgenliğe ($\mu < 0$) sahiptir ve diğer malzemelerden farklı olarak sol el kuralını sağlarlar. Metamalzemelerin deneysel olarak kanıtlanmasıyla birlikte üzerlerinde yapılan çalışmaların sayısı hızla artmaya başlamıştır. Sonrasında mikrodalga, kızılötesi ve görünür frekans bölgelerinde farklı tasarımlara sahip birçok metamalzeme çalışması geliştirilmeye başlanmıştır. Bu çalışmalar mükemmel soğurucu, enerji hasadı, lensler, elektromanyetik perde, akustik ve antenler olarak listelenebilir. İletim parametrelerinin sönümlenme yolu ile mükemmel soğurucu elde edilmesi metamalzemelerin en önemli uygulama alanlarından biridir. Bu tür uygulamalarda çoğunlukla metal rezonatör, dielektrik substrat ve metalik zemin katmanları malzemenin birim hücrelerini oluşturur. Teorik olarak mükemmel soğurucu, MTM'nin birim hücresinin belirtilen frekans aralığındaki boş alanın empedansı ile eşleştirilmesiyle elde edilir. Son yıllarda, mükemmel metamalzeme emici yapılar, enerji hasadı araştırmalarında sıklıkla kullanılır. Bu çalışmalarda enerjinin toplanacağı yüke maksimum gücün eklenmesi beklenmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, 2,4 GHz frekansında çalışan mükemmel MTM emici yapı tasarlanmıştır. İlk aşamada, önerilen tasarımın geometrik yapısı optimize edilmiştir. Daha sonra S parametreleri elde edilmiş ve absorpsiyon, yansıma ve iletim parametreleri hesaplanmıştır. Beklenen mükemmel absorpsiyon değerleri elde edildikten sonra, enerji toplama aşamasına geçilmiştir. Önerilen tasarımın geometrik yapısında belirlenen boşluklara farklı değerlerdeki yığılı elemanlar yerleştirilmiş ve her yığılı eleman için soğurma değerleri analiz edilmiştir. MTM yapısının enerji hasat performansını araştırmak için, 1-5 GHz frekans aralığında kayıp ve güç parametreleri simüle edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, önerilen MTM yapısının enerji hasadı uygulamalarında kullanılabilir potansiyele sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu yapının tasarımı, optimizasyonu ve simülasyon hesaplamaları, sonlu entegrasyon yöntemi tabanlı bir program olan CST Microwave Studio ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metamalzeme, Sinyal Emilimi, Enerji Toplama, Elektromanyetik

TÜRKİYE'DE DİNİN SİYASAL MUHALEFET İ

POLITICAL OPPOSITION OF RELIGION IN TURKEY

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Özet

Siyasal muhalefet, belirli bir toplumsal formasyonda ve herhangi bir zamanda, verili siyasal rejime, rejimin içerdiği sosyo-ekonomik düzene veya bunlardan birine ya da sadece iktidar sahiplerine ve/veya faaliyetlerine karşı olmayı; alternatif bir program ya da öneri sunarak veya sunmayarak legal ya da illegal yollarla eleştirmeyi, bu arada da istenilen amaç doğrultusunda etki ve sonuçlar yaratmayı içeren bir olgu, bir davranıştır (Turgut, 2014:9). Türkiye'de dinin siyasal muhalefetin kaynağı olarak ortaya çıkması, her ne kadar Osmanlı'nın Batılılaşma reformları ile kendisini göstermeye başlamış olsa da, gerçek bir muhalefet biçimi alması Cumhuriyet'in ilanı ve seküler politikaların uygulanması ile gerçekleşmiştir. farklı dozlarda, benzer itirazlarla ancak farklı yöntemlerle ve aynı gerekçelerle kendisini var eden dini muhalefet aynı zamanda çok partili yaşama geçişle birlikte seçmenleri mobilize eden ve tercihlerini konsolide etme kapasitesi oldukça güçlü bir belirleyici durumuna gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'de dini siyasal muhalefetin ortaya çıkış nedenleri ortaya konulduktan sonra, dini muhalefetin türlerinin analiz edilmesi üzerine bir deneme yapılacaktır. Bu kapsamda Türkiye'de dini muhalefet, siyaset içinde olanlar ve siyaset dışı olanlar olmak üzere iki ana kategoriye ayrıldıktan sonra siyaset içinde olan dini muhalefet yapısal olanlar ve olmayanlar şeklinde ikiye ayrılacak ve her birinin alt kategorileri sınıflandırılacaktır.

Anahtar kavramlar: siyasal muhalefet, dini muhalefet, laiklik

Abstract

Political opposition, in a certain social formation and at any time, to be against the given political regime, the socio-economic order contained in the regime or one of them, or only those in power and/or their activities; it is a phenomenon, a behavior that involves criticizing through legal or illegal means by offering or not presenting an alternative program or proposal, while creating effects and results in line with the desired purpose (Turgut, 2014:9). Although the emergence of religion as a source of political opposition in Turkey started to show itself with the Westernization reforms of the Ottoman Empire, it took the form of real opposition with the proclamation of the Republic and the implementation of secular policies. The religious opposition, which has created itself in different doses, with similar objections, but with different methods and for the same reasons, has also become a very strong determinant in its capacity to mobilize the voters and consolidate their preferences with the transition to multi-party life. In this study, after revealing the reasons for the emergence of religious political opposition in Turkey, an attempt will be made to analyze the types of religious opposition. In this context, religious opposition in Turkey will be divided into two main categories as those in politics and those outside politics, and then the religious opposition in politics will be divided into structural and non-structural ones, and the sub-categories of each will be classified.

Key words: Political opposition, religious opposition, laicism

Turgut Nühket Yılmaz, (2014), **Siyasal Muhalefet**, Ankara: İmaj Yayınevi.

MERYEM ANA DİKENİ (*Silybum marianum* L.) BİTKİSİNİN %80 ETHANOL EKSTRAKTININ BİYOLOJİK AKTİVİTESİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECTS OF 80% ETHANOL EXTRACT ON BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES MILK THISTLE (*Silybum marianum* L.) PLANT

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Doç. Dr. Esra UÇAR

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sivas Meslek Yüksek Okulu, Bitkisel ve Hayvansal Üretim Bölümü

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ÖZET

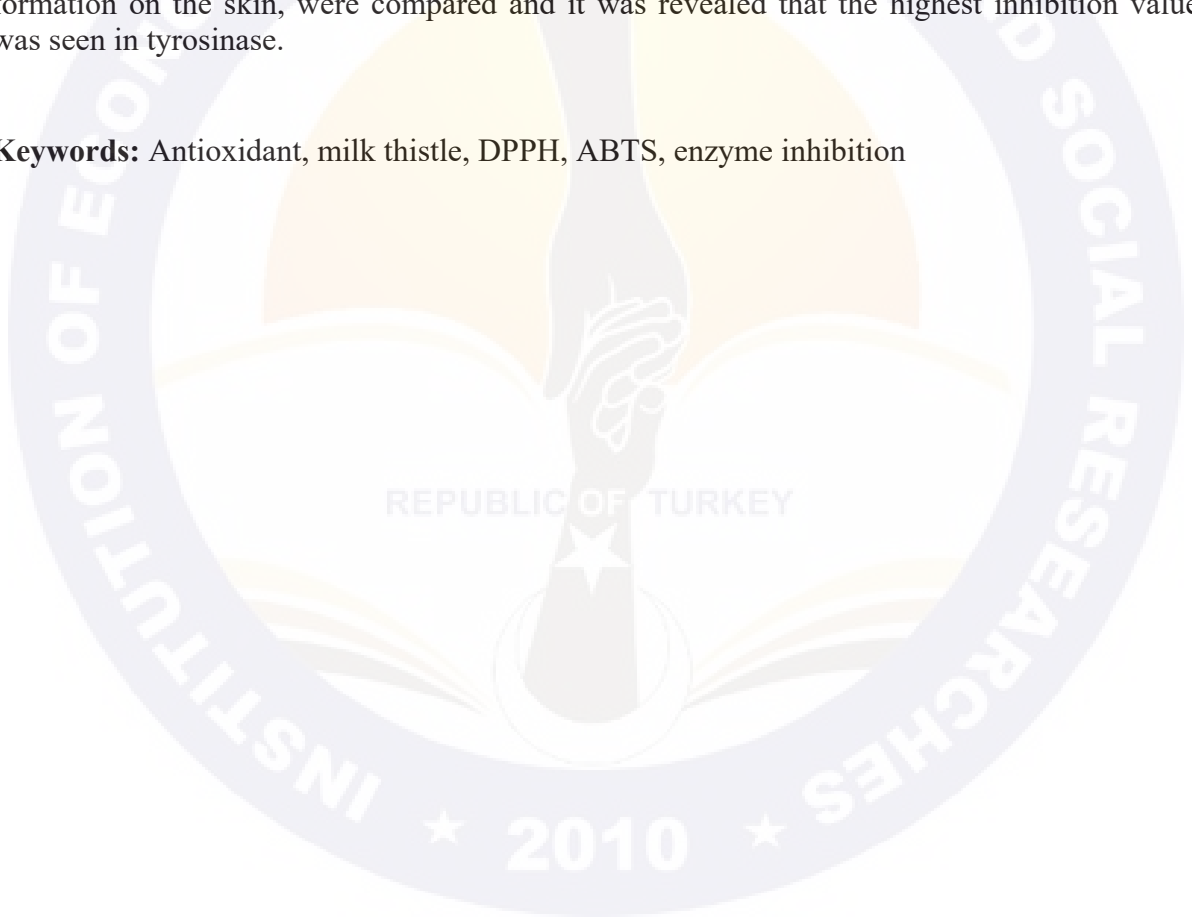
Bu çalışma 2019 yılında Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi CÜTAM laboratuvarlarında yürütülmüştür. Çalışma kapsamında, Sivas ilinde doğal alanlarda yetişen Meryem Ana Dikeni (*Silybum marianum* L.) bitkisinin % 80 etanol ekstresi hazırlanmıştır. Elde edilen ekstrenin bileşen değerleri GC/MS ile analiz edilmiş ve ekstrenin majör bileşeni % 9.45 oranı ile “Benzeneacetaldehyde” olarak belirlenmiştir. Ekstrenin in vitro antioksidan aktivite değerlerinin bulunması amacıyla 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radikal süpürücü etki, 2,2'-Azino-bis-(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid) (ABTS) süpürücü etki ve toplam fenol içerik (TPC) ve toplam flavonoid içerik (TFC) yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca bitki ekstresinin enzim inhibisyon değerleri de değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre, deve dikeni bitkisinin özellikle ABTS yöntemine göre antioksidan aktivite özelliği olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Alzheimer hastalığı üzerine etkili olan AChE and BChE enzim inhibisyon değerleri ve diyabet üzerine etkili olan α -amylase and α -glucosidase enzim inhibisyon aktiviteleri yanında cilt üzerinde leke oluşumu üzerine etkili olan Tyrosinase enzim inhibisyon değerleri kıyaslanmış ve en yüksek inhibisyon değerinin Tyrosinase de görüldüğü ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antioksidan, Meryem Ana Dikeni, DPPH, ABTS, Enzim İnhibasyonu

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in Cumhuriyet University CÜTAM laboratories in 2019. The flowers of milk thistle (*Silybum marianum* L.) were collected from Sivas (Türkiye). An 80% ethanol extract of the milk thistle (*S.marianum*) plant was prepared, the component values of the extract were analyzed by GC/MS and the major component was determined as “Benzeneacetaldehyde”. Antioxidant activity was evaluated by 1,1-Diphenyl-2-picryl hydroxyl (DPPH) quenching assay and 2,2'-Azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) diammonium salt (ABTS) radical scavenging assays. Additionally, total phenol (TPC) and flavonoid contents (TFC) of the extracts were investigated. The enzyme inhibition values of the milk thistle extract were also evaluated. According to the findings of this research, it has been determined that thistle plant has antioxidant activity, especially according to the ABTS method. AChE and BChE enzyme inhibition values, which are effective on Alzheimer's disease, and α -amylase and α -glucosidase enzyme inhibition activities, which are effective on diabetes, as well as tyrosinase enzyme inhibition values, which are effective on stain formation on the skin, were compared and it was revealed that the highest inhibition value was seen in tyrosinase.

Keywords: Antioxidant, milk thistle, DPPH, ABTS, enzyme inhibition



**JEOPOLİTİK RİSKİN DOĞRUDAN YABANCI SERMAYE YATIRIMLARI
ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNDE BİR UYGULAMA**

**THE EFFECT OF GEOPOLITICAL RISK ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS:
AN APPLICATION ON TURKEY**

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ÖZET

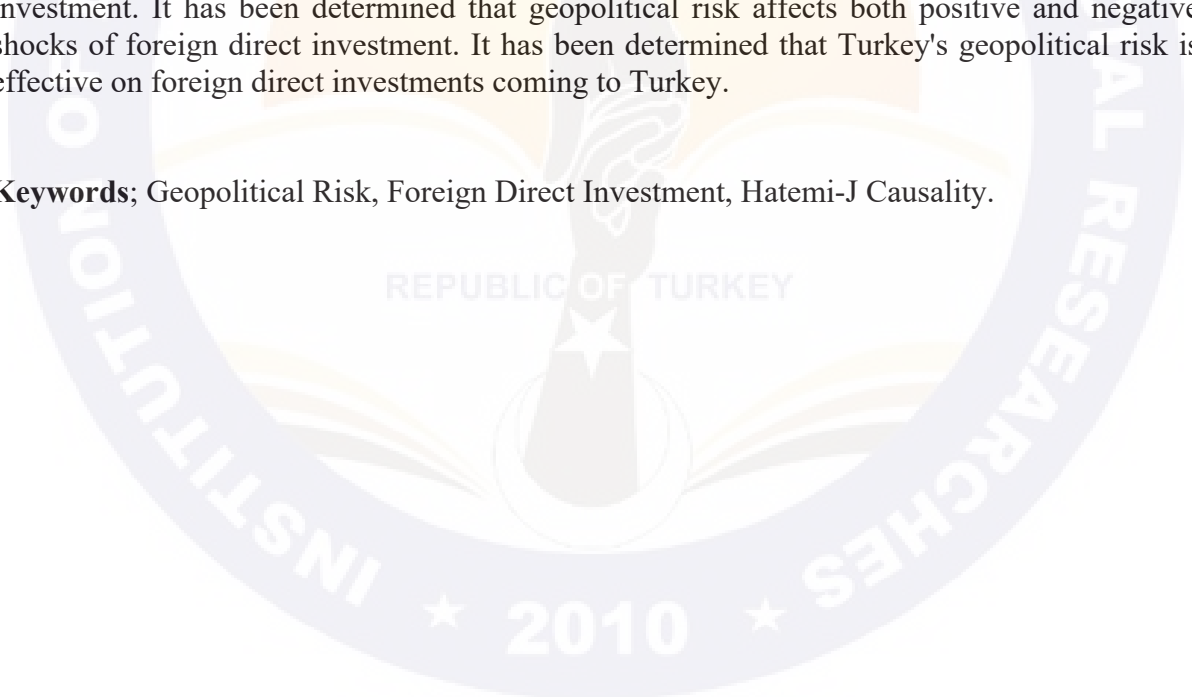
Ülke ekonomilerinin gelişmesi ve büyümesi için yatırımlar oldukça önemlidir. Yerli yatırımlar kadar yabancı yatırımlarında önemli olduğu söylemek mümkündür. Özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar oldukça önemlidir. Doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ev sahipliği yapan ülkelere çeşitli avantajlar sağlamaktadır. Bu avantajların başında sermaye avantajı gelmektedir. Ülkeye sağlanan sermaye üretim hacmini ve kapasitesini artırmaktadır. Doğrudan yabancı sermaye yatırımlarını yatırımcı açısından düşünüldüğünde, yatırımcı yatırım yapmak istediği ülkede öncelikle riski faktörüne bakmaktadır. Yatırımcının kararları üzerinde etkili olan risk faktörlerinden bir tanesi de jeopolitik risktir. Jeopolitik risk ülkenin jeopolitik konumunda ve ülkenin komşularının durumunda kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı Türkiye'nin jeopolitik riskinin Türkiye'ye gelen doğrudan yabancı sermaye yatırımları üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. Çalışmada Ocak 2005 – Mart 2022 dönemine ait aylık veriler kullanılmıştır. Değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleme için Hatemi-J nedensellik testi kullanılmıştır. Hatemi-J (2012) değişkenler arasında ilişki olmadığına da söz konusu bileşenler arasında asimetric nedensellik ilişkisi olabileceğini savunmaktadır. Değişkenler arasındaki Hatemi-J (2012) nedensellik ilişkisini incelemeyen önce değişkenlerin durağanlıkları sınanmıştır. Değişkenlerin ait durağanlık sınamaları Lee-Strazicich birim kök testi ile yapılmıştır. Lee-Strazicich birim kök testi sonucuna göre jeopolitik risk ve doğrudan yabancı sermaye yatırımları değişkenlerinin her ikisinin de seviye düzeylerinde durağan oldukları tespit edilmiştir. Hatemi-J (2012) nedensellik testi sonuçlarına göre jeopolitik riskten doğrudan yabancı sermaye yatırımlarına doğru nedensellik ilişkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Jeopolitik risk, doğrudan yabancı sermaye yatırımları pozitif ve negatif şoklarının her ikisinde de etkilediği belirlenmiştir. Türkiye'nin jeopolitik riski Türkiye'ye gelen doğrudan yabancı sermaye yatırımları üzerin etkili olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Jeopolitik Risk, Doğrudan Yabancı Sermaye Yatırımları, Hatemi-J Nedensellik.

ABSTRACT

Investments are very important for the development and growth of national economies. It is possible to say that foreign investments are as important as domestic investments. Foreign direct investments are very important especially in developing countries. Foreign direct investments provide various advantages to host countries. The first of these advantages is the capital advantage. The capital provided to the country increases the production volume and capacity. When foreign direct investment is considered from the investor's point of view, the investor primarily looks at the risk factor in the country where he/she wants to invest. One of the risk factors that affect the investor's decisions is geopolitical risk. Geopolitical risk arises from the geopolitical position of the country and the situation of the country's neighbors. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of Turkey's geopolitical risk on foreign direct investment in Turkey. Monthly data for the period January 2005 – March 2022 were used in the study. The Hatemi-J causality test was used to examine the relationship between the variables. Hatemi-J (2012) argues that even when there is no relationship between the variables, there may be an asymmetric causality relationship between the said components. Before examining the causality relationship between the variables by Hatemi-J (2012), the stationarity of the variables was tested. The stationarity tests of the variables were done with the Lee-Strazicich unit root test. According to the Lee-Strazicich unit root test result, it has been determined that both geopolitical risk and foreign direct investment variables are stationary at level levels. According to the results of the Hatemi-J (2012) causality test, it has been determined that there is a causality relationship from geopolitical risk to foreign direct investment. It has been determined that geopolitical risk affects both positive and negative shocks of foreign direct investment. It has been determined that Turkey's geopolitical risk is effective on foreign direct investments coming to Turkey.

Keywords; Geopolitical Risk, Foreign Direct Investment, Hatemi-J Causality.



**BAZI ÖĞRENCİ, SINIF VE OKUL DEĞİŞKENLERİNİN TÜRK ÖĞRENCİLERİN
TIMSS 2019 8. SINIF MATEMATİK BAŞARISINA ÇOK DÜZEYLİ ETKİLERİ**
**THE MULTI-LEVEL EFFECTS OF SOME STUDENT, CLASS, AND SCHOOL
VARIABLES ON TURKISH STUDENTS' 8TH GRADE MATHEMATICS
ACHIEVEMENT IN TIMSS 2019**

Arş. Gör. Dr. Burçin COŞKUN

Trakya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Eğitimde Ölçme ve Değerlendirme Anabilim Dalı,

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada; ev ortamı desteği, öğrenci tutumları, okul kompozisyonu ve kaynakları, öğretmen hazırlığı, profesyonel gelişim ve mesleki memnuniyet, okul müfredatı ve öğretimi, okul iklimi, okul disiplini ve güvenliği gibi öğrenci, sınıf ve okul bağlamına ilişkin bazı değişkenlerin 8. Sınıf Türk öğrencilerin TIMSS 2019 matematik başarısına etkisi incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın evreni 16.179 okuldaki 1.204.063 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Örneklemi ise 181 okuldaki 4.077 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Verilerin analizinde eğitim verilerinin hiyerarşik yapısı göz önünde bulundurularak çok düzeyli modelleme tahmin yöntemi kullanılmış ve analizler HLM 8.01 istatistiksel paket programı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri setindeki kayıp veriler için listesel eleme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında, koşulsuz model, öğrenci modeli ve okul modeli olmak üzere üç model oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmada öğrencinin sosyoekonomik statüsü hem öğrenci hem de okul düzeyinde kontrol değişkeni olarak kullanılmıştır. Koşulsuz model sonuçlarına göre öğrenci başarısındaki değişkenliğin %35'i okul değişkenleri %65'i öğrenci değişkenleri ile açıklanmaktadır. Öğrenci modeli ile öğrenci düzeyindeki değişkenliğin %31'i açıklanırken okul modeli ile okul düzeyindeki değişkenliğin %74'ü açıklanmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, öğrencilerin matematik başarısına etkisi en yüksek değişkenler okul düzeyinde okulun sosyoekonomik statüsü, öğrenci düzeyinde dersi öğrenmede kendine güvendir. Kız öğrencilerin matematikte daha yüksek başarı göstermesi ile birlikte, evdeki eğitim kaynakları düzeyi yüksek, öğretmenleri dersi açık ve etkili bir biçimde anlatan, kendine güvenen, matematiği sevmeyen öğrenciler daha başarılıdır. Bununla birlikte, sosyoekonomik düzeyi yüksek, zorbalık düzeyi düşük, dersi anlatma becerisi yüksek öğretmenleri olan okulların öğrencileri daha başarılıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TIMSS 2019, Matematik Başarısı, 8. Sınıf Matematik Başarısı, Sosyoekonomik Statü, Çok Düzeyli Modelleme

ABSTRACT

The effects of some variables related to student, classroom, and school contexts, such as "home environment support", "student attitudes", "school composition and resources", "teacher preparation, professional development, and job satisfaction", "school curriculum and teaching", "school climate", and "school discipline and safety" on the TIMSS 2019 mathematics achievement of eighth grade Turkish students were investigated in this study. The population of the study consists of 1.204.063 students from 16.179 schools. The sample consists of 4.077 students from 181 schools. The multilevel modeling estimation method was used because of the hierarchical structure of the educational data, and the analyses were carried out using the HLM 8.01 statistical package program. For missing data in the data set, listwise deletion method was employed. Three models were developed within the scope of the study: the unconditional model, the student model, and the school model. In the study, the socioeconomic status of the student was used as a control variable at both the student and school level. According to the results of the unconditional model, 35% of the variability in student achievement is explained by school variables and 65% by student variables. While the student model explains 31% of this student-level variability, the school model explains 74% of the school-level variability. As a result, the variables with the strongest effect on students' mathematics achievement are the school's socioeconomic status at the school level and the student's self-confidence in learning the lesson at the student level. Along with girls performing better in mathematics, other factors that contribute to achievement include having more educational resources at home, having teachers who clearly and efficiently explain the subject, being self-confident, and not like math. Furthermore, students from schools with a high socioeconomic level, a low level of bullying, and whose teachers have high teaching skills are more successful.

Keywords: TIMSS 2019, Mathematics achievement, Eight Grade Mathematics achievement, Socioeconomic Status, Multilevel Modelling

**SOSYOEKONOMİK STATÜ ÖĞRENCİ VE OKUL DÜZEYİNDE KONTROL
EDİLDİĞİNDE ÖĞRETMEN NİTELİKLERİNİN TIMSS 2019 5. SINIF
MATEMATİK BAŞARISINA ETKİSİ****THE EFFECT OF TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS ON TIMSS 2019 FIFTH GRADE
MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT WHEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IS
CONTROLLED AT THE STUDENT AND SCHOOL LEVELS****Arş. Gör. Dr. Burçin COŞKUN**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada öğretmen niteliklerinin Türk öğrencilerin TIMSS 2019 5. sınıf matematik başarısına etkisi incelenmiştir. Öğrencinin okul öncesi eğitimi ile ilgili bazı değişkenler ve evdeki eğitim kaynakları değişkeni öğrenci düzeyinde, okulun sosyoekonomik statüsü ise okul düzeyinde kontrol değişkeni olarak kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini 180 okuldaki 4.028 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Analizler çok düzeyli modelleme yöntemi kullanılarak HLM 8.01 istatistiksel paket programı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada koşulsuz model, öğrenci modeli, okulun sosyoekonomik statüsünün kontrol değişkeni olarak kullanılmadığı öğretmen modeli ve okulun sosyoekonomik statüsünün kontrol değişkeni olarak kullanıldığı okul modeli olmak üzere dört model oluşturulmuştur. Koşulsuz model ile elde edilen sonuçlara göre, öğrenci başarısındaki değişkenliğin %41'i okul düzeyi değişkenleri, %59'u öğrenci düzeyi değişkenleri ile açıklanmaktadır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, evdeki eğitim kaynakları değişkeni öğrenci düzeyinde, okulun sosyoekonomik statüsü ise okul düzeyinde öğrenci başarısına etkisi en yüksek değişkendir. Öğretmen modeli sonuçlarına göre, mesleki deneyim, mezuniyet alanı, mesleki memnuniyet ve mesleki gelişime ayrılan süre değişkenlerinin öğrenci başarısına etkisi pozitif yönde ve anlamlıdır. Ancak öğretmenlerin farklı içerik alanlarında mesleki gelişim faaliyetlerine ihtiyaç duyup duymamaları öğrencilerin matematik başarısı üzerinde anlamlı bir etkiye sahip değildir. Sosyoekonomik statüsünün kontrol edildiği okul modelinde yalnızca mesleki memnuniyet değişkeninin anlamlı etkisi devam etmiştir. Diğer tüm öğretmen değişkenlerinin matematik başarısına etkisi ortadan kalkmıştır. Böylece, çok sayıda eğitim kaynağına sahip, evde testin dilini konuşan, okul öncesinde ve ilkokula başlarken okuryazarlık ve sayısal etkinlikleri yerine getirebilen, sosyoekonomik statüsü yüksek okullarda öğrenim gören ve öğretmenleri mesleğinden memnun olan öğrencilerin daha başarılı olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TIMSS 2019, Öğretmen Kalitesi, Öğretmen Nitelikleri, Beşinci Sınıf Matematik Başarısı, Matematik Performansı, Çok Düzeyli Modelleme

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effect of teacher qualifications on Turkish students' TIMSS 2019 5th grade mathematics achievement was examined. Some variables related to the pre-school education of the student and the variable of home educational resources were used at the student level, and the socioeconomic status of the school was used as the control variable at the school level. Its sample consists of 4028 students from 180 schools. Analyses were carried out with the HLM 8.01 statistical package program using the multilevel modeling method. In the study, four models were created: the unconditional model, the student model, the teacher model in which the socioeconomic status of the school is not used as a control variable, and the school model in which the socioeconomic status of the school used as a control variable. According to the results obtained with the unconditional model, 41% of the variability in student achievement is explained by school-level variables and 59% by student-level variables. According to the results of the analysis, the variable of educational resources at home is at the student level, and the socioeconomic status of the school has the highest effect on student achievement at the school level. According to the results of the teacher model, the effects of the variables of teaching experience, major education area, job satisfaction, and professional development on students' mathematics achievement are positive and significant. However, whether teachers needs professional development activities in different content areas does not have a significant effect on students' mathematics achievement. In the model in which socioeconomic status was controlled, only the significant effect of the variable of job satisfaction continued. The effect of all other teacher variables on mathematics achievement disappeared. Thus, students who have access to a large number of educational resources, speak the language of the test at home, can perform literacy and numeracy activities before pre-school and beginning primary school, study at schools with high socioeconomic status, and whose teachers are satisfied with their profession are more successful.

Keywords: TIMSS 2019, Teacher Quality, Teacher Qualifications, Fifth Grade Mathematics Achievement, Mathematics Performance, Multilevel Modelling

BANKA KREDİ ÖDEMELERİ SORUNLU HALE GELMİŞ FİRMALARIN ALTMAN-Z MODELİ İLE ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Bankacılık sektöründe kredi riski, verilen kredinin ihtiyaç çerçevesinde kullanıldıktan sonra geri ödenmesinin kesin olmamasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Söz konusu riskin varlığı firmalarda finansal başarısızlık ihtimalini ortaya koymaktadır. Firmalarda finansal başarısızlığın öngörülebilmesi literatürde ilgi çekerek, pek çok çalışmanın gerçekleştirilmesine ve genel kabul gören modellerin ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuş bir konudur. Çalışmada, söz konusu modellerden sıklıkla uygulanan ve üzerinde çalışma yapılmış olan Altman-Z modeli yöntem olarak kullanılmıştır. Türkiye’de yakın dönemde (2011-2021) banka kredi geri ödemeleri sorunlu hale gelmiş küçük ve orta büyüklükte işletmelerin (KOBİ) finansal verilerinin üzerinde gerçekleştirilen ampirik bir araştırma olması çalışmayı özgün kılmaktadır. Söz konusu firmalar, imalat sanayi ve ticari işletme statüsünde faaliyet gösteren işletmelerdir. Veri setinin Altman-Z modeli uygulaması sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre, 3 yılın ortalamasında %60.83 oranında çok riskli grupta, %85 oranında ise az riskli ve çok riskli grupta sınıflandırılma söz konusudur. İncelenen üç dönemin ortalamasına göre, firmaların %15’i güvenli grupta yer almıştır. Sıklıkla rastlanan bir durum olan KOBİ’lerin mali raporlarında gerçeğe uygun kayıt sorunlarının varlığının, uygulanan modelin tespit başarı oranının düşük kalmasına neden olduğu değerlendirilmektedir. Dolayısıyla, sözü edilen problem KOBİ ve mikro işletmelerin mali verileri üzerinde yürütülen birçok çalışmada olduğu gibi bu çalışmanın da önemli bir kısıtıdır. Bununla birlikte, çalışmanın doğrudan bankalardan temin edilen mali tablolar üzerinde gerçekleştirilen bir çalışma olması nedeniyle, politika yapıcılar yanında özellikle bankacılık sektörüne katkı sağlayacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Risk, Finansal Başarısızlık, Altman-Z Modeli

FİRMALARDA FİNANSAL İSTİKRARSIZLIĞIN SPRINGATE, ZMIJEWSKI VE ALTMAN MODELLERİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRILMALI ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı, finansal istikrarsızlığın tespitinde bankalarda kredi geri ödemeleri sorunlu hale gelen işletmelerin önceki dönemlerdeki finansal verilerinin bu duruma işaret edip etmediğinin tespit edilmesidir. Buna yönelik olarak çalışmada, Springate, Zmijewski ve Altman modelleri kullanılarak karşılaştırılmalı analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada kullanılan veri seti Türkiye’de 2011-2021 yılları arasında bankalara kredi geri ödemelerini taahhüt ettikleri tarihte yerine getiremeyen işletmelerin; ödemelerinin sorunlu hale gelmesinden önceki üç mali döneme ait bilanço ve gelir tablolarıdır. Veri setleri, kredi geri ödemeleri sorunlu hale gelmiş 40 işletmenin bankalarından tedarik edilmiştir. Bu bankalar, aralarında katılım ve mevduat bankalarının bulunduğu beş bankadır. Araştırmaya konu firmalar, küçük ve orta büyüklükte işletmeler (KOBİ) olup; finansal ödeme güçlüğü yaşayan işletmelerdir. Springate ve Zmijewski modelleri işletmeleri güvende ve riskli olarak sınıflandırırken, Altman modeli güvende, az riskli ve çok riskli olmak üzere üçlü bir sınıflandırma gerçekleştirmektedir. Analiz bulgularına göre, işletmelerin bankalara kredi geri ödemelerinin sorunlu hale gelmesinden önceki üç mali dönemde, Zmijewski “J” skor modelinin ürettiği skorlara göre; araştırma modeli finansal başarısızlığı ortalama %70 oranında tespit etmiştir. Springate “S” modelinin tespit başarıları üç yılda ortalama %41.66 seviyesindedir. Altman “Z” skor modelinin tespit başarıları ise %85 düzeyindedir. Altman-Z skor modeline ilişkin sözkonusu oran az riskli ve çok riskli sınıflandırmanın toplamını ifade etmektedir. Ulaşılan bulgular, Altman-Z skor modelinin finansal istikrarsızlığı tespit gücünün diğer iki modelden daha yüksek olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Muhasebe kayıtlarının tahrifatı ve gerçeğe uygun olmayan muhasebeleştirme hataları çalışmanın önemli bir kısıtı olmakla birlikte; sözkonusu sorun KOBİ’lerde sık rastlanılan bir durumdur. Araştırma bulguları bankaların yanısıra, politika yapıcılar açısından da anlamlı sonuçlar sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal İstikrarsızlık, Springate “S” Modeli, Zmijewski “J” Modeli, Altman “Z” Modeli, KOBİ

TRAINING OF NEURAL NETWORK BY USING ABC ALGORITHM, PSO AND FPA FOR PREDICTION OF GOLD PRICE

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ABSTRACT

One of the artificial intelligence techniques used for prediction of gold price is artificial neural networks (ANNs). A successful training process is essential in order to create successful models with an ANN. A successful training algorithm is required for a successful training process. In this study, artificial bee colony (ABC) algorithm, particle swarm optimization (PSO) and flower pollination algorithm (FPA), which are popular meta-heuristic algorithms, are used for ANN training. 6 months gold prices between January 2022 and June 2022 are utilized. The time series of gold data was transformed into two different data sets consisting of 2 inputs and 3 inputs. ANN training was performed on these two datasets by using related meta-heuristic algorithms for daily forecast of gold price. 80% of the data was used in the training process. The remaining data was allocated to the testing process. The mean squared error (MSE) was used as the error metric. Different control parameters and different network structures were tried to predict the gold price effectively. The performances of ABC algorithm, PSO and FPA are compared for prediction of gold price. Within the limitations of the study, it was seen that the performance of ABC algorithm was more effective than PSO and FPA.

Keywords: Flower Pollination Algorithm, Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm, Particle Swarm Optimization, Prediction of Gold Price, Neural Network

**HAKAS DESTANI ÖCEN BEG'İN TÜRK DESTANLARINDAKİ ORTAK
MOTİFLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**

**ANALYSIS OF KHAKASSIAN EPIC ÖCEN BEG IN TERMS OF COMMON MOTIFS
IN TURKISH EPIC**

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ÖZET

Destanlar yaşanan dönemin siyasal, sosyal, ekonomik olayları ile inanışları olmak üzere toplumu ilgilendiren hemen hemen tüm konular hakkında bilgi içeren epik anlatılardır. Kökenleri Yenisey Kırgızlarına dayandırılan ve Güney Sibirya'da yaşayan Türk topluluklarından birisi olan Hakasların da, arkaik özelliklere sahip olan ve birden fazla tarihî topluluk hakkında bilgiler ihtiva eden destanları vardır. Hakaslar, geçmişteki yaşayış biçimleri, türettikleri kahramanlıkları ve düşmanlarıyla yaptıkları yiğitçe mücadeleyi, tarihî bilgileri ve kültürel kodları destanlar aracılığıyla günümüze kadar ulaştırmışlardır.

Bu destanlardan birisi de Öcen Beg destanıdır. Bu destan, içeriği ve sahip olduğu motiflerin çokluğu ile dikkat çekicidir. Diğer Türk destanlarından farklı olarak Hakas destanlarında atlar ve kadın savaşçılar destanının ana zemininde kendine yer bulmaktadır. Motifler, o halkın yaşam tarzının ve anlatıda yer alan olağanüstü olayların idrak edilmesi açısından yol gösterici niteliktedir. Öcen Beg destanında da özellikle at motifi, kırk motifi ve alp kadın gibi motiflerin yoğun olarak bulunduğu, bu yönüyle de diğer Türk destanlarından ayrıldığı tespit edilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada, Hakas Türklerinin Öcen Bey destanındaki motifler Türk destanlarındaki ortak motiflerden yararlanarak incelenecektir. Böylece Hakasların kültürleri, düşünce yapıları ve yeme içme âdetleri ile Şamanizm, kutsal ruhlar ve kültler gibi inançlar hakkında da çıkarımlar yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hakas Türkleri, Destan, Öcen Bey, Motif, Sosyal Yapı.

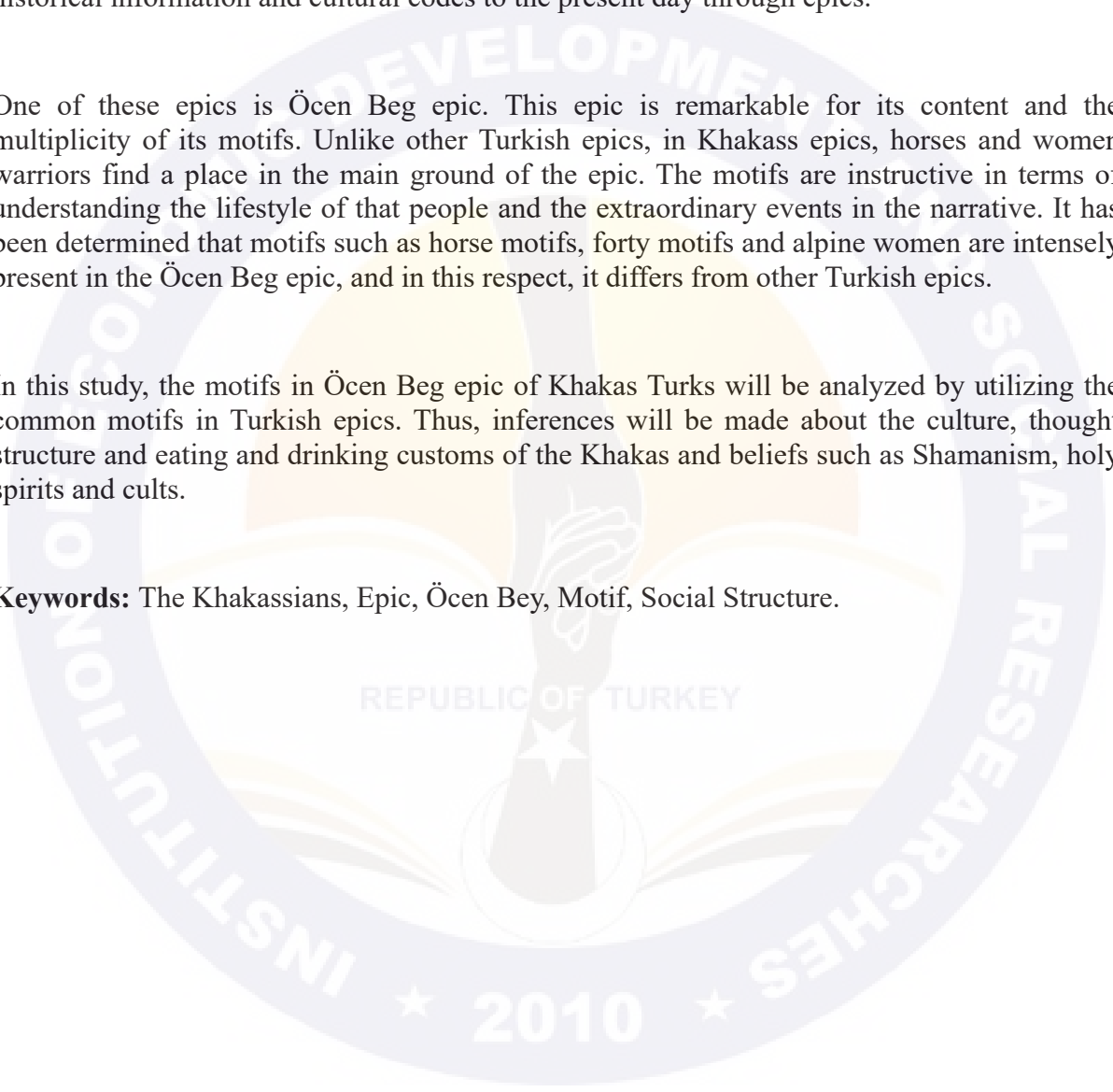
ABSTRACT

Epics are narratives that contain information about almost all issues that concern the society, including political, social, economic events and beliefs of the period in which they live. The Khakassians, one of the Turkic communities living in Southern Siberia, whose origins are traced back to the Yenisei Kyrgyz, also have epics that have archaic features and contain information about more than one historical community. The Khakasses have transmitted their past way of life, the heroism they derived and their valiant struggle with their enemies, historical information and cultural codes to the present day through epics.

One of these epics is Öcen Beg epic. This epic is remarkable for its content and the multiplicity of its motifs. Unlike other Turkish epics, in Khakass epics, horses and women warriors find a place in the main ground of the epic. The motifs are instructive in terms of understanding the lifestyle of that people and the extraordinary events in the narrative. It has been determined that motifs such as horse motifs, forty motifs and alpine women are intensely present in the Öcen Beg epic, and in this respect, it differs from other Turkish epics.

In this study, the motifs in Öcen Beg epic of Khakas Turks will be analyzed by utilizing the common motifs in Turkish epics. Thus, inferences will be made about the culture, thought structure and eating and drinking customs of the Khakas and beliefs such as Shamanism, holy spirits and cults.

Keywords: The Khakassians, Epic, Öcen Bey, Motif, Social Structure.



GERÇEĞİ SÖYLEMENİN İSTİSNASI: İYİLİKSEVER ALDATMA EXCEPTION TO TELLING THE TRUTH; BENEVOLENT DECEPTION

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ÖZET

Hastaya tıbbi gerçeğin söylenmesi özerklik etik kodu, aydınlatılmış onam alma ve hasta hakları açısından bir gereklilik olsa da bazı durumlarda -hasta için daha iyi olacaksa- gerçek saklanabilir ve bu kavram iyiliksever aldatma/ iyiliksever yalan olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Hasta hakkındaki tanı ve tedavi sürecinde ortaya çıkan tıbbi gerçekler anksiyeteye neden olacaksa, hastanın umudunu tüketip, intihara sebep olacaksa ve tedavi sürecini olumsuz etkileyecekse bu gerçeklerin gizlenmesini ya da hastaya söylenmemesini kapsamaktadır. Tıbbi Deontoloji Yönetmeliği ve Hasta Hakları Yönetmeliği'nde yar alan hükümlerde iyiliksever aldatmaya yer verilse de özellikle aydınlatılmış onam alınmasında sorunlar yaratma, başka birinden uygunsuz duyma, tedaviye uyumun bozulması ya da alternatifleri değerlendirmede yetersizlik gibi başka sorunları beraberinde getirmektedir. Özellikle onkolojik hastalıklar gibi hastalıkların tanı ve tedavi sürecinde, prognozla ilgili gelişmelerde gerçeği söylemenin istinası yaygın olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Alanyazına bakıldığında yapılan bir çalışmada hekimlerin %76'sının ailenin kararı ile en az bir hastaya tanısını -doğru olarak- söylemedikleri saptanmıştır. Kore'de ise kanser hastalarının %97'si tanısını öğrenmek isterken, yakınlarından %77'sinin hastanın tanısını bilmesini istediği saptanmıştır. Amerika'da hastaların büyük kısmı tanılarını doğru olarak kendilerine söylenmesini istemiş, tanıya ek olarak hastalık gidişatı hakkında detaylı bilgi sahibi olmak istediklerini, %50'si de öngörülen yaşam beklentisini öğrenmek istediklerini iletmişlerdir. Hastanın kendi sağlık durumuyla ilgili bilinçli olarak bilgi almayı istememe hakkı olmakla birlikte, sağlığı hakkındaki her türlü bilgiden haberdar olma hakkı da bulunduğu düşünüldüğünde iyiliksever aldatmanın bazı etik sorunları beraberinde getirmesi, hastanın sağlık ekibi ile kurduğu tüm ilişkileri etkilemesi ve kişinin kendisiyle ilgili kararlar verirken bazı sınırlılıklar yaratabilmesi de söz konudur. Bu doğrultuda bu derleme ile özellikle onkolojik hastalıklar gibi ölümcül hastalıklarda yaygın olarak kullanılabilen iyiliksever aldatmaya dikkat çekmek ve kavramın güncel olarak etkilerini gözden geçirmek amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gerçeği Söyleme, İyiliksever Aldatma, İyiliksever Yalan, Özerklik

ABSTRACT

Although telling the medical truth to the patient is a requirement in terms of ethical code of autonomy, obtaining informed consent and patient rights, in some cases -if it will be better for the patient- the truth can be hidden and this concept emerges as benevolent deception/benevolent lie. It includes hiding these facts or not telling the patient if the medical facts about the patient that emerge during the diagnosis and treatment process will cause anxiety, erode the patient's hope, cause suicide, and adversely affect the treatment process. Although benevolent deception is included in the provisions of the Medical Deontology Regulation and the Patient Rights Regulation, it brings along other problems such as creating problems in obtaining informed consent, hearing inappropriately from another person, deterioration of compliance with treatment or inability to evaluate alternatives. Especially in the diagnosis and treatment process of diseases such as oncological diseases, the exception to telling the truth in developments related to prognosis is common. In a study that looked at the literature, it was found that 76% of the physicians did not tell at least one patient the diagnosis -correctly- with the decision of the family. In Korea, it was determined that 97% of cancer patients wanted to know the diagnosis, while 77% of the relatives wanted the patient to know the diagnosis. Most of the patients in the America wanted to be told their diagnosis correctly, they wanted to have detailed information about the course of the disease in addition to the diagnosis, and 50% of them wanted to learn about the predicted life expectancy. Considering that the patient has the right to consciously not want to receive information about his/her health status, but also has the right to be informed about all kinds of information about his/her health, benevolent deception brings with it some ethical problems, affects all the relationships the patient has with the healthcare team, and may create some limitations when making decisions about one's own health. In this direction, it is aimed to draw attention to benevolent deception, which can be widely used in fatal diseases such as oncological diseases, and to review the current effects of the concept.

Keywords; truth telling, benevolent deception, benevolent lie, autonomy

**TRANSITION OF BLUE DENIM TO GREEN DENIM IN SUSTAINABILITY
PERSPECTIVE**

**SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK AÇISINDAN MAVİ DENİMİN YEŞİL DENİME
DÖNÜŞÜMÜ**

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ÖZET

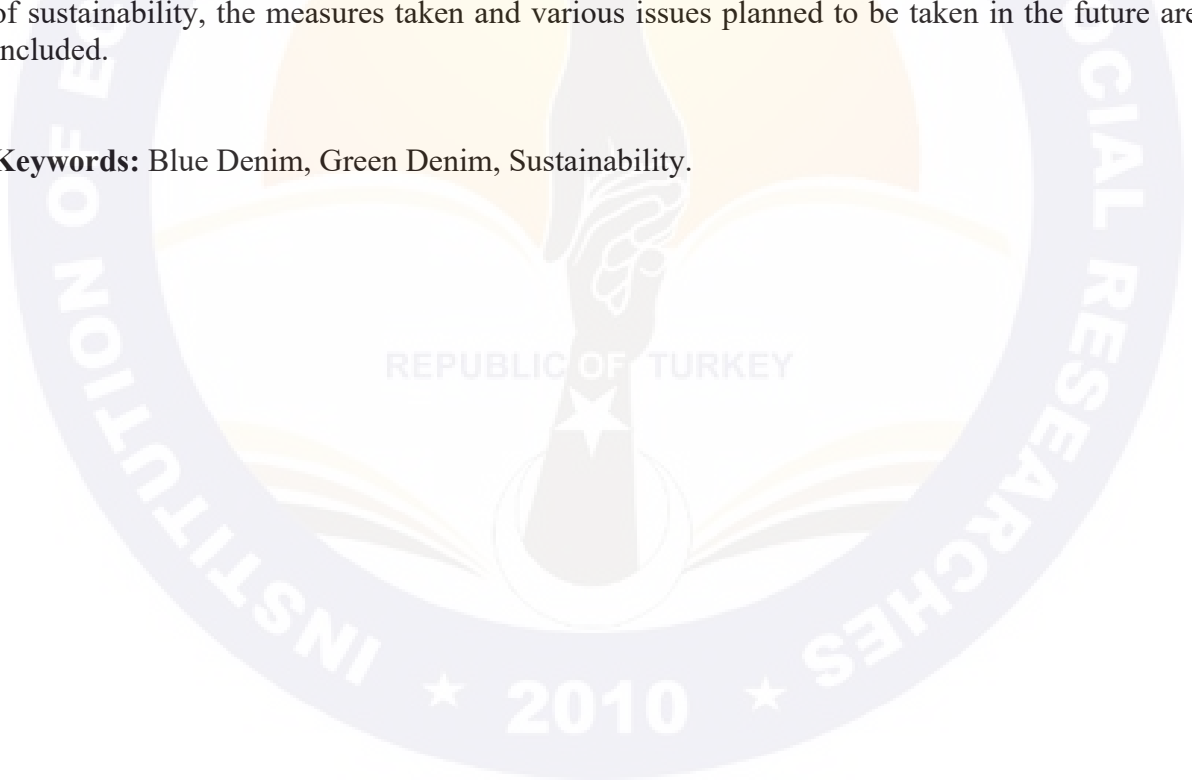
Sürdürülebilirlik konusu, artan nüfus oranı, dünyadaki kaynakların giderek azalması, değişen iklim koşulları nedeniyle giderek önem kazanmaktadır. Ülkeler sürdürülebilirlik konusunda çeşitli çalışmalarla, özellikle endüstride daha az hammadde, su, enerji, kimyasal kullanımına yönelik Yeşil Eylem Planı yayımlayarak, yol haritası belirlemeye çalışmaktadır. Tekstil endüstrisi, su, hammadde, enerji ve kimyasal kullanımında önde gelen sektörlerden birisi olması dolayısıyla, sürdürülebilirlik çalışmalarının özellikle bu sektörde yapılması önem arz etmektedir. Denim kullanımı konusunda, talebin yüksek olması dolayısıyla, denim üretimi giderek artmaktadır. Denim üretimi genel olarak, tamamen pamuk elyaf kullanılarak ya da polyester, elastan karışımlarıyla üretilmektedir. Pamuk elyaf, yüksek su miktarlarıyla üretilmesi, pestisit kullanımının yüksek olması dolayısıyla, pamuk elyaf üretimi çevre açısından minimum zararla yetiştirilmesi ve geri dönüşüm olanaklarıyla tekrar üretime dahil edilmesi denim sektörünün sürdürülebilirliği açısından önemlidir. Denim sektöründe bu nedenlerden dolayı, konfeksiyondan kalan kumaş artıklarının değerlendirilmesi, geri dönüşüm iplik kullanımının artırılması, tüketiciden gelen kullanılmış denimlerin çeşitli süreçler sonucunda tekrar üretime dahil edilmesi, alternatif elyafların kullanılması, çeşitli denim markalarının tamir atölyeleri kurarak, sürdürülebilirliğe katkıda bulunmaları gibi konulara son zamanlarda giderek ağırlık verilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, sürdürülebilirlik açısından mavi denim üretiminin yeşil denime dönüşümü sürecinde, sürdürülebilirlik açısından yapılan teknik çalışmalar ve ülkelerin bu konudaki politikaları konusunda kapsamlı bir araştırma yapılmış, alınan önlemler ve gelecekte alınması planlanan çeşitli konulara yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mavi Denim, Yeşim Denim, Sürdürülebilirlik.

ABSTRACT

The issue of sustainability is gaining importance due to the increasing population rate, the gradual decrease of resources in the world, and changing climatic conditions. Countries are trying to determine a roadmap by publishing a Green Action Plan for the use of less raw materials, water, energy and chemicals in the industry with various studies in sustainability. Since the textile industry is one of the leading sectors in the use of water, raw materials, energy and chemicals, it is important that sustainability studies are carried out especially in this sector. Due to the high demand for denim use, denim production is gradually increasing. Denim production is generally produced using pure cotton fiber or polyester and elastane blends. It is important for the sustainability of the denim industry that cotton fiber is produced with high amounts of water and pesticide use is high, so cotton fiber should be produced with minimum harm to the environment and incorporated into production cycle with recycling opportunities. For these reasons, in the denim industry, there has been an increasing emphasis on issues such as the evaluation of fabric wastes from the garment production, increasing the use of recycled yarn, reintegrating used denim from the consumer into production as a result of various processes, the use of alternative fibers, the contribution of various denim brands to sustainability by establishing repair shops. is given. In this study, a comprehensive research has been made on the technical studies in terms of sustainability and the policies of the countries in the process of transformation of blue denim production into green denim in terms of sustainability, the measures taken and various issues planned to be taken in the future are included.

Keywords: Blue Denim, Green Denim, Sustainability.



**BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ LOGOLARININ ANLAŞILABİLİRLİĞİ KONUSUNDA
KAMUOYUNUN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ****EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC OPINIONS ON THE INTELLIGIBILITY OF
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY LOGOS**

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ÖZET

İlk çağ toplumlarından günümüze kadar kurum, kuruluş beylik ve devletlerin kendilerini ifade etme noktasında çeşitli sembol ve ifade biçimleri kullandıkları bilinmektedir. Günümüzde büyükşehir belediyeleri, ilçe belediyelerinden ayrılmak, diğer kurum ve kuruluşlarla karıştırılmamak ve kurumsal imajlarını ifade etmek için işaretler kullanmaktadır. Geçmişten günümüze farklı ihtiyaçlara yönelik tasarlanan logo tasarımları da tasarım araçlarıyla gelişerek önemini korumakta ve toplumun ihtiyaçlarına göre şekillenmektedir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı büyükşehir belediyesi logolarının anlaşılabilirliği konusunda kamuoyunun görüşlerinin değerlendirilmesidir. Nitel araştırma yöntemleri içinde temel veri toplama araçlarından birisi olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği kullanılarak yapılan araştırmada aşağıdaki sorulara cevap aranmıştır:

- 1- Kamuoyunun logo tasarımına dair bilgileri nasıldır?
- 2- Kamuoyunun büyükşehir belediye logolarına dair bilgileri nasıldır?
- 3- Kamuoyunun büyükşehir belediye logolarının etkilerine dair görüşleri nasıldır?

Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2020 yılında Marmara Bölgesi büyükşehir belediye sınırları içerisinde (İstanbul, Bursa, Balıkesir, Tekirdağ, Kocaeli, Sakarya) ikamet eden 30 gönüllü birey oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin tümü içerik analizine göre incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, kamuoyunun logo tasarımına dair farkındalıklarının olduğu fakat çok fazla bilgilerinin olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Kamuoyunun çoğunluğunun büyükşehir belediye logoları hakkında bilgi sahibi olduğu görülmektedir. Araştırma kapsamında gösterilen logolar üzerinde bireylerin görsel içerik okumada zorlandıkları gözlenmiştir. Kamuoyuna göre; büyükşehir belediye logolarında şehri ifade etmede başarılı olan şehir logoları sırasıyla İstanbul, Sakarya, Kocaeli ve Balıkesir'dir. Bursa ve Tekirdağ Büyükşehir Belediye logoları çalışma grubu tarafından şehri yansıtmadığı ifade edilerek başarısız bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak büyükşehir belediye logolarının şehri yansıtmaması ve toplumun algısıyla uyumlu bir şekilde tasarlanması gerekmektedir. Marmara bölgesi kapsamında yapılan bu araştırmanın diğer bölgeler, valilik ve kaymakamlıklar için de yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Logo Tasarımı, Belediye Logosu, Grafik Tasarım

ABSTRACT

It is known that institutions, establishment principalities and states have used various symbols and forms of expression to express themselves from the societies of the first age to the present day. Nowadays, metropolitan municipalities use signs to distinguish themselves from district municipalities, not to be confused with other institutions and organizations, and to express their corporate image. Logo designs designed for different needs from the past to the present also maintain their importance by developing with design tools and are shaped according to the needs of society.

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the opinions of the public on the intelligibility of metropolitan municipality logos. Answers to the following questions were sought in the research conducted using the semi-structured interview technique, which is one of the main data collection tools among qualitative research methods:

- 1- What is the information of the public about the logo design?
- 2- What is the information of the public about the metropolitan municipality logos?
- 3- What are the opinions of the public about the effects of metropolitan municipality logos?

The study group of the research consists of 30 volunteer individuals residing in the Marmara Region metropolitan municipality borders (Istanbul, Bursa, Balıkesir, Tekirdağ, Kocaeli, Sakarya) in 2020. All of the data obtained in the research were examined according to the content analysis. As a result of the research, it has been determined that the public has awareness about logo design, but they do not have much information. It is seen that the majority of the public has information about the metropolitan municipality logos. It has been observed that individuals have difficulty in reading visual content on the logos shown within the scope of the research. According to the public opinion; The city logos that are successful in expressing the city in the metropolitan municipality logos are Istanbul, Sakarya, Kocaeli and Balıkesir, respectively. Bursa and Tekirdağ Metropolitan Municipality logos were found unsuccessful by the working group by stating that they did not reflect the city. As a result, metropolitan municipality logos should reflect the city and be designed in harmony with the perception of the community. It is suggested that this research carried out within the scope of the Marmara region should also be carried out for other regions, governorships and district governorships.

Keywords: Logo Design, Municipal Logo, Graphic Design

BAĞIMLILIKLA MÜCADELE KONULU SOSYAL SORUMLULUK AFİŞLERİNİN FARKINDALIK OLUŞTURMADAKİ ROLÜNÜN İNCELENMESİ**EXAMINING THE ROLE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POSTERS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST ADDICTION IN RAISING AWARENESS****Dr. Nuray ERGİNDİR KÜÇÜKKAYA**

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ÖZET

Afişler, tanıtım veya reklam amaçlı kullanılmak üzere resimli ya da tipografik olarak tasarlanan grafik tasarım ürünleridir. Geçmişten günümüze farklı amaçlara yönelik tasarlanan afişler gelişerek ve güncellenerek önemini korumakta aynı zamanda toplumun ihtiyaçlarına göre şekillenmektedir. Sosyal sorumluluk projelerinde de çokça kullanılan grafik tasarım ürünü olan afiş çalışmalarını konuyu ifade etmede ve farkındalık oluşturmada çok önemli bir rol üstlenmektedir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı bağımlılıkla mücadelede sosyal sorumluluk afişlerinin farkındalık oluşturmadaki rolünün incelenmesidir. Nitel araştırma yöntemleri içinde temel veri toplama araçlarından birisi olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği kullanılarak yapılan araştırmada aşağıdaki sorulara cevap aranmıştır:

- 1- Kamuoyunun afiş tasarımına dair bilgileri nasıldır?
- 2- Kamuoyunun sosyal sorumluluk afişlerine dair bilgileri nasıldır?
- 3- Kamuoyunun bağımlılıkla mücadele konulu sosyal sorumluluk afişlerinin farkındalık oluşturmaya dair görüşleri nasıldır?

Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2019 yılında İstanbul ilinden 25 gönüllü birey oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin tümü içerik analizine göre incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, kamuoyunun afiş tasarımı hakkında orta düzeyde bilgi sahibi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin genel anlamda duyuru, film ve etkinlik afişleriyle etkileşim halinde olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırmada gösterilen bağımlılıkla mücadeleye ilişkin sosyal sorumluluk afişlerini okumadaki bireylerin başarısı orta düzeydedir. Afiş tasarımlarında konuyla ilgisiz kullanılan görsel içerikler mesajın iletilmesi bakımından kamuoyunca başarısız bulunmuştur. Bağımlılıkla mücadele konusunda kamuoyuna gösterilen afişlerde sade bir anlatım ile tasarlanan afişlerin farkındalık oluşturmada etkili olduğu, karmaşık bir anlatım ile tasarlanan afişlerin ise farkındalık oluşturmada etkisiz olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak sosyal sorumluluk afişlerinin toplumda farkındalık oluşturmaya için toplumun algısıyla uyumlu ve sade bir anlatımla tasarlanması son derece önemli ve gereklidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afiş Tasarımı, Sosyal Sorumluluk Afişleri, Grafik Tasarım

ABSTRACT

Posters are graphic design products that are designed as illustrated or typographically for use for promotional or advertising purposes. Posters designed for different purposes from the past to the present maintain their importance by developing and updating, and are also shaped according to the needs of society. Poster works, which are graphic design products that are widely used in social responsibility projects, play a very important role in expressing the subject and raising awareness.

The aim of this research is to examine the role of social responsibility posters in raising awareness in the fight against addiction. Answers to the following questions were sought in the research conducted using the semi-structured interview technique, which is one of the main data collection tools among qualitative research methods:

- 1- What is the information of the public about the poster design?
- 2- What is the information of the public about social responsibility posters?
- 3- What are the opinions of the public regarding the awareness-raising of social responsibility posters on the fight against addiction?

The study group of the research consists of 25 volunteers from Istanbul province in 2019. All of the data obtained in the research were examined according to the content analysis. As a result of the research, it has been determined that the public has a moderate level of knowledge about poster design. It was observed that the individuals participating in the study interacted with announcements, movies and event posters in general. The success of the individuals in reading the social responsibility posters related to the fight against addiction shown in the research is moderate. The visual contents used unrelated to the subject in the poster designs were found to be unsuccessful by the public in terms of transmitting the message. It has been determined that posters designed with a simple narrative in the posters shown to the public about the fight against addiction are effective in creating awareness, while posters designed with a complex narrative are ineffective in creating awareness. As a result, it is extremely important and necessary for social responsibility posters to be designed with a simple expression that is compatible with the perception of the society in order to create awareness in the society.

Keywords: Poster Design, Social Responsibility Posters, Graphic Design

**BİR SERİ AMİNOFENOL SÜLFONAMİDO BENZOKSAZOL TÜREVİ BİLEŞİĞİN
SALMONELLA TYPHIMIRIUM TA98 ve TA100 SUŞLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ
MUTAJENİK AKTİVİTELERİ**

**MUTAGENIC ACTIVITIES OF A SERIES AMINOPHENOL SULFONAMIDO
BENZOXAZOLE DERIVATIVE COMPOUND ON SALMONELLA TYPHIMIRIUM
TA98 AND TA100 STRAINS**

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ÖZET

Benzoksazoller aromatik organik bileşikler olup daha çok endüstride ve biyolojik araştırmalarda kullanılmaktadır. Heterosiklik yapıda olması özellikle kemoterapötik etkili ilaç yapımında kullanılmasına olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu bileşiklerin piyasaya sürülmeden önce toksikolojik testlerden geçmesi ve biyolojik etkinliği hakkında kapsamlı bilgi sahibi olunması gerekmektedir. Bu amaçla çeşitli genotoksisite testleri geliştirilmiştir. Bu testlerden birinci grubu bakteriyel testler, ikinci grubu in vitro'da memeli hücreleriyle yapılacak testler, üçüncü grubu ise in vivo'da memeliler kullanılarak yapılacak testler oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada kemoterapötik etkili olabileceği düşünülen 12 adet benzoksazol türevi bileşiğin kısa zamanlı bakteriyel test sistemlerinden biri olan Ames test sistemi ile mutajenik potansiyelleri araştırılmıştır.

Salmonella typhimurium TA98 suşu çerçeve kaymasına yol açan mutajenlerin, S. typhimurium TA100 suşu ise baz çifti değişimine yol açan mutajenlerin belirlenmesi için kullanılmıştır. TA98 için danomisin, TA100 için sodyum azit pozitif kontrol olarak kullanılmıştır. Her iki suş için de plaklardaki kendiliğinden geri dönen bakteri sayıları kontrolle karşılaştırılmıştır. Veriler SPSS 16.0 programında tek yönlü varyans analizi kullanılarak istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, test edilen bileşiklerden yalnızca 11 numaralı bileşik 50, 100, 200 µg/plak dozlarında, 13 numaralı bileşik 100, 200 µg/plak dozlarında TA98 suşu için mutajenik etki göstermiştir.

Mutajenik etki sonuçları ile yapılan SAR analizleri göstermiştir ki daha aktif mutajenik etki gösteren bileşiklerin tasarlanması aşamasında; benzoksazol yapısının 2. konumunda fenil yerine benzil grubunun olması ve benzil grubunun para konumundan daha hacimli gruplarla substitüe edilmesi önerilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ames testi, benzoksazol, mutajenite.

ABSTRACT

Benzoxazoles are aromatic organic compounds and are mostly used in industry and biological research. Its heterocyclic structure allows it to be used in the manufacture of drugs with chemotherapeutic effects. These compounds must pass toxicological tests and have comprehensive knowledge of their biological effectiveness before being put on the market. For this purpose, various genotoxicity tests have been developed. The first group of these tests is bacterial tests, the second group is tests with mammalian cells in vitro, and the third group is tests using mammals in vivo. In this study, the mutagenic potential of 12 benzoxazole derivative compounds, which were thought to be chemotherapeutic, was investigated with the Ames test system, which is one of the short-term bacterial test systems.

Salmonella typhimurium TA98 strain was used to identify mutagens causing frameshift mutations, and S. typhimurium TA100 strain was used to identify mutagens causing base pair changes. Daunomycin for TA98 and sodium azide for TA100 were used as positive control. Numbers of spontaneous revertants in plaques were compared with the control for both strains. The data were statistically evaluated by using One-Way Analysis of variance in SPSS 16.0 program. As a result, among the tested compounds, only compound 11 showed a mutagenic effect for strain TA98 at doses of 50, 100, 200 µg/plate, and compound 13 at doses of 100, 200 µg/plate.

SAR analyzes with mutagenic effect results showed that in the design phase of compounds with more active mutagenic effects; It may be suggested that the benzyl group should be substituted instead of phenyl in the 2nd position of the benzoxazole structure, and the benzyl group should be substituted with more bulky groups than the para position.

Keywords: Ames test, benzoxazole, mutagenicity.

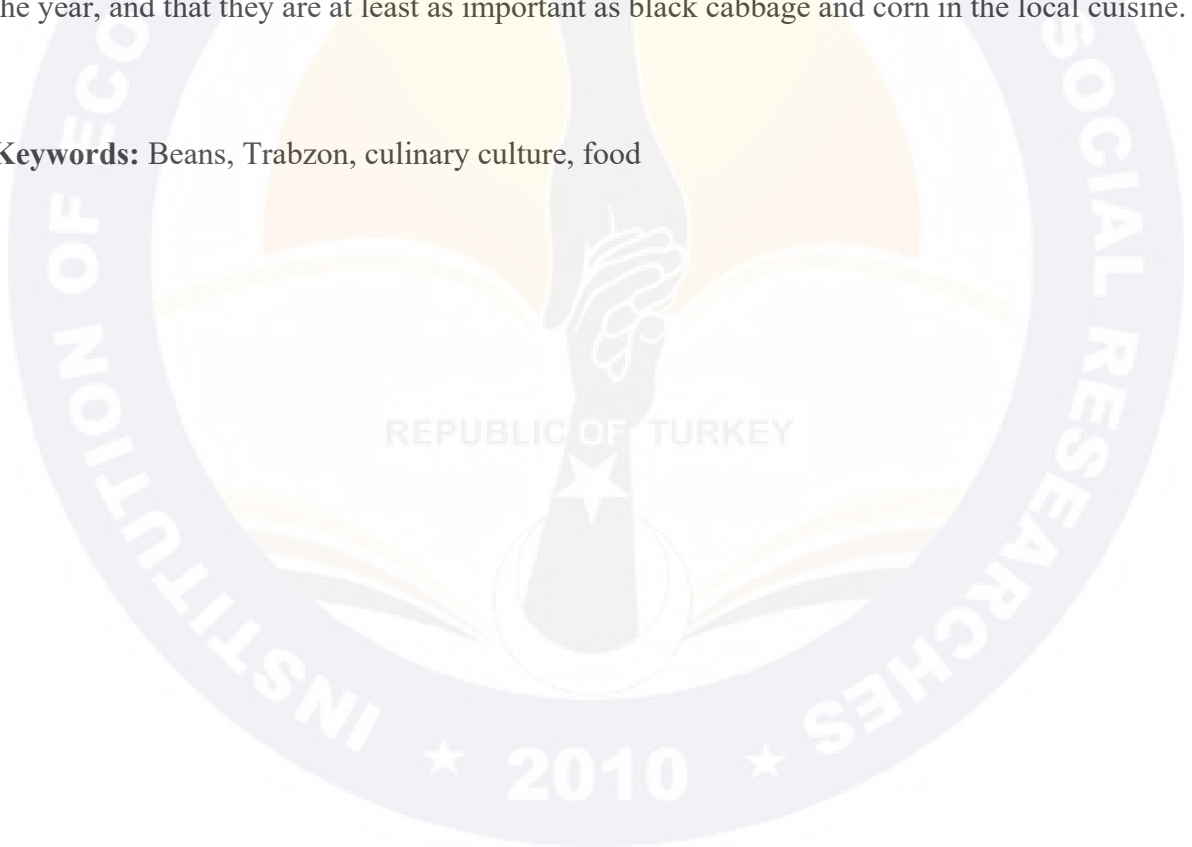
THE USE OF BEANS IN TRABZON CUISINE CULTURE**TRABZON MUTFAK KÜLTÜRÜNDE FASULYENİN KULLANIMI****Doç. Dr. Mehmet Akif ŞEN**Giresun Üniversitesi Turizm Fakültesi Gastronomi ve Mutfak Sanatları Bölümü
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Baklagiller familyasına dahil olup *Phaseolus* cinsinden olan fasulye tek yıllık, otsu bir bitkidir. Fasulye, iklim özellikleri bakımından Trabzon ilinde bolca yetiştirilmektedir. Engebeli arazi yapısı, Trabzon'da makineli tarımın yapılmasına pek fazla müsaade etmemektedir. Bu sebeple zor arazi koşullarında fasulye tarımı, yalnızca ailelerin yıllık ihtiyacını karşılayacak kadar üretilmekte fazlası üretilmemektedir. Yani Trabzon halkı için fasulye, ticari amaçlı gelir getiren bir ürün değildir. Trabzon mutfağı denildiğinde akla gelen bitkisel tarım ürünleri mısır ve karalahana'dır. Fakat Trabzon ilinde en az mısır ve karalahana kadar önemli bir ürün olan fasulyenin de bahçelere bolca ekildiği görülmektedir. Bu kadar fazla ekilen fasulyenin yörenin mutfak kültüründe ne şekilde kullanıldığını tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Bunun için Trabzon'da yöresel mutfakta halkın fasulyeyi kullanım durumu araştırılmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu amaçla Trabzon'un Tonya, Akçaabat, Sürmene, Çaykara ilçelerinde yörede yaşayan ve yöre mutfağına ait ürünleri yemeklerinde kullanan 14 kadın ile bir görüşme yapılmıştır. Nitel araştırma tekniklerinden derinlemesine mülakat tekniği ile gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada fasulyenin ekilme ve hasat dönemleri, hangi yemeklerde fasulye kullanıldığı görüşülen kadınlara sorulmuştur. 2022 yılı Temmuz ve Ağustos ayında yapılan çalışma sonucuna göre yörede fasulyenin taze olarak yemeklerde, turşuluk, dolma, kurutmalık, ekmeklere katkı maddesi, çorbalarda bileşen olarak yıl boyunca hemen her hafta kullanıldığı, yöre mutfağında en az karalahana ve mısır kadar önemli olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fasulye, Trabzon, mutfak kültürü, yemek

Bean, belonging to the legumes family and belonging to the genus *Phaseolus*, is an annual herbaceous plant. Beans are grown in abundance in Trabzon in terms of climate characteristics. The rough terrain prevents mechanized agriculture in Trabzon. For this reason, bean farming in difficult land conditions is produced only to meet the annual needs of families and no more can be produced. In other words, for the people of Trabzon, beans are not a product that generates income for commercial purposes. When Trabzon cuisine is mentioned, the herbal agricultural products that come to mind are corn and black cabbage. However, it is seen that bean, which is another product as important as corn and black cabbage, is also planted in abundance in the gardens in Trabzon. It is aimed to determine how the bean planted so much is used in the culinary culture of the region. For this reason, the use of beans in the local cuisine of Trabzon was tried to be investigated. For this purpose, an interview was held with 14 women living in the districts of Tonya, Akçaabat, Sürmene and Çaykara in Trabzon and using the products of the local cuisine in their meals. In this study, which was carried out with in-depth interview technique, one of the qualitative research techniques, the women interviewed were asked about the sowing periods of the beans, the harvest periods and in which dishes beans are used. According to the results of the study conducted in July and August 2022, it has been determined that beans are used as fresh in meals, as an additive to pickles, stuffing, drying, breads, and as an ingredient in soups almost every week throughout the year, and that they are at least as important as black cabbage and corn in the local cuisine.

Keywords: Beans, Trabzon, culinary culture, food



SODYUM DODESİL SÜLFATIN TATLI SU İSTAKOZLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE ON THE FRESHWATER CRAYFISH

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ÖZET

Sodyum dodesil sülfat (SDS) emülsifiye edici bir anyonik yüzey aktif maddesi olup kozmetik (% 0,01 ile % 50 oranında) ve genel olarak da ev temizlik (% 1 ile % 30 oranında) ürünlerinde kullanımı yaygın olan bir maddedir. Sucul ekosistemlere evsel atıklar yolu ile karışması sonucunda sucul omurgalı canlılar üzerinde akut toksik etkisinin görüldüğü ancak kronik etkisinin kimyasal veya formülasyon yapısına bağlı olarak kısa sürede degradasyona uğraması nedeniyle değişkenlik gösterdiği bilinmektedir. Bu çalışmada, sucul omurgasız bir tür olan tatlı su istakozlarında SDS'in akut toksik etkisi immünolojik (toplam hemosit sayısı) ve biyokimyasal parametreler (glutasyon ve ileri oksidasyon protein ürünleri, AOPP) ile incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Tatlı su istakozları, 1 ve 5 mg/L SDS'e 72 saat süre ile maruz bırakılmıştır. Çalışmada bir kontrol grubu kullanılmıştır. Maruziyet süresinin sonunda bireylerden hemolemf örnekleri alınarak toplam hemosit sayısı hesaplanmıştır. Ayrıca solungaç ve sindirim bezi dokuları alınarak glutasyon ve AOPP parametreleri incelenmiştir. Toplam hemosit sayısı kontrol gruplarına göre 1 mg/L SDS grubunda 3 kat ve 5 mg/L SDS grubunda 5,3 kat artmıştır ($p<0,05$). Sindirim bezi glutasyon aktiviteleri kontrol gruplarına göre 1 ve 5 mg/L SDS gruplarında sırasıyla 2,6 ve 2,9 kat yüksek elde edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). AOPP değerleri ise sadece 1 mg/L SDS grubunda kontrol grubuna göre önemli derecede yüksek elde edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Solungaç dokusu glutasyon aktivitesi ve AOPP değerlerinde ise kontrole göre doz gruplarında artma gözlenirken anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır ($p>0,05$). Bu çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlara göre SDS maddesinin sucul omurgasız bir tür üzerinde immünolojik ve biyokimyasal olarak akut toksik etkileri olduğu gözlenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: SDS, tatlı su istakozu, hemosit, AOPP, glutasyon

ABSTRACT

Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) is an emulsifying anionic surfactant and is widely used in cosmetics (0.01% to 50%) and household cleaning products (1% to 30%) in general. It is known that acute toxic effects have been shown on aquatic vertebrates as a result of mixing with domestic wastes into aquatic ecosystems, but its chronic effect varies due to degradation in a short time depending on the chemical or formulation structure. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the acute toxic effects of SDS in the freshwater crayfish, an aquatic invertebrate species, by immunological (total hemocyte count) and biochemical parameters (glutathione and advanced oxidation protein products, AOPP). Freshwater crayfish were exposed to 1 and 5 mg/L SDS for 72 hours. A control group was used in the study. At the end of the exposure period, hemolymph samples were taken from the individuals, and the total hemocyte count was calculated. In addition, gill and digestive gland tissues were taken and glutathione and AOPP parameters were examined. Total hemocyte count increased 3 times in the 1 mg/L SDS group and 5.3 times in the 5 mg/L SDS group compared to the control groups ($p < 0.05$). Compared to the control groups, the glutathione activities of the digestive gland were 2.6 and 2.9 times higher in the 1 and 5 mg/L SDS groups, respectively ($p < 0.05$). The AOPP values were found to be significantly higher only in the 1 mg/L SDS group compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). While an increase was observed in glutathione activity and AOPP values in the gill tissue of the dose groups compared to the control, no significant difference was found ($p > 0.05$). According to the results obtained in this study, it is observed that SDS has immunological and biochemical acute toxic effects on the aquatic invertebrate species.

Keywords: SDS, freshwater crayfish, hemocyte, AOPP, glutathione

INCREASING PREVALENCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ADVERSE DRUG EVENTS IMPACTING QUALITY OF LIFE

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ABSTRACT

The consumption of medications throughout the world is a growing and vital phenomenon for health improvement and aiding in increasing patients' quality of life. Access to needed therapies is crucial for the treatment of minor ailments, infections, chronic disease conditions, and invasive cancers. Preventive therapies, such as vaccines are necessary to avoid life threatening ailments and infections. One component of medication consumption and its increase is the occurrence of adverse drug reactions to therapies consumed. Estimates place the percentage of patients admitted to hospitals that experience adverse drug effects to be greater than 10%, the percentage of individuals suffering adverse effects of medications on an outpatient basis is much greater than the hospitalized patient rate. The preventative importance of vaccinations is so very important, but one negative component of vaccinations is the occurrence of adverse events. One exacerbating factor impacting the rate and severity of adverse drug reaction occurrence is the ready availability of medications through illegal and unapproved internet drug sites. This phenomenon is exacerbated by the increasing cost of any medication and the unavailability of many therapeutic agents globally. Serious and sometimes fatal drug reactions are prevalent with the dangerous use of unapproved and unlicensed medications. Another unappreciated yet significant group of medications that have had adverse drug reaction reported side effects include generic medications, and over-the-counter medications (not requiring a physician prescription). There are numerous repositories accessible via the internet for consumers, health practitioners, and manufacturers to submit adverse reaction occurrences. These will be explored in this presentation, as well as other means to assist in ameliorating the negative impact of adverse drug reactions upon quality of life indices.

Keywords: Adverse drug reactions, illegal internet access to medications, vaccinations, generic medications.

**STRUCTURAL INVESTIGATION AND LI-ION TRANSPORT PROPERTIES
OF LIYBP2O7 AS LITHIUM SOLID ELECTROLYTE****Dr. Marwa ENNEFFATI**

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ABSTRACT

Solid-state lithium-ion batteries are expected to be the next-generation batteries with high energy densities, highly stable and safe properties. Recently, the exploration of new solid electrolyte materials with high-ion conductivity has been accelerated. In this context, the present work focuses on a novel solid electrolyte LiYbP2O7 which has been prepared by the conventional high temperature solid-state method. It was characterized by X-ray powder diffraction, thermal analysis, IR, Raman, complex impedance spectroscopies. The crystalline phase of the synthesized compound was carried out by X-ray diffraction proving its crystallization in the monoclinic structure with the space group P21/c. The differential scanning calorimetry analysis discloses the existence of an endothermic peak around $T = 571 \pm 5$ K indicating the existence of a phase transition. Vibrational spectroscopies reveal all bending and stretching modes of the P2O7 group and confirm the presence of P–O–P. Ionic transport inside the LiYbP2O7 compound was investigated using impedance spectroscopy. Nyquist plots were explored with an equivalent circuit including a parallel combination of resistance and fractal capability. Dc conductivity is assured only by grains. The frequency and temperature behavior of the conductivity is explained by correlated barrier hopping and Non-overlapping small polaron Elliot models in phases I and II, respectively.

Keywords: LiYbP2O7, XRD, DC conductivity, ionic transport, CBH model, NSPT

AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF INDIAN HANDICRAFT USER INTERFACES

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ABSTRACT

The handicraft artisans of India play an important role in preserving the rich cultural heritage of the nation by passing it from generation to generation. This is one of the largest and unorganised sectors where people are employed on a large scale. However, despite having a very large production base, the market reach of domestic products at the international level is yet to be fully explored.

Concurrently, their in-person interaction with the customers/users has manifested an appreciation for the hand-crafted products, as well as the unique and highly valuable manual dexterity and artistic skill of the artisans. With the advent of digital marketing, the social interaction between the artisan, the customer/user, and the craft/art object, has been changed altogether. However, the question remains, whether the customers/users are having the same experience on the digital platforms, as they used to experience it physically. In an effort to understand the current scenario of Indian digital platforms selling/exhibiting handicrafts, and to look forward to the future of Indian handicraft presentations digitally, this research conducted a detailed ethnography study of the craft exhibition 'Adi Mahotsav' in both online and offline mode. A series of interviews and journey mapping was taken for a large number of tribal artisans. Their expectations and experience related to the web portals for the same event were recorded. Based on the analysis and insights, UI guidelines were created for cultural sensitivity in Handicraft User Interfaces, which are listed down in the article.

Keywords: : Indian Handicrafts, User Interfaces, HCI, Tribal Artisans, User-Experience, Culture

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF USING RECYCLED CONCRETE AGGREGATES AS AN ALTERNATIVE PAVEMENT MATERIAL IN THE SUB BASE

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ABSTRACT

Recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) is one of the alternatives to virgin material that has engendered interest in recent years, especially as an alternative aggregate. There are limited available studies assessing the suitability of RCA as a base or subbase material in pavements. Therefore, the present research describes different laboratory experiments to determine the possibility of using RCA as alternative subbase material for road pavement in order to conserve natural resources and reduce geo-environmental effects. Modified compaction tests, Los Angeles abrasion, Atterberg limits, specific gravity, California bearing ratio tests were carried out for that purpose. The soil samples were made and analyzed first with no recycled aggregates, then by mixing the aggregates in changing percentages by weight, for example, 0%, 30%, 50%, and 70%. This study primarily focuses to improve the bearing capacity and strength of the subgrade soil and also utilizing the RA efficiently. Maximum Dry Density (MDD), Optimum Moisture Content (OMC), and CBR values are obtained from the mixture of soil with RA for different proportions.

Keywords: Recycled concrete aggregate, CBR Value, Optimum Moisture Content (OMC), Subgrade Soil.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON BRICKS BY USING WOOD ASH AND SUGARCANE BAGASSE ASH

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ABSTRACT

Bricks are one of the widely used construction material in the industry. Generally conventional materials are used for the manufacture of bricks. In order to reduce the usage of conventional material, an attempt is made to replace sand with natural waste. The main objective of experimental work is to study the enhancement of compressive strength of brick when sand is replaced with wood ash and sugarcane bagasse ash in terms of 3%,6%,9% respectively. For the experimental work, the size of the mould used is 190*90*90mm.The parameters considered for the study are compressive strength, water absorption capacity, efflorescence, structure which determines its capacity to use as building material. It is observed that as the percentage of wood ash is increased , the compressive strength decreases which is due to moisture absorption capacity of wood ash. And also on comparing 3 days compressive strength of the wood ash and sugarcane bagasse,strength is more when sugarcane bagasse is used because of high cellulose content in it.

Keywords: Wood ash Sugarcane bagasse ash, Compressive strength, Bricks.

NATIVE WEED FLORA IN THE FIELD BUNDS: AN ATTRACTANT FOR THE RED DWARF BEE, APIS FLOREA IN MOMORDICA CHARANTIA L.

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ABSTRACT

A field study was carried out to recognize the significance of native weed flora in attracting insect pollinators in the bitter gourd (*Momordica charantia*) ecosystem in Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu, India. Data were recorded in 15 sites in three villages from February to August 2022. A maximum of 20 insect pollinators were recorded on 19 weed species. However, the study focused on the foraging behaviour of the red dwarf bee, *Apis florea* on different weeds, both during the cropping and off-season. The study showed that *A. florea* was abundant in the bitter gourd fields with weeds in the field margins compared to the fields which were free from the weeds. This clearly proved that weeds serve as an important pollen and nectar source for *A. florea*. Hence, it would be advisable to retain a minimum population of native weeds and wild plants in a cropping system to support a larger diversity of insect pollinators which will enhance the crop yield.

Key words: weed flora, pollen, vegetative, bitter gourd

**ELECTROCHEMICAL DETECTION OF HEAVY METAL IONS BY
LOW TEMPERATURE SYNTHESIZED OF NANOSTRUCTURED MgNiO₂ BASED
ELECTRODE**

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ABSTRACT

The industrial wastes from textiles and dyes factories cause the severe threat to environment. In particular, the heavy metal ions are the main source for the toxicity of aquatic ecosystem. Thus, a rapid and sensitive detection method is required for toxicological assessment, ecological protection and human health. In this work, MgNiO₂ nanostructures were synthesized by a simple and cost-effective hydrothermal method for the electrochemical sensing application for the detection of heavy metal ions. The synthesized MgNiO₂ nanostructures were thoroughly characterized in terms of morphology, crystal quality, structural and electrochemical properties by various analysis tools. The morphological analysis revealed that synthesized MgNiO₂ exhibited a rose like structure having the average size of 20~25nm. The XRD patterns of synthesized MgNiO₂ were well matched with JCPDS card 24-0712, corresponding to crystallographic planes of spinal structure. To check the sensing behavior, the synthesized MgNiO₂ nanostructures were used as electro-active electrode to fabricate the electrochemical sensor towards heavy metal ions. The reasonable and rapid sensing behavior to heavy metal ions was recorded by the fabricated electrochemical sensor based on synthesized MgNiO₂ electrode.

Keywords- MgNiO₂, Heavy metals, cyclic voltammetry, electrochemical sensor

**MEASURING THE IMPACT OF POVERTY LEVEL, DOMESTIC CAPITAL INVESTMENT,
AND EXPORT ON INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH**

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Abstract

Economic growth is one indicator commonly used to measure a country's economic development. However, predicting the determinant of economic growth is not easy since various factors affect the alteration of economic growth. Therefore, in-depth analysis to discover substantial aspects that influence economic growth is needed to give contributions for the policyholders to formulate appropriate policies or regulations to create positive trends in economic growth. This study uses the multiple linear regression method by testing classical assumptions and regression testing to test the hypothesis. The data analyzed uses time series and secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency. The variables included are poverty level, domestic capital investment and exports as the independent variables, while economic growth is the dependent variable. The results of this study indicate that the level of poverty and domestic capital investment has a positive and significant effect on economic growth.

Meanwhile, exports show no significant result in economic growth. Based on the study's results, the government should implement more efforts to reduce poverty and increase domestic capital investment to accelerate economic growth. The government also needs to develop supportive policies to increase the value of exports so that, in the future, it can contribute more to economic growth in Indonesia.

Keywords: Poverty, Domestic Direct Investment, Export, Economic Growth

**HOW RESTAURANT TAX REVENUE AND STREET LIGHTING TAX IMPACT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE 2016-2021
(CASE STUDY: SIDOARJO REGENCY, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA)**

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Abstract

Local Government Revenue is income received and collected by the regional government and based on statutory regulations. Restaurants and street lighting are sectors that can potentially increase local revenue to spur economic development in Sidoarjo Regency. This study aims to determine the partial effect of restaurant and street lighting taxes and to see the simultaneous impact of the two types of taxes on Regional Original Income in the Sidoarjo Regency in 2016-2021. The analytical method used is a descriptive analysis by analyzing tax realization data from BPKPD Sidoarjo Regency in 2016-2021 and processed using multiple linear regression analysis models. The results showed that partially restaurant tax revenue (X1) had a significant value of 0.061 or greater than 0.05, where the decision did not affect the Sidoarjo Regency's original income. On the other hand, while the street lighting tax revenue (X2) has a significant value of 0.003 or less than 0.05, it significantly affects Sidoarjo Regency's original income. Therefore, for simultaneous results, the F count value is 38.939, and the F table value is 19.0, which means there's an effect between restaurant tax and information tax on local revenue.

Keywords: Local Government Revenue, Street Lightening Taxes, Restaurant Taxes

THE EFFECT OF USING E-MONEY AND ECONOMIC LITERACY ON THE CONSUMPTIVE BEHAVIOR (CASE STUDY ON: ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT STUDENTS YEAR 2020, UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MALANG)

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Abstract

Internally and externally, some factors can influence the consumptive behaviour of the 2020 Economics Development Study Program students at Universitas Negeri Malang. This study was conducted to describe the influence of electronic money and economic literacy on the consumptive behaviour of the Development Economics Study Program students at Universitas Negeri Malang. The type of research selected is associative research. The population in this study was 149 students of the Development Economics Study Program, class of 2020, at Universitas Negeri Malang. The sample obtained was 111 students using a simple random sampling technique. Data was collected through questionnaires and analyzed using quantitative and descriptive methods. The results of this study illustrate a significant influence of electronic money's use on students' consumptive behaviour in the 2020 Economic Development Study Program, State University of Malang. Electronic money makes it easier for students to consume, so it can encourage students to act consumptively. Meanwhile, the economic literacy variable negatively influences the consumptive behaviour of the 2020 Economics Development Study Program students at Universitas Negeri Malang. Having good financial literacy allows students to control themselves and not behave consumptively.

Keywords: Electronic Money, Economic Literacy, Consumptive Behavior

**VILLAGE OWNED ENTERPRISE (BUMDES) OPTIMIZATION STRATEGY AS AN
EFFORT TO DEVELOP THE VILLAGE ECONOMY
CASE STUDY: WONOREJO, EAST JAVA INDONESIA**

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Abstract

In helping to improve the rural economy, efforts continue to develop the village's leading sector. In this matter, it is necessary to have a particular agency that handles and accommodates the development of the top industry in the town. The specific agency is the Village Owned Enterprise (BUMDes), whose establishment functions to develop village resources. Wonorejo Village-Owned Enterprises are a form of effort in handling the development of superior sectors in Wonorejo Village. However, the existence of the Wonorejo BUMDes has not been able to run optimally due to limited human resources and knowledge, so the management of BUMDes has not been able to run optimally. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the problems in BUMDes Wonorejo and prepare a strategy for developing BUMDes Wonorejo so that BUMDes Wonorejo can assist in improving the economy and competitiveness of the village through its superior sector. Here the researcher uses descriptive statistical methods, Internal Factor Evaluation, and External Factor Evaluation, which aim to provide an overview of the state of BUMDes and the Wonorejo BUMDes development strategy. From the descriptive statistical method results that refer to the cash book report, capital report, and profit and loss report for BUMDes Wonorejo, the business unit run by BUMDes has not yet given a maximum impact on revenue. Meanwhile, the IFE and EFE calculations show that the BUMDes strength comes from the agricultural sectors with 0.30189 scores. Furthermore, technology development has good opportunities possessed by Wonorejo with a score of 0.38889, namely in technology development. These results conclude that with the development of BUMDes, Wonorejo can focus on the agricultural sector by using appropriate technology.

Keywords: Village Owned Enterprises, Village Economy, Superior Sector

**HOW FAR ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE, POPULATION, NUMBER OF MSE,
AND HDI IMPACT THE OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN EAST
JAVA, INDONESIA IN 2021**

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Abstract

Unemployment is people in the labour force (aged 15-65 years) who are jobless and are trying to get a job. Generally, unemployment is caused by the limited number of jobs. At the same time, the country's population growth rate is high enough, causing the availability of job opportunities to be minimal and not proportional to the number of workers. The research aims to show the impact of economic growth rate, population, regional HDI level, and minimum wage on the open unemployment rate as the dependent variable. The research was conducted in East Java Province as the research site in 2021. Furthermore, the study used a purposive sampling method of secondary data from Statistics Indonesia. The research used multiple regression analysis methods. The result shows economic growth and population are insignificant, while the number of Regency Minimum Wage and HDI variables significantly influence the open unemployment rate

Keyword: Economic growth rate, population, regional HDI rate and minimum wage, the open unemployment rate

DEVELOPING BASIC LEVEL TRAINING APPLICATIONS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY THROUGH THE ADDIE APPROACH

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Abstract

The study aims to describe how Indonesia suffers from demographic dividend and adapts to the global situation in the era of society 5.0. However, Indonesia's resources tend to be unprepared to face this condition. Moreover, Indonesia currently focuses on dignification after the Covid-19 pandemic in various aspects, including the economy, health, and technology sectors. These problems inspire the development of Artificial Intelligence training for local workers' basic skills through software applications to solve the issues. This application aims to optimize the benefits of Indonesia's demographic bonus area and meet the demand for the labour market in domestic artificial intelligence in national and global companies. This research was analyzed using the ADDIE methods (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). The results show that the platform developed by researchers is worthy of being media for improving the basic capabilities of the digital workforce since it combines innovations from the shortcomings in the forum and previous similar research.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Labour, Economic Growth, ADDIE Approach

**TENDENCY OF YOUTH COMPULSIVE BUYING DISORDER BASED ON TREND,
FLASH SALES AND PAY LATER PHENOMENON IN MALANG CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Compulsive Buying Disorder (CBD) is an excessive buying behaviour experienced by various people, especially youth and women. The fear of missing out on the current trend causes CBD to become more vulnerable, especially when e-commerce shopping facilities proliferate and give shoppers ease. This study aimed to determine whether current trends, flash sales and credits payments or pay later affect the tendency of CBD in adolescents in Malang, East Java. This research data was conducted through questionnaires using a purposive random sampling technique. This study's results indicate that current trends and flash sales partially have a positive and significant effect on CBD tendencies.

Keywords: Compulsive Buying Disorder, e-commerce, credit payments

THE IMPACT OF PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION LEVELS, AND POVERTY RATE ON INDONESIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract

Some internal and external factors that affect economic growth should get attention as they can significantly affect the population's well-being. This research investigates the impact of productivity, education level, and poverty rate on Indonesian economic growth from 2000 to 2021 and is analysed using multiple linear regression. Data is drawn from Indonesian Statistics Office (Badan Pusat Statistik) datasets. The results of this research are, first, a positive and significant relationship exists between productivity and education levels in Indonesian economic growth. This condition might be caused by the increasing education levels that may change individuals' thinking so they can think more effectively to find more productive ways to increase their standard of living. Second, the poverty rate is negatively and not significantly influencing economic growth. The rising poverty rate is one indicator of the low economic growth that can have a kickback effect on poverty reduction.

Keywords: education, economic growth, poverty

THE EFFECT OF SHARIA STOCK, SUKUK AND SHARIA MUTUAL FUND ON INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 2016-2021

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Abstract

Economic growth is a significant indicator of successful economic development determined by the magnitude of growth changes in output in a certain period. There are various ways to increase the economic growth rate, including investment. As a country with a majority Muslim population, Indonesia has the potential for a developing sharia market. In addition, the data shows financial instruments in the Islamic capital market, such as sharia stock, Sukuk, and sharia mutual funds, continue to increase from 2016 to 2021. Therefore a study of those three variables is needed as a supporting consideration to encourage Indonesia's economic growth. This quantitative research uses a multivariate method with multiple linear regression. The research results show that, partially, the Sharia Stock has a positive but insignificant effect on Indonesia's Economic Growth in 2016-2021. On the other hand, Sukuk has a significant positive impact on Indonesia's Economic Growth in 2016-2021, and Sharia Mutual Fund has a negative but not significant effect on Indonesia's Economic Growth in 2016-2021 and simultaneously has a significant positive impact.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Sharia Stock, Sukuk or Sharia Bonds and Sharia Mutual Fund

SUPPORTING FACTORS OF INDIANS BECOMING LEADERS IN GLOBAL IT COMPANIES

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Abstract

The global software industry is worth more than \$3 trillion and will grow by nearly 25% over the next five years. Today there are about 1% Indians of the total population of the United States of America. About 6% of them currently work in the workforce in Silicon Valley, which is the centre of the world's technology companies in San Francisco. Indians like Sundar Pichai from Alphabet, Satya Nadella from Microsoft, and so on. They are proof of the success of people of Indian descent in becoming leaders of world technology companies. The literature review method of this paper seeks to identify the factors that influence the success of Indians in getting high positions in world IT companies. The study's results found that the elements were English language ability, quality of education, character, very diverse cultural backgrounds, and public awareness about the opportunities of their country..

Keywords: Indian People; Education, Cultural Background, IT Company, Multinational Company

THE EFFECT OF THE GALLERY WALK TYPE COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL ON LEARNING OUTCOMES IN ECONOMICS LESSONS

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Abstract

Cooperative learning is different from other learning. This difference is in the learning process, which emphasizes the process of working together in groups. The goal expected to achieve is not only academic ability in terms of mastery of subject matter but also the existence of an element of cooperation for mastery of the material. This collaboration is the hallmark of cooperative learning. This study aims to identify student learning outcomes in economic subjects. The sample of this research is the students of class X SMA Negeri 1 Madapangga. The instruments used in this research are tests, observation sheets, documentation and questionnaires. The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis, which aims to examine the research variables. The study results concluded that the application of the type cooperative learning model gallery walk on student learning outcomes in economics has a significant and positive effect, with the contribution of the x variable to the y variable of 61.2%.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Chronic Energy Deficiency, Low Birth Weight

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF MOBILE BANKING AMONG BANKING CUSTOMERS IN MALANG

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Abstract

Mobile banking (m-banking) is the breakthrough technology in the banking sector which has significantly improved the efficiency of banks and people's quality of life. Banks seem particularly interested in such systems that provide their customers better services. However, acceptance of and loyalty to m-banking depends on how effectively banks motivate their customers to adopt the technology and retain its continued use. The adoption rate in Malang is shallow, and quite a few studies have focused on issues related to m-banking. This study aims to examine factors that affect m banking adoption and usage intentions of public bank customers. The proposed model has extended the technology acceptance model (TAM).

Keyword: Banking Sector, Efficiency, Services, Motivation

CROSS SECTION OF SAME SEX MARRIAGE AND NATURAL LAW**Kalyani Abhyankar**

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The world's largest democracy, India, decriminalized homosexuality in 2018. It is unclear, nevertheless, if Indian law recognizes same-sex marriage. It is common to believe that following the judgement, same-sex weddings are now allowed, although this belief is unfounded. It is crucial to emphasize, however, that same-sex relationships can still engage in private sexual relations. Nonetheless, it is argued by natural law scholars that same sex marriage offends natural law theory and on the basis of moral and natural law principles, therefore state should not recognize that same sex marriage in the eyes of law. The author through this article aims to discuss the natural legal theory and further highlight the significant state and individual interests involved in marriage, further examining if the legalization of same sex marriage would benefit or lead to conflict with both state and individual interests.

Keywords- Natural Law, Same Sex Marriage, Morality, Legalization

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS GINGER, BLACK PEPPER, THYME, AND THEIR COMBINATION EFFCET WITH DIFFERENT ANTIBIOTICS AGAINST E. COLI PRODUCING EXTENEDE SPECTRUM BETA-LACTAMASES

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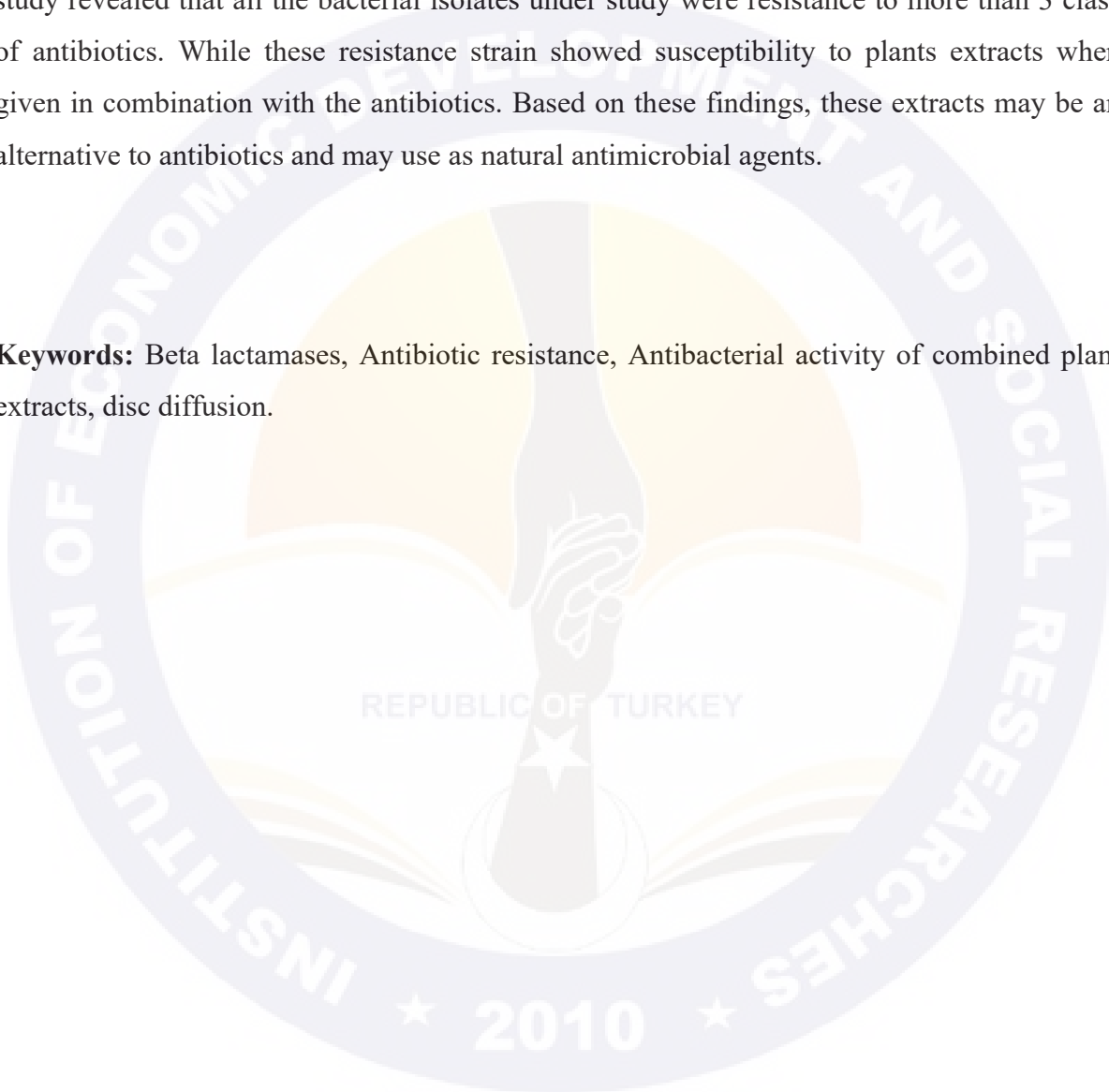
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Abstract

Extended spectrum beta- lactamases (ESBLs) are the enzymes that hydrolyzes the penicillin, cephalosporin and monobactam except carbapenem. They are produced by the bacteria mostly of Enterobacteriaceae family in response to the beta- lactamases antibiotics. Now a days the member of Enterobacteriaceae family with extended spectrum beta- lactamases spread rapidly and become a global concern. Mostly prescribed antibiotics in our clinical settings are beta- lactamases antibiotics. Previous treatment with cephalosporin is major cause for ESBLs producing microorganism. In the present study, a total six extracts of three

plants namely ginger, black pepper and thyme in two different solvents (ethanol and water) were evaluated for their antibacterial activity. The antibacterial activity was measured by Kirby- Baur disc diffusion method. All extracts showed antibacterial activity against all test bacterial isolates. In aqueous extract black pepper showed good inhibitory activity against E. coli with zone of the inhibition 20 mm and in ethanolic extract black pepper showed antibacterial activity against all bacteria with zone of inhibition 29mm. the results of present study revealed that all the bacterial isolates under study were resistance to more than 3 class of antibiotics. While these resistance strain showed susceptibility to plants extracts when given in combination with the antibiotics. Based on these findings, these extracts may be an alternative to antibiotics and may use as natural antimicrobial agents.

Keywords: Beta lactamases, Antibiotic resistance, Antibacterial activity of combined plant extracts, disc diffusion.



**CERTIFIED SEED ISSUES, PRACTICES AND ADOPTION IN PAKISTAN AND ITS
IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.****Aneela Shaheen**

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Abstract:

Seed is the crucial element in any seed industry and marketing so it should be of higher quality and vigorous ensures high agricultural production. High quality seeds with improved vigor contribute nearly 30% of the total production. Availability of good quality seed of improved varieties at affordable prices to the farmers is highly important for increasing agricultural production. Historically the seed production and distribution system in Pakistan has passed through many developmental phases. By 2015, seed legislation was improved and private sector was highly encouraged which has the capacity to employ more than 50,000 people. Unluckily, institutional capacity of public sector eroded over time and thus limited to less than 10% whereas private sector showed tremendous horizontal growth in present scenario. Certified seed is seed of a known variety produced under strict seed certification standards to maintain varietal purity. Seed lots must also meet specified standards for other crops, inert matter, weed seeds, and germination. Certified seed is also free of prohibited noxious weed seeds. All certified seed must pass field inspection, be conditioned by an approved seed conditioning plant, and then be sampled and pass laboratory testing before it can be sold as certified seed. Absence of distribution network for quality seed. Poor quality seed has a major effect. on the germination as well as the overall vigor of the plant especially in the case of wheat which is considered as the staple food in Pakistan. Provincial Seed Corporations are intended to distribute the quality seed. Due to the limited level availability of certified seed, misguidance by many local seed distributors and low quality Seed the agriculture sector is suffering from low production per unit area. Availability of poor Quality seed is one of the major problems in modern agricultural context in Pakistan.

Key words: seed, certification, development, quality, agriculture, seed sector

AZO DYE METABOLITE INTERFERE WITH DOPAMINERGIC PATHWAYS IN CNS CAUSING ADHD: A MOLECULAR STRUCTURAL INVESTIGATION

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Abstract

This study hypothesizes that ADHD effect of azo food dyes could arise from their hydroxylated amine metabolites. These metabolites are generated either by the action of body's own enzymes or by the intestinal microbiome. The blood brain barrier (BBB) penetration and competitive binding abilities of metabolites with dopamine-receptors in the brain are investigated. Geometries of metabolites were optimized using quantum chemical Austin Model 1. Lipophilicity, diffusion coefficient, topological polar surface area and hydrogen bonding atom distances were calculated for the metabolites in the optimized geometries. Based on BBB penetrability as well as competitive binding abilities of metabolites with dopamine-receptors, it is concluded that metabolites of Amaranth dye are likely to cause strongest ADHD effect followed by Ponceu 4R and Allura Red. Dyes Sunset yellow, Azorubine and Tartrazine could cause milder ADHD effects in that order. Besides relative grading of water soluble food dyes for their ADHD potential, study provides an alternative model for molecular basis of origin of ADHD and reasons for its differential manifestation in different children.

Keywords: ADHD, Attention Deficit Hyper Activity, Azo Dye, Food Color, Metabolite

**STUDY OF INITIATION, MULTIPLICATION AND CALLOGENOUS
REGENERATION STEPS OF MERISTEMATIC APICES AND STEM THIN CELL
LAYERS (STCL) ISSUED FROM FIG VITROPLANTS**

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ABSTRACT

Fig tree (*Ficus carica* L.) is successfully propagated and sanitized by in vitro tissue culture techniques. In Tunisia, a study of the regeneration potentialities of fig vitroplants derived from meristematic apices originating from old vitroplants (via organogenesis way), as well as from vitroplant stem thin cell layers (STCL) (via somatic embryogenesis way), has been established to diversify the explants sources and to produce virus-free vitroplants. Actually, the studied steps are: initiation, multiplication and callogenesis. The propagated fig varieties are: Bither Abiadh (BA), Soltani (SNI) and Zidi (ZDI).

The initiation of fig meristematic apices, taken from BA and SNI vitroplants, on M₁ establishment medium, enriched with mainly BAP, IBA and GA₃ shows that these explants are the least contaminated (39,9% for SNI) and the best developed (2.21 leaves) compared with explants issued from fig trees originating from cuttings. The establishment rates from vitroplant meristematic apices are 100% for BA and 97% for SNI. For the multiplication step, best multiplication rates are registered with fig plantlets derived from vitroplant apices.

Fig vitroplant stem thin cell layers (STCL) of varieties BA, SNI, and ZDI with 0.4 to 0.6 mm thickness were cultured on 13 basal MS callusing media with various concentration combinations of auxins (2,4-D, NAA, IBA) and cytokins (BAP, Kin, 2iP) to promote calli and somatic embryos. As results, brown compact calli were most obtained from STCL explants on all callusing media. Somatic embryos were achieved from BA calli on E₁ and E₂ media (with mainly BAP and IBA) and plant regeneration was possible only on E₂ medium.

Keywords: *Ficus carica*, vitroplants, meristems, STCL, calli, regeneration

PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS**Farouk Salami**

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Abstract

It is a fact that, we must considerably improve the recording and reporting of data to measure all forms of SALW proliferation as well as the incidence and patterns of violence committed with SALW. We owe that role to ourselves as a global community. However, we have been failing to collect and make available accurate data to develop measures that will effectively counter the dangers of proliferation of small arms and light weapons and its destructive capability on stability and peace. Our main role and responsibility for collecting accurate data and issuing reliable reports on SALWs is to help in conflict prevention, political stability, peace and well-being. We must note that its a global struggle as the menace of uncontrollable inflow of small arms and light weapons. Statistics can be flawed, due to errors in collection, recording, or conveying. The poorest countries and territories and those affected by conflict and severe state repression are generally lagging furthest behind. The proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) is a major national security challenge in Nigeria and globally. The insecurity resulting from insurgency, banditry, militancy, kidnapping, armed robbery, ethno-religious and communal conflicts have become worrisome in Nigeria, echoed by proliferation of SALWs. All this, are perpetrated with small arms and light weapons, which are easily concealed and used to unleash violence in any society. This study measures the relationship between proliferation of small arms and light weapons and violent crimes in Nigeria. There is hardly any week that passes by, without a report of one attack or the other somewhere in Nigeria. The world has become a global community that the effect of proliferation of small arms in one country can affect another country instantly. This security challenges perpetrated with SALWs have destroyed lives and properties, and displaced a lot of people many of whom are farmers thereby, threatening food security. Again, Boko-Haram insurgency has over the years increased the availability of SALWs in the state. Porosity of Nigerian borders in Adamawa state axis has equally made it much easier for criminals to smuggle in SALWs into the state from neighboring Cameroon. Social survey method of research is used for data collection. Quantitative research is employed to allow for statistical analysis. The security agencies that are saddled with the responsibility to check this are complicit, as the bad ones facilitate the smuggling or are themselves sources of SALWs. Today, there is mutual distrust and deep seated grievances among the various ethnic groups co-habiting the state due to injustice. This study strongly recommend regulations to prevent uncontrollable flow of small arms and light weapons. This study is also capable of mitigating crimes and insecurity in Nigeria. The deep seated grievances have made groups to acquire SALWs for self-help and retaliation has only further lead to insecurity and suspicion. Suspicion is commonplace and many people have lost trust and faith in the security architecture of the state government. This study has also added to existing knowledge on the relationship of proliferation of small arms and light weapons and insecurity.

TREATMENT OF MARXISM AND AMERICAN DEPRESSION IN CLIFFORD ODETS' WAITING FOR LEFTY

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Treatment of Marxism and American Depression in Clifford Odets's Waiting for Lefty

Abstract

In the world of depression, where meaning either vanishes or proliferates beyond understanding; undoubtedly, drama plays a vital role in such milieu. It is the only device, by which the characters can hope to know or control the world outside them. In 1930s, was evoking the turbulent where American Depression spread out; there was also class distinction in that time. Clifford Odets' Waiting for Lefty is probably one of the best-known plays where he neatly summarizes his belief in the sanctity of workers and their right to fair employment. He dealt with the disintegration of a middle class family caused by the depression. Odets' works are the outcome of American Depression. With its leftist philosophy and realistic conflicts, this play depicts the search by working class characters for a place in modern society. This article is an attempt to show how the view of Marxism influenced the play and how the characters were depressed by the capitalism day by day in that time. I will examine how they suffer from depression by their capitalist from Marxist point of view. I will also explain how the American Depression is reflected in the writings of Clifford Odets, replicating the experience of Americans in the time in which the playwright is living. This paper will also demonstrate that the working class of the world would feel an urge to rise up in order to fight for their better living step by step since Odets' plays speak to a deeper level of the audience's mind.

Key-Words: American Dream, Capitalism, Depression, Leftist Philosophy, Marxism

IMINE BASED TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES: SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND IN VITRO BIOLOGICAL STUDIES**Amina Mumtaz**

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Abstract

Imine based transition metal complexes were prepared by the condensation of drug and aromatic aldehyde. The protocol for synthesis was followed as reported in literature. The ligand and metal complexes were characterized by using different instruments like FT-IR, ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, Mass, Atomic absorption spectroscopy, Elemental analyzer, UV-visible Spectrophotometer, Evans balance and Conductivity meter. On nutrient plates, different Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacterial strains were assessed such as (*Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Lactococcus cremoris*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*). The results of these studies showed metal complexes were more active against bacteria as compared to their respective parent drug and free ligands.

Keywords: Schiff base, metal complex, drug, aromatic aldehyde, Biological

THE STUDY ECOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF THE PETENGORAN MANGROVE FOREST FOR ECOTOURISM IN PESAWARAN REGENCY, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Mangrove forests have the potential to be developed into ecotourism areas which have always been under-appreciated. The purpose of this study was to assess the ecological conditions and mangrove cover in Petengoran and to analyze the land suitability of the mangrove ecosystem as an ecotourism area. This research was conducted in Gebang village, Pesawaran district from July 2022 to August 2022. The method used is a survey method. Analysis of determining sustainable management is to look at the score and the weights obtained from each parameter studied are: mangrove zoning, mangrove density, mangrove land pressure, mangrove rehabilitation, coastal abrasion and environmental sanitation. Furthermore, Dimensional Scaling was analyzed with Rapfish software to determine the ordinance and stress value and carried out sensitive analysis (leverage analysis) and Monte Carlo analysis. Determination of mangrove cover using remote sensing methods using satellite imagery in assessing changes in mangrove forest cover so that it can be seen changes in the area of damaged or reduced mangrove forests and their density levels. From the observations in the field, it is known that *Rhizophora apiculata* dominates the species found in Petengoran. Based on field data analysis using Rap-Mforest (Rapid Appraisal of the status of Mangrove Forest) software. The results show that the value of the ecological sustainability index (60.40%) which describes the status is quite sustainable, and for the stress value (0.16) while the R^2 value is 0.94. The results of the leverage analysis show that the ecological dimensions that are the main levers are mangrove rehabilitation and mangrove density. By intervening in the future, it is hoped that it will improve the sustainability status.

Keywords: Ecological Dimensions, Mangrove Petengoran, Ecotourism

**ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANTINOCICEPTIVE ACTIVITIES OF
CURCUMIN-SCHIFF BASES CONTAINING SULFONAMIDES**

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Abstract

Curcumin has shown large number of pharmacological properties against different phenotypes of various disease models. Different synthetic routes have been employed to develop its various derivatives for diverse biological functions. In this study Schiff bases of benzenes sulfonamides bearing curcumin scaffold (12-compounds) were synthesized to investigate their pharmacological effects. The structures of newly synthesized compounds were described by IR, ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectral data.

The anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive activities of new compounds were evaluated with indomethacin and diclofenac sodium in experimental animal models respectively. COX-2 enzyme inhibition was evaluated with synthesized compounds through in vitro cyclooxygenase assays. Inhibition assays result revealed that compound 3a was the most potent compound, compound 3a with isoxazole moiety exhibited highest anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive activities compared to standard drugs like indomethacin and diclofenac sodium. Similarly in vitro assays showed high percentage inhibition of the compound 3a against COX-2 enzyme. Docking experiments predicted the plausible binding mode in the active site of enzyme with reasonable good interactions.

Keywords. Curcumin, Heterocyclics, Disease, Docking studies

IMPROVED WEBSITE EVALUATION MODEL FOR RATING CUSTOMER'S CLASSIFICATION USING OPINION MINING

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ABSTRACT

With the continuous rise and evolution of Internet of Things, there is a new advancement in online shopping as clients and customers can now access or use websites in any part of the world with the aid of mobile devices or computer. Opinion mining is utilized in a variety of scenarios around the world, however it is rarely employed in website evaluation, and past research using opinion mining has limitations. The existing models doesn't illustrate user's login page neither does it illustrates the rating classification whether good or bad which make the existing system results not visible enough to judge a website. This paper tends to propose an advanced website evaluation system capable of rating customer's classification which illustrate user's login and authentication page and opinion classification architecture capable of rating any website based on the opinion of the users. The website will be evaluated based on factors such as the website's authenticity, the timeliness of product delivery following an online transaction, and the website's support. In order to achieve the desired functionality, the system employs opinion mining methodology. We use a database of sentiment-based keywords, along with positivity or negativity weights, and then rank user comments based on these sentiment keywords. The user will leave a comment about the website, and the system will rate the website based on the comments. The opinion mining method used was rule-based. This is a practical approach to analyzing text without training or using machine learning models. The result of this approach is a set of rules based on which the text is labeled as positive/negative/neutral. The Rule-based approach is called Lexicon based approach. The model accurately classified the authenticity of the website. It was able to mine the opinions and classify the opinions are positive, negative and neutral. 34 reviews were negative, 103 positive and 7 were neutral. Hence, the site used as the case study was authentic, as the positive reviews far outweighed the negative reviews.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IOT), Opinion Mining, Natural Language Processing, Website development.

COMPARISON OF HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF MANUKA AND ACACIA HONEYS IN ATORVASTATIN- INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY IN ALBINO RAT MODEL

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Prolonged use of atorvastatin (ATV) First line therapy against hyperlipidemia and cardiovascular diseases, may result in hepatotoxicity mainly through oxidative stress. The study was designed to compare the efficacy of two honey type Manuka and Acacia against the hepatotoxicity induced by the high dose of the ATV in rabbits. Adult rats were given ATV (200mg /kg/day i.g) alone or in combination with Manuka (1g/kg twice in week i.v) or Acacia (1g/kg twice in week i.v) honey for a period of 28 days. Analysis of liver function parameters showed significant increase in ALP, ALT, AST along with increase in total oxidant status, malondialdehyde and decrease in the total oxidant capacity following ATV suggesting liver damage. Simultaneous administration in Manuka or Acacia honey prevented such toxic changes as evidenced by restoration of the liver function parameters. Manuka honey showed relatively better through non-significant results than the those observed with Acacia honey. Rabbits given Manuka and Acacia honey alone did not show significant changes are compared to control group. Hepatotoxic effects of atorvastatin were further confirmed by histopathological examination. In serum, results showed that Acacia honey and Manuka might be used for the prevention of the oxidative stress related to the side effects of the ATV. However, further studies were required on a larger scale to validate hepatoprotective efficacy of honey in other animal's model using different drugs and to elucidate the underlying mechanism.

Keywords: atorvastatin, Manuka, Acacia, hepatotoxic, hepatoprotective

OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CALCIUM DOPED -TiO₂

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ABSTRACT

This article includes the optoelectronic behaviour by studying the optical properties of the TiO₂ doped by calcium (x = 0.00, 0.125, 0.25 and 0.5). The compounds were elaborated by solid-state reaction method. Structural studies by X-ray diffraction measurements reveal that pure and doped samples exhibited anatase TiO₂ phase with space group I41/amd. With regard to the optical properties of our compounds, the band gap of TiO₂ has shifted from 3.1 to 2.8 eV with dopant concentration. Using spectrophotometric data results, the absorbance, transmittance, the reflectance, the refractive index, the extinction coefficient, real and imaginary electrical conductivity, real and imaginary dielectric constant were obtained and associated to the variation of the Ca content.

Keywords: UV-visible spectroscopy, Optoelectronic, Titanium dioxide, Band gap.

EVALUATION OF PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF OCIMUM SANCTUM (TULSI) LEAVES AGAINST ATORVASTATIN INDUCED RHABDOMYOLYSIS AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN ALBINO RABBITS

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ABSTRACT

Dyslipidemia is the imbalance of blood lipids levels and is the one of the major causes of Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs). Atorvastatin is competitive inhibitor of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase and is commonly prescribed drug for Dyslipidemia. Rhabdomyolysis due oxidative stress is the adverse effect seen if Atorvastatin is used for prolonged time. *Ocimum sanctum* (Tulsi) leaves aqueous extract possesses anti-oxidant properties. This study was designed to assess the potential anti-oxidant and myoprotective effects of aqueous extract of *Ocimum sanctum* as a therapy for Rhabdomyolysis due to Atorvastatin. Forty-two adult rabbits were divided into seven groups with six animals in each group. Followings treatments were given through intragastric route daily. Group 1: Control group with routine diet. Group 2: Untreated Control I on atorvastatin (200mg/kg body weight); Group 3: Untreated control III *Ocimum sanctum* leaves aqueous extract (300mg/kg body weight); Group 4: Treated group I on atorvastatin (20mg/kg body weight) plus *Ocimum sanctum* leaves extract (150mg/kg body weight); Group 5: Control treated group on atorvastatin (20mg/kg body weight) plus Silymarin (standard anti-oxidant) (200mg/kg body weight); Group 6: Group 1 treated on atorvastatin (20mg/kg plus *Ocimum sanctum* leaves aqueous extract (150mg/kg body weight); Group 7: Group II treated atorvastatin (20mg/kg body weight) plus *Ocimum sanctum* leaves aqueous extract (300mg/kg body weight). For biochemical analysis, blood sampling was done at day 0, 14 and 28. Histopathology of rabbits skeletal muscles was done and studied. Marked elevation of blood Creatine kinase, Potassium, Phosphate, Uric acid and decrease in serum Calcium levels were evidenced in in Atorvastatin induced Rhabdomyolysis. *Ocimum sanctum* leaves aqueous extract showed anti-oxidative properties and alleviated the Atorvastatin induced hematological as well as skeletal muscle changes. Histopathological studies of skeletal muscle samples confirmed the Myoprotective potential of *Ocimum sanctum* aqueous leaves extract. Animals treated with high doses of *Ocimum sanctum* aqueous extract demonstrated less toxicity as compared to animals treated with low doses of Atorvastatin treated animals.

Keywords: Dyslipidemia, Atorvastatin, *Ocimum sanctum* leaves aqueous extract, Myoprotective potential, hematology,

FOOD EXPENDITURE PATTERN AND FARMING HOUSEHOLDS FOOD INSECURITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FROM NIGERIA**Omotoso, A.B.****Alabi****L.A.****Soares****F.O.****Yusuff****A.M.****Fatunbi****F.M.****Ilori****G.K.**

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ABSTRACT

The study accessed the determinant of food expenditure pattern among rural households in Nigeria during COVID_19 pandemics. The specific objectives are to estimate the amount spent weekly on food and determine the factors affecting amount spent of food in the household. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 480 rural households across three (3) state of southwest geopolitical zones in Nigeria. A well-structured questionnaire was used to collect information on age, marital status, amount spent on foods among the farming households in the study area. Descriptive statistic was used to estimate the mean age of the respondents and estimate the amount spent on food while Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression was used to determine the factors affecting the amount spent on food in the household of the respondents in the study area. The result of descriptive statistics revealed that 62.0 percent of the respondents are married, 72.0 percent were educated with mean age, household size and monthly income estimated at 47 years, 7 persons and less than \$200 respectively. Majority (66.67 percent) of the respondents spent less than \$100.00 on food with mean amount spent on food at home and away from home estimated at \$75.60 and \$76.55 respectively. OLS regression revealed that household income ($p < 0.01$), age of the household head ($p < 0.1$), household size ($p < 0.01$) and occupation ($p < 0.05$) have positively significantly influence on food expenditure of the households. This research concluded that household income, household size and age of household head had a significant effect on food expenditure. The study recommended that policy attention should be focused on the price control system on food to be more affordable to rural dwellers

Keywords: Data, Expenditure, Ordinary Least Square, Regression

**BOZADAN İZOLE EDİLEN *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* BG24 SUŞUNUN
PROBİYOTİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ VE OPTİMUM ÜREME
KOŞULLARININ BELİRLENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE PROBIOTIC PROPERTIES AND DETERMINATION
OF THE OPTIMUM GROWTH CONDITIONS OF *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum*
BG24 STRAIN ISOLATED FROM BOZA**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada bozadan izole edilen *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* BG24 suşunun probiyotik özellikleri ve optimum üreme koşulları incelenmiştir. *L. plantarum* BG24 suşunun probiyotik özelliklerini belirlemek için öncelikle farklı pH değerlerinde ve safra tuzu konsantrasyonlarında canlılıkları incelenmiş, ardından farklı sıcaklıklarda ve NaCl konsantrasyonlarında gelişebilme, laktoz kullanımı, Gr(+) ve Gr(-) patojenlere (*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC6538P, *Listeria monocytogenes* Scott A, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 ATCC35150, *Salmonella Typhimurium* NRRL-B4420) karşı antibakteriyel aktivite, Caco-2 hücrelerine tutunma, antibiyotik direnç ve enzimatik aktivite profilleri incelenmiştir. *L. plantarum* BG24 suşunun optimum üreme koşullarının belirlenmesi amacıyla aşı oranları, ortam pH değeri, çalkalama hızı, glikoz ve maya ekstraktı ilavesi gibi parametrelerin mikrobiyal gelişim üzerine etkileri incelenmiş, optik yoğunluk ve biyokütle arasında korelasyon denkliği oluşturulmuştur. *L. plantarum* BG24 suşunun düşük pH ve yüksek safra tuzu konsantrasyonlarında (pH 2,0 ve %2,0 safra tuzu) canlılığını koruyarak probiyotik olarak yüksek bir potansiyele sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada uygulanan farklı sıcaklık ve NaCl konsantrasyonlarında gelişme gösteren *L. plantarum* BG24 suşunun laktozu da metabolize edebilmesi, laktoz intoleransı olan hassas tüketiciler için pek çok gıdada probiyotik olarak kullanılabilme potansiyelini ortaya koymaktadır. *L. plantarum* BG24 suşunun antibakteriyel aktivitesinin *L. monocytogenes*'e karşı (inhibisyon zonu: 9 mm) en

yüksek olduğu ve insan bağırsak epiteli hücre kültürü olan Caco-2 hücrelerine tutunma oranlarının %36,28 olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Probiyotik *L. plantarum* BG24 suşunun antibiyotik direnci disk difüzyon yöntemi kullanılarak 19 farklı antibiyotiğe karşı incelenmiş, 8 tanesine karşı dirençli olduğu tespit edilmiştir. API ZYM test kiti kullanılarak enzim profili incelenen *L. plantarum* BG24 suşunun Leucine arylamidase, β -glucosidase, Valine arylamidase, β -galactosidase ve N-acetyl- β -glucosaminidase aktivitelerinin yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. *L. plantarum* BG24 suşunun fakultatif anaerob özelliğinden dolayı statik koşullarda daha yüksek mikrobiyal gelişme gösterdiği, farklı aşı oranları ve glikoz ilavesinin ise biyokütle oluşumu üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark yaratmadığı ($p>0,05$) tespit edilmiştir. *L. plantarum* BG24 suşunun orijinal MRS broth (pH 5,7) ortamındaki spesifik üreme hızı $0,416 \text{ sa}^{-1}$, ikilenme süresi 1,67 sa ve biyokütle verimlilik değeri $0,14 \text{ gL}^{-1}\text{sa}^{-1}$ iken, optimum üreme ortamı olarak belirlenen 5 g/L maya ekstraktı ile zenginleştirilmiş MRS broth (pH 6,5) ortamında bu değerlerin sırasıyla $0,483 \text{ sa}^{-1}$, 1,43 sa ve $0,17 \text{ gL}^{-1}\text{sa}^{-1}$ olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Boza, Probiyotik, *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum*, Biyokütle Üretimi

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma Ege Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü ve Aegene Biyoteknoloji Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. tarafından FBG-2019-21412 kodlu proje kapsamında desteklenmiştir.

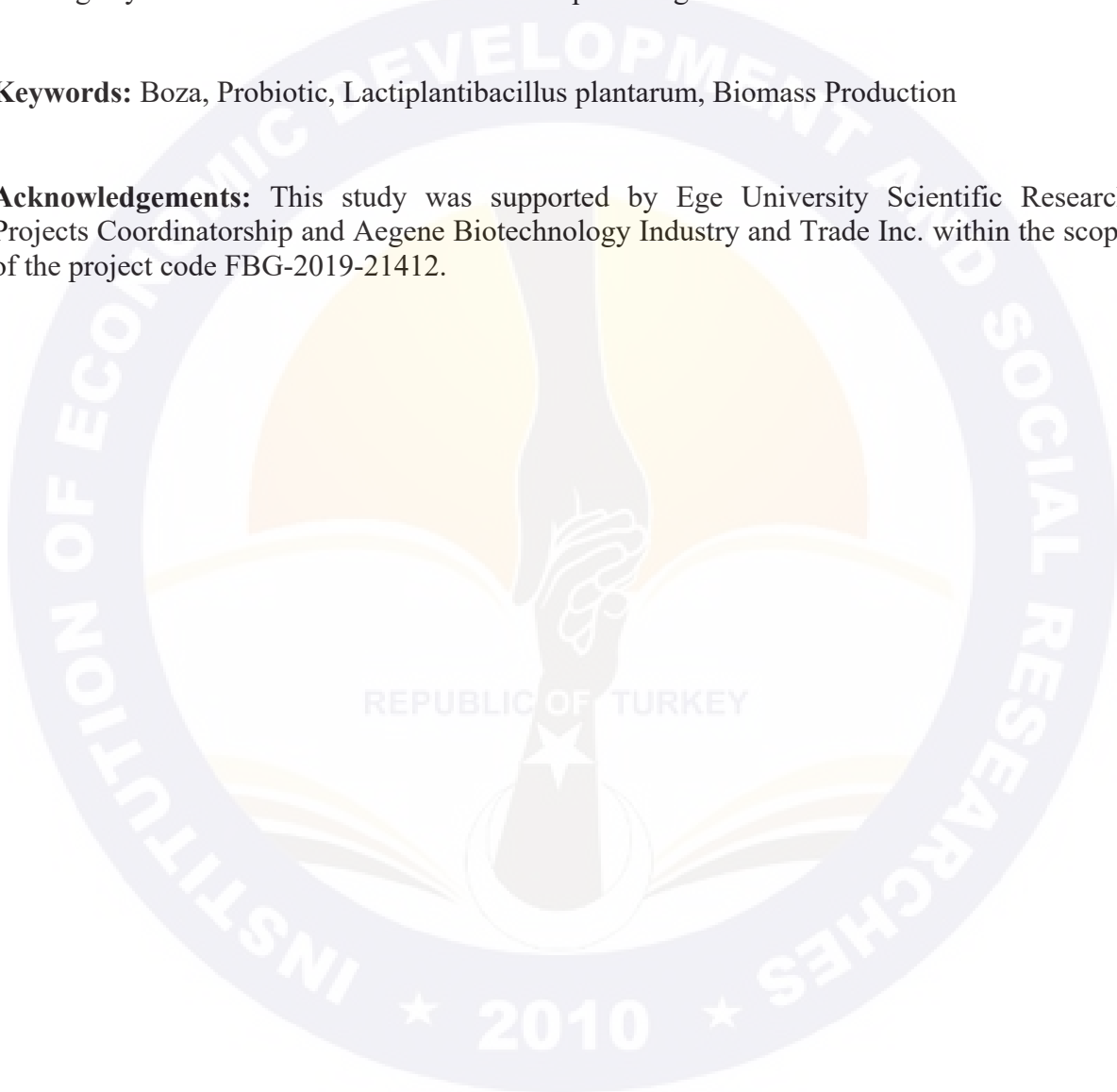
ABSTRACT

In this study, the probiotic properties and optimum growth conditions of *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* BG24 strain isolated from boza were investigated. In order to determine the probiotic properties of *L. plantarum* BG24 strain, the viability was investigated at different pH values and bile salt concentrations. Next, microbial growth at different temperatures and NaCl concentrations, use of lactose, antibacterial activity against Gr(+) and Gr(-) pathogens (*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC6538P, *Listeria monocytogenes* Scott A, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 ATCC35150, *Salmonella Typhimurium* NRRL-B4420), adhesion to Caco-2 cells, antibiotic resistance and enzymatic activity profiles of *L. plantarum* BG24 were investigated. To determine the optimum growth conditions of *L. plantarum* BG24, the effects of parameters such as inoculum ratios, pH values of medium, agitation rates, addition of glucose and yeast extract on microbial growth were investigated, and a correlation equivalence between optical density and biomass was established. It was determined that *L. plantarum* BG24 strain had a high probiotic potential by maintaining its viability at low pH and high bile salt concentrations (pH 2.0 and 2.0% bile salt). *L. plantarum* BG24 has a big potential to be used as a probiotic in many foods for sensitive consumers with lactose intolerance owing to both the ability of growth at different parameters (temperatures and NaCl concentrations) and metabolize the lactose. The highest antibacterial activity of *L. plantarum* BG24 was determined against *L. monocytogenes* (zone of inhibition: 9 mm) and the adhesion rate to Caco-2 cells, which is a human intestinal epithelial cell culture, was 36.28%. Antibiotic resistance of the probiotic *L. plantarum* BG24 was investigated against 19 different antibiotics using the disc diffusion method, and it was found to be resistant to 8 of them. The enzyme

profile of *L. plantarum* BG24 was investigated using API ZYM test kit, and Leucine arylamidase, β -glucosidase, Valine arylamidase, β -galactosidase and N-acetyl- β -glucosaminidase activities were determined to be high. It was determined that *L. plantarum* BG24 strain showed higher microbial growth under static conditions due to its facultative anaerobic characteristic, but different inoculation rates and glucose addition did not make a statistically significant difference ($p>0.05$) on biomass formation. The specific growth rate of *L. plantarum* BG24 was 0.416 h^{-1} , the doubling time was 1.67 h, and the biomass productivity value was $0.14 \text{ gL}^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$ in the original MRS broth (pH 5.7) while these values were determined as 0.483 h^{-1} , 1.43 h and $0.17 \text{ gL}^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$, respectively, in MRS broth (pH 6.5) medium enriched with 5 g/L yeast extract that determined as the optimum growth medium.

Keywords: Boza, Probiotic, *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum*, Biomass Production

Acknowledgements: This study was supported by Ege University Scientific Research Projects Coordinatorship and Aegene Biotechnology Industry and Trade Inc. within the scope of the project code FBG-2019-21412.



INTELLIGENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE: EXPLORING THE USE OF AI IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Maryam Qasim

Saif Ullah Muhib

Abstract

The use of cutting-edge technology in law enforcement and criminal justice. The criminal justice system is evolving in the digital era to become a new paradigm. Artificial Intelligence (AI) claims to be able to forecast criminal behavior, spot potentially hazardous people, and aid in the investigation of crimes. In this setting, AI algorithm-based applications are often used, creating the foundation for intelligent criminal justice. In this research study we investigate the factors that led to the establishment of such a sophisticated intelligent criminal justice system, its current state, and the advantages users see. We discuss how AI algorithms can be used in the criminal justice, including their dissemination, applications, technical foundations, institutional implementation, and psychological elements. This study also emphasizes the need for critical assessment and research-based optimization of the use of modern technologies, the societal effects and legal underpinnings of the employment of algorithms are often not given enough consideration. This work lays down the groundwork for future research and discussion on how to ensure that intelligent criminal justice is truly carried out wisely by outlining the key difficulties and problems with algorithm usage in this sector. We believe that this use of intelligent technology to improve law enforcement, criminal justice and police work eventually contribute to the establishment of smart criminal justice.

Keywords: Criminal Justice, Artificial Intelligence, Intelligent Criminal Justice

KAYNAK İŞLEMLERİNDE KULLANILAN DUMAN FİLTRELEME SİSTEMİNİN TASARIMI VE OPTİMUM KANAT YAPISININ BELİRLENMESİ

DESIGN OF THE SMOKE FILTERING SYSTEM USED IN WELDING PROCESSES AND DETERMINATION OF THE OPTIMUM WING STRUCTURE

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ÖZET

Günümüz teknolojisinde hızla artan çeşitliliği sayesinde pek çok sektörde (Makine endüstrisi, inşaat, otomotiv, ulaştırma, enerji vb.) uygulama alanı bulan kaynaklı imalat yönteminin avantajlarının yanında insan sağlığını tehdit edebilen birçok zararlı etkileri bulunmaktadır.

Kaynaklı imalat işlemlerinde meydana çıkan zararlı gazların kaynak yapan kişide çeşitli meslek hastalıklarına yol açtığını bilinen bir gerçektir. Bunu önlemede kullanılan en etkili yol kaynak esnasında ortaya çıkan ve dağılan zararlı gazların lokal olarak emişi sağlanarak kaynak bölgesinden uzaklaştırılmasıdır. Bu çalışmada kaynak bölgesinde oluşan gazları lokal bir şekilde emiş sağlayan duman filtreleme sistemi tasarımı SOLIDWORKS (CAD) programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Sistem içinde kullanılan ana bileşenlerle de (karbon filtre, ana filtre, alev tutucu filtre ve elyaf filtre) ortaya çıkan zehirli gazlar filtrelenerek kaynak yapan kişiye sağlıklı bir çalışma ortamı sağlanması amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca çalışmada tasarımı yapılan duman filtreleme sistemi ile kaynaklı imalat yapan sektörler içerisinde iş sağlığı ve güvenliği kültürünün artırılması da hedeflenmiştir.

Duman filtreleme sisteminde fanı en verimli kullanabilmek için optimum kanat yapısı çalışmada belirlenmiştir. Fan tasarımında pervane kanat sayısı 5 ve 8 adet, kanat açıları ise 40, 50 ve 60° olarak 6 farklı tasarım ANSYS Fluent programı kullanılarak 2 boyutlu olarak modellenmiştir. Ayrıca 2 farklı motor devri kullanarak numerik analizler tamamlanmıştır (1500, 3000 rpm). Tüm analiz sonuçları değerlendirilip karşılaştırıldığında 5 kanatlı ve 40°'lik kanata sahip fan en verimli olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duman Filtreleme Sistemleri, İSG, Fan, Kanat, Kaynak Dumanı

ABSTRACT

In addition to the advantages of the welded manufacturing method, which finds application in many sectors (machinery industry, construction, automotive, transportation, energy, etc.) thanks to its rapidly increasing diversity in today's technology, there are many harmful effects that can threaten human health.

It is a known fact that harmful gases that occur in welded manufacturing processes cause various occupational diseases in the welder. The most effective way to prevent this is to remove the harmful gases that emerge and disperse during welding from the welding area by providing local suction. In this study, the smoke filtering system design, which provides local suction of the gases formed in the weld area was made using the SOLIDWORKS (CAD) program. It is aimed to provide a healthy working environment to the welder by filtering the toxic gases produced by the main components (carbon filter, main filter, flame arrester filter and fiber filter) used in the system. In addition, with the smoke filtering system designed in the study, it was aimed to increase the occupational health and safety culture among the welded manufacturing sectors.

In order to use the fan most efficiently in the smoke filtering system, the optimum blade structure was determined in the study. In the fan design, 6 different designs were modeled in 2 dimensions using the ANSYS Fluent program with 5 and 8 blades and 40, 50 and 60° blade angles. In addition, numerical analyzes were completed using 2 different engine speeds (1500, 3000 rpm). When all the analysis results were evaluated and compared, the fan with 5 blades and 40° blades was determined as the most efficient.

Keywords: Smoke Filtration Systems, OHS, Fan, Blade, Welding Fume

CRITICAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT HEATING SYSTEMS OF BUILDINGS IN ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT

In the paper the authors present the results of analyzes regarding the main heating systems applied in Romania for industrial, residential and public buildings. The researched heating systems are mainly of the centralized type. However, comparisons are also made between centralized and individual systems. The analysis criteria are reliability, continuity of operation, energy efficiency, operating costs and prices of thermal energy obtained for final consumption.

Considered one of the most efficient, the centralized system used as the main benchmark in the analysis is the one from the City of Oradea. This system is compared with the systems of other large locations in Romania and which is considered to work the most technically efficient and economically profitable. At the level of the cities studied, centralized heating is done with cogeneration thermoelectric plants using primary fuels such as oil and natural gas. There are also heating systems that are supplemented with heat pumps or, as in the case of the City of Beiuș from Bihor county, with heating based on geothermal water. Where in Romania there are geothermal deposits and boreholes for the extraction of warm underground water, the heating systems prove to be the most efficient, the price of obtaining thermal energy for powering buildings being the lowest in the country.

Few situations are also identified where centralized heating is not cost-effective and very often consumers, even if they receive subsidies from the state, have decided to disconnect and install individual low-power plants that are powered by methane gas or electricity. It is partially used for heating buildings and thermal solar panels. For these individual sources, the authors performed investment amortization calculations as well as statistical comparisons of the operating structures. There are financing programs that help consumers who use renewable energy sources in their building energy systems.

KEYWORDS: heating systems, reliability, energy efficiency

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE CONTRIBUTION OF SMART CONTROL IN INCREASING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents several ways in which the intelligent control of buildings can contribute to their energy efficiency. The authors' analyzes are focused on the stories of some existing buildings but also on new proposed solutions that, by introducing them into the automation of energy processes in buildings, will lead to increased efficiency. Components of the building's energy system are tracked such as: water supply installations, heating installations, electrical and air conditioning installations.

At the beginning of the paper, are presented the principles of application, functions and components of intelligent systems for controlling processes in buildings. Some own schemes for the location of the sensors and execution elements are given with the indication of the mounting place into the building. The authors also present several ways of remote control of energy components in buildings and present a proprietary software application that can be installed on any smart digital, fixed or mobile device. The application allows a self-coordination of building components that act only according to certain external parameters such as climatic conditions or the presence of people in the building.

The second part of the paper is dedicated to cost analyzes that include both the component parts and the installation of the intelligent control system and the contribution to financial savings due to the increased efficiency of the controlled installations and the reduction of energy losses or energy carriers from the internal subsystems of the buildings.

The end of the paper includes observations on the intelligent buildings analyzed and the authors' conclusions regarding the need for intelligent control and its contribution to increasing the energy performance of buildings. In the future, the part of intelligent control must be combined more and more with the green building concept, which involves the introduction of renewable energies and some ecological construction materials along with the optimal use of the natural environment.

KEYWORDS: Smart control, buildings efficiency, remote, sensors.

SURVIVAL STRATEGIES FOR NIGERIAN YOUTHS

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Abstract

Nigeria is blessed with abundant natural, human and material resources yet her citizens are suffering tremendously especially the youths. This is caused by bad leadership cum lackadaisical attitudes orchestrated by disgruntled politicians. The conspicuous immediate effect is that the poor are getting poorer while the rich are getting richer on daily basis. It is also obvious that there are problems already on ground in the country ranging from social problems (poverty, unemployment, unequal opportunity, racism, crime, cultism, terrorism, human trafficking, employment discrimination and malnutrition), religious bigotry, economic quagmire, political to environmental problems. These existing problems have done more harm than good especially on the parts of our youths at present. Our youths have resorted to banditry, kidnapping, ritual killings, prostitution, terrorism, child trafficking, yahoo yahoo plus and other innumerable nefarious acts as a result of unemployment. This paper unequivocally x-rays the survival strategies for Nigerian youths amidst obstacles in Nigeria. Also, it exposes some of the barriers that could militate against survival strategies. This paper is purely conceptual in nature. The survival strategies include POS Business, Graphic Designs, Food Community Business, Home Lessons, Writing and Selling of E-Books, Home Cleaning Services, Affiliate Marketing e.t.c. while the barriers include Negative Mindset, Pride(the killer of destiny),paucity of vision and faith, religious fraud. We concluded that Nigerian Youths need to desist from seeking white collar jobs to creating viable jobs for themselves and others via the entrepreneurial activities deliberated on so far. We, therefore, recommend and encourage youths to just do what they can with all they have, wherever they are and the sky will be their stepping stones.

Key Words: Survival, Strategies, Youths, Nigeria

THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF TEACHERS IN PROMOTING WRITING SKILLS: INTUITIVE AND EFFECTIVE WRITING FOR STUDENTS WITH WRITING DISABILITIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

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Abstract

The contemporary study discusses the significant role of teachers in promoting writing skills and ensuring intuitive and effective writing for students with writing disabilities in 21st-century educational systems. As an integral part of the educational process, writing can profoundly affect a WD student's performance in school, even when the challenges are quite minor. Students with WD who are serious about succeeding in school must show that they have mastered the writing process. This research aimed to compare teachers' reported practices and their actual practices when training students with WD in writing. It is well recognized that children with WD have real challenges with writing. Understanding how to put one's thoughts down in writing is often regarded as one of the most important writing skills a person can have. The relevance of this language is growing as it has become the major mode of global communication and the most trusted source of information. Writing is the foundation of the worldwide information network; therefore, this has far-reaching implications for the educational system. The teachers had a conversation at a writing and understanding level suitable for a child of ordinary intelligence to gain a more nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by children with WD. Since writing is so essential to the advancement of a language, it deserves a lot of attention from teachers, students, and academics. This study demonstrates the importance of teaching and evaluating students' writing skills for those with WD. One of the most important skills teachers can teach students with WD is the capacity to put their ideas into writing. Writing competence is essential for students with WD to show success in school. As an outcome of their students' frequent writing problems, teachers of students with WD encounter unique challenges, which this study explored using a creative solution. The effects of writing competency exams are evaluated, and so is the quality of writing that is anticipated of WDs. Finally, an attempt is being made to highlight the importance of these new genetic writing skills in language learning. The capability of students to express themselves in writing is significant since it may be used to measure their understanding of various fields. Students with WD often have their teachers use writing as a compensatory technique. Students with WD often suffer with writing and submit poor-quality work. Teachers must face many challenges to help their students with WD develop their writing skills. Equally as important are teachers' efforts to foster their students' progress in writing in the 21st-century educational systems.

Keywords: Significant, Role, Teachers, Writing Skills, Intuitive, Effective, SwWD, 21st Century, and Educational Systems

TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING APPROACH HELPS TO DEVELOP SPEAKING SKILLS OF

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Abstract

English is currently a world language. For all tertiary level students in Bangladesh, understanding English is essential for both their academic and professional success. The TBLT method aids pupils in improving their English language speaking proficiency or speaking abilities. As one of the more useful abilities, speaking requires reading and writing as input. The cognitive skills of reading and writing are the prerequisites for learning any language. At the tertiary level, it is evident that a large number of students struggle with their speaking, reading, and writing abilities. Students are struggling with their writing since they cannot clearly understand the meaning of the text. In the end, it affects how they speak. Furthermore, when speaking in class, pupils experience shyness. In that situation, the TBLT approach compels students to use English in a variety of tasks.

Due to the diversity of the students' backgrounds, the instructor or English teacher also encounters certain difficulties adopting the TBLT technique in the classroom. The researcher will therefore attempt to ascertain whether students believe the TBLT approach aids them in improving their speaking abilities and what kinds of issues teachers encounter while using the TBLT technique in the classroom. Despite the fact that the TBLT approach excludes linguistic competence (grammar and vocabulary), is it beneficial to include vocabulary and grammar rules in the TBLT task? Does it help the students understand the reading and writing they are doing more thoroughly? Data collection will use quantitative techniques. A survey will be used to gather data on the students, and the research article will also offer some tips for accelerating students' speaking. The new ESL teachers will benefit from the research.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Speaking skills, University, TBLT

IMPACT OF WOMEN POLICE STATIONS ON GENDER CRIME, COMPLAINTS, AND PUNISHMENTS IN TWO TELUGU STATES

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Introduction

In developing nations, notably in India, acts of violence against women, such as domestic abuse, sexual harassment, child marriages, and wife-beating, are not always recognized as acts of violence at all, because the women who are the victims are not aware that these actions are crimes and are punishable.

Crime against women, and notably rape, can be significantly reduced with the help of law enforcement, the police, and the judiciary. Law enforcement is an ongoing procedure from reporting a crime until the offender is found guilty and sentenced. The investigation, prosecution, trial, and judicial decision are a few different stages in this drawn-out procedure.

Status of Women Police Stations in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

Telangana ranks fourth in the South, behind Tamil Nadu (202), Karnataka (36), and Andhra Pradesh (18), but ahead of Kerala (14). Tamil Nadu has the most women stations in the country, with 202. Delhi does not have a single women pol (The New Indian Express, 2022), :

In Andhra Pradesh, the Government launched 18 Disha Women's Police Stations. The Disha Women's Police Stations upgraded versions of existing women's police stations. While the present staff will continue their functions, the additional staff, headed by a DSP, will deal with crimes covered under the Disha bill, including IPC section 376 (rape and gang rape), 354 (assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty), 509 (word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman) and the POCSO Act.

Objectives of the study:

- 1. To survey the status, functions, and role of women police stations in two Telugu states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.**
- 2. To find out are women victims complaining in large numbers in women police stations in these states.**
- 3. To find out how many rural and urban women victims are coming to the women's police stations to complain**
- 4. To find out how many men (Father/Brother/or any men relatives) are supporting the victims to go to the women's police stations.**
- 5. To find out how many college-going girl students are aware of the women police stations in their areas.**
- 6. To find out what type of cases are more filed in women's police stations in rural areas**
- 7. To find out what type of cases are more filed in women's police stations in urban areas**
- 8. To find out how the women police staff counsel or encourage or support the women victims**
- 9. To find out what type of programs are organized by the women police stations to create awareness among rural women.**
- 10. To find out the effect of women police stations on the gender crime rate**

Methodology :

Sample: In the research study, we surveyed 500 women victims from the state of Andhra Pradesh and 500 women victims from the state of Telangana and FGDs and interview Women Police Staff in these states and 100 case studies of the effectively solved cases of women victims.

THE EFFICACY OF CYBER SECURITY AND THE IMPLICIT EFFECT ON EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Without doubts, the impacts of the increasing usage of modern technologies in everyday endeavors cannot be under estimated. In recent years, this experience has unmask the problem of malicious activities in educational institutions acute to the huge amount of smart equipment connected to data networks. Consequently, the problem is influenced by the nature of activities in the various aspects of administrative and academic works as well as complex computing systems in the fields of education hence the need to ensure cyber security is calling for attention. Cyber security aims at protecting users from the risks involved with the use of modern communication technologies. This paper is a context survey of cyber security as related to educational institution. The paper discussed the major threats and the measures on how to prevent these attacks. In order to collect relevant information used in the paper work, online Google form questionnaires instrument were drafted and given to respondents. The responses were collated and subjected to reliability analysis by experts. Finally, the paper inferred that the research result will serve as a contribution to the development of cyber security model in educational management. In conclusion, recommendations were made.

PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE WITH SAW DUST IN CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

Now a days as per the construction part required materials are not Available more. So we Have to Find the another Way by use of the various material instead of coarse Aggregate, fine aggregate, cement in the concrete. In future Saw Dust is Useful for the concrete mixing Replacement of fine Aggregate. Concrete plays an important role in the development of infrastructure globally and its applications are very significant in this advanced World. Traditionally the basic ingredients of concrete include cement, fine aggregate and coarse aggregate. In general, Ordinary Portland cement is used in the construction of Civil Structures. The important ingredient of Concrete is Fine Aggregate i.e. River sand is high scare resource. To Growing the cost of River sand, I have to choose a replacement of saw Dust With fine aggregate. To reduce the environmental wastage and reduce the overall cost of structure. This project deals with the Experimental Study on partial replacement of fine aggregate with Saw Dust. Saw dust is Composed of fine particles of wood. It is a by-product cutting lumber with a saw, and it is available for all over he regions. Present investigation has been under taken to study the strength parameters of saw dust by adding 10%, 15%, 20%, with replacement of Fine Aggregate.

Keywords: Cement, Saw dust, Fine aggregate, Compressive Strength.

ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERISTICS OF SEWAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

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ABSTRACT

The basic needs of human survival, i.e. water, food shelter are no more easily accessed resources. The ever-increasing demand of human being cannot be meet successfully through present conventional resources. The indiscriminate population explosion raises the demand of food and water for continue life on earth. Due to domestic waste, sewage and industrialization, our environment (rivers, ponds and other natural resources) is polluting. The situations has only be handled by not throwing sewage directly to natural resources and reuse the treated water that ultimately reduces the overall demand of fresh water. However, India treats only 20 percentage of its sewage and rest fall directly into rivers causing severe problems. The main aim of project is to use the treated water in such a way which does not harm human and environment . The work area is Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), Nandyal which is setup in recently. The STP collects water from college and hostel with gravity flow no pumping is use for sewage upliftment for sending it to plant, which is a great achievement for its engineers.

Keywords: Sewage water, Sewage Treatment Plant, Moving Bed Bio-Film Reactors, Activated Sludge Process.

IMPACT OF BAN ON SINGLE USE PLASTIC ON CONSUMERS AND VENDORS IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

India banned manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of identified single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential, all across the country from July 1, 2022. India is a party to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA). In total 124 Nations are party to UNEA and India had signed a resolution to draw up an agreement which will in the future make it legally binding for the signatories to address the full life of plastics from production to disposal, to end plastic pollution. Single-use plastic products (SUPs) are **used once, or for a short period of time, before being thrown away**. The impacts of this plastic waste on the environment and our health are global and can be drastic. Single-use plastic products are more likely to end up in our seas than reusable options.

The Government of India has taken resolute steps for mitigation of pollution caused by littered Single Use Plastics. The list of banned items includes -ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice- cream sticks, polystyrene (Thermocol) for decoration, plastic plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron, stirrers.

The consumer needs to be informed about the ban through advertisements, newspaper or TV commercials or something on social media on this ban that will help inform people about this ban taking place in the country. The Companies need to spend money in research and development and find sustainable alternatives. In reality, fighting with the problem of plastic is not a government's responsibility, however, it is the responsibility of industries, brands, manufacturers and most importantly the consumers. Finding alternatives to plastic seems little difficult, however, greener alternatives of plastic may be considered a sustainable option. For example, compostable and bio-degradable plastic etc. may be considered as an option.

No doubt it is a good initiative, but till the time, alternative is not available for the plastic and it is not informed to the venders of single use plastic, it shall not be practically feasible to implement the complete ban.

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Keywords: Single Use Plastic, Research and Development, Compostable and Bio degradable plastic

PEROVSKITE SEMICONDUCTORS FOR PHOTOVOLTICS AND LIGHT-EMITTING DIODES

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ABSTRACT

Solution-processable organometal halide perovskite is a new class of semiconductor for optoelectronic and bioelectronic devices such as photovoltaic (PV) solar cells, photodetectors, lasers, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), field-effect transistors (FETs), neuromorphic sensors, etc. In this study, we focus on perovskite solar cells (PSCs) and perovskite LEDs (PeLEDs). Firstly, we demonstrate how metal-oxide charge transport layers (CTLs) influence the properties and performances of PSCs. For this purpose, we explain the crystalline grain growth mechanism of $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$ depending on the polarity of CTLs such as compact- TiO_2 , mesoporous- TiO_2 , SnO_2 , and NiO_x . Resultantly, it was found that when the polarity difference between solvents and CTL substrate is large, the polycrystalline domain size of perovskite film is also large, leading to a high performance PSC. Secondly, we report on the quasi two-dimensional (2D) PeLEDs with quantum confinement and dielectric confinement effects. Note that 2D perovskites have a general formula of $\text{L}_2(\text{SMX}_3)_{n-1}\text{MX}_4$, where M, X, L, and S are a divalent metal cation, a halide and (organic) cations with long and short chains, respectively. Here, $\langle n \rangle$ is equal to the number of MX_6 monolayer sheets within a layer. In general, quasi-2D perovskites have a mixture of several $\langle n \rangle$ monolayers, e.g., $\langle n \rangle = 1, 2, 3, 4, \text{ and } 5$. Here, we report on the PeLEDs incorporating a green-emitting Ruddlesden-Popper structure with a van der Waals gap in the dielectric layer of long chain cations. Finally, we confirm that perovskite is a promising semiconductor for next-generation energy and display devices.

Keywords: Perovskite Semiconductor, Photovoltaics, Light-Emitting Diodes, Optoelectronics

**PERCEIVED EFFECT OF ADOPTION OF EXPORT STANDARD PRACTICES (ESP)
IN COFFEE FARMERS' PRODUCTIVITY IN KOGI STATE, NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated perceived effect of adoption of Export Standard Practices (ESP) on Coffee farmers' productivity in Kogi State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study examined the personal characteristics of the respondents, extent of adoption of ESP and effect of adoption of ESP on coffee productivity. Multistage random sampling was used to select two hundred and twenty seven (227) coffee farmers. Interview schedule was used for data collection and analysis was by the use of descriptive (frequency, percentages and weighted mean score). The results revealed a mean age of 43.74 years, majority of the respondent were male (84.1%), married (86.8%) with mean household size of 8.52 persons and mean farm size of 5.8ha. The extent of adoption of ESP among the coffee farmers' is very low indicated by the result analysis. The effect of adoption of ESP (Mean = 2.59) did not contribute to farmers' productivity.

Keywords: Adoption, practice, coffee, farmer, effect, export standard practices.

STRUCTURE OF TISSERFINE BASIN FROM GRAVITY AND SEISMIC DATA (EASTERN HIGH ATLAS OF MOROCCO)

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ABSTRACT

This work is aiming the determination of Tisserfine basin structure by using gravity and seismic data. A set of 160 gravity point (a grid of 1'x1') from BGI with a very broad regional scale are analyzed using several methods including the construction of anomaly maps, upward continuations, residual and derivative maps, in addition to a multiscale analysis of gravimetric lineaments. Comparison of gravity maps, geological and structural maps allows the identification of major structural directions and trends of the study area. The gravity maps show a succession of lows and highs in WSW-ENE direction parallel to the regional structures (synclines and anticlines). The lows are correlated with low-density due to the uplift of Triassic evaporitic rocks (clays) in high topography areas (anticlines). The gravity highs are associated with high-density rocks in plains areas due to the accumulation of limestones, sandstones and marls in synclines. The multiscale analysis of gravimetric lineaments shows the main faults delimiting the anticlines and synclines structures (border faults).

A seismic reflection profile, 7.7 kilometers long, is acquired by GéoAtlas (2004) using Geometrics seismic recorder StrataView (60 channel, 32 flutes, each with four outputs 33 meters apart). This equipment was completed with 140 clusters of twelve geophones 10Hz. The characteristics of the seismic reflection profile are; Number of vibrating points (841), Number of traces/CDP (1540). The profile shows a syncline structure, as expected from field observations and so revealed by all the geological previous work. The reflections are of very good quality in the center of the section and tend to degrade towards the northern and southern extremities. In this study, we focus only on the main seismic reflectors; they were digitized and time is converted to depth. Results show that the bottom of the Mesozoic sedimentary series in the axis of the syncline is more than 3000 meters under the surface topographic and several faults are affecting the syncline. Some of these faults are already detected by gravity data analysis.

Results of this study provide new insights into understanding the structure of the study area and valuable information for the identification of potential aquifers.

Keywords: Structure, Geophysics, Tisserfine basin, Eastern High Atlas, Morocco

IMPLEMENTING FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT IN CHEMISTRY EDUCATION CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION USING KAHOOT! ONLINE RESOURCES

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ABSTRACT

The effective ideas or approaches included in game designs to encourage positive learning outcomes contribute to the engaging learning experience of game playing, even though fun and entertainment are typically what first draw individuals to games. Some of the most important factors in gamified instruction are concentration, focus, motivation, interest and engagement. Kahoot! is a game-based learning platform used to review students' knowledge, for formative assessment, or as a break from traditional classroom activities. With over 70 million monthly active unique users, Kahoot! is one of the most widely used game-based learning platforms; more than 2.5 billion individuals from more than 200 countries have used it.

This study implements formative assessment in chemistry education classroom instruction using Kahoot! to monitor students' development and assess their interest in learning. The action research adopted experiments and survey design. Thus, two different instruments (test and survey) were designed for obtaining data from 32 enrolled undergraduate chemistry education students at Sokoto State University. A paired-sample t-test was conducted to monitor students' development between different test scores performed by the same respondents.

The result indicated that while pairs 3 and 4 had no significant difference, there was a significant difference between pairs 1, pair 2, pair 5 and pair 6. Moreover, the results also revealed that there is an effective enhancement of students' interest when Kahoot! is implemented as a tool for formative assessment in chemistry instructions. Kahoot! is a free online game-based application that includes options like quizzes, discussions, and surveys that make the learning process challenging, fun, and engaging. The study concluded that teachers should cautiously reap the benefits of Kahoot! in engaging, interesting, and monitoring students' development in learning.

Keywords: Kahoot!, Chemistry, Formative assessment, Instruction, Classroom

**DISTRIBUTION AND SPECIES RICHNESS OF HERPETOFAUNA IN THE
ELATHUR TIDAL BACKWATERS, KOZHICODE COASTLINE, INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

A unique variety of species can survive in brackish marshes when aqueous runoff from terrestrial habitats is diluted with saltwater tides. To account for the many kinds of herptiles, this study studied amphibians and reptiles in the Elathur Estuary along the Kozhikode Coastline. In the mangrove environments, swift comprehensive opportunistic daytime and nocturnal surveys were used to gather 109 individuals from 5 species of amphibians and 13 species of reptiles. The most prevalent amphibian species was *Duttaphrynus stomaticus* (44.5%), and the most prevalent reptile species was *Cerberus rynchops* (13.10 %). 38.89% of the species make use of aquatic ecological niches. The findings of this study of amphibians and reptiles in brackish water environments will broaden the array of habitats that these organisms may inhabit. Given the numerous habitat fragmentations that have been noticed as a result of rapid urbanization and city sprawl, the mangrove area should receive priority conservation.

Keywords: *Cerberus rynchops*; *Duttaphrynus stomaticus*; Elathur estuary; herpetofauna

**ANALYTICAL STUDY REGARDING NON-TRADITIONAL MARRIAGES IN
PAKISTANI SOCIETY UNDER ISLAMIC TEACHINGS**

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Abstract

The Islamic practice of **Nikah**, or real interaction between a man and a woman, is mandatory. As long as they abide by the rules of the religion, Islam gives both men and women the freedom to choose or to select a partner when they begin their practical life as a marriage. Because It is a social necessity because through marriage, families are established and the family is the fundamental unit of our society. Furthermore, marriage is the only legitimate or halal way to indulge in intimacy between a man and a woman. This research, however, suggests that Pakistani customs which disregard Islamic teachings and impose unjustified demands are on the rise in society. Forced marriages, exchanged marriages, cousin weddings, and Suwarah or Vani, or exchange marriages, were just a few of the ways parents used to impose their will on their offspring. However, young people are drawn to different types of marriage, including elopements, court weddings, and love marriages. In order to recognize and define such marriages as proper or improper, the causes and grounds for them will be addressed and analyzed in this article in light of Islamic teachings. This article can be useful and informative due to its specific field for researchers and scholars.

Keywords: Islamic Teachings, Unconventional marriages, Pakistani Society, Different types of marriages

SMALL SCALE BUSINESS EMPOWERMENT: A TOOL FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study was carried out to investigate the influence of small scale business empowerment on development. Survey research design was used and purposive sampling technique was adopted. Data were analyzed using inferential and descriptive statistical tools, regression. The findings from the analysis showed that there is a significant relationship between Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) empowerment and growth ($t = 0.0680$ and $p < 0.05$). Also, there is no significant relationship between SME's initiative empowerment programme and development ($t = 0.669$ and $p > 0.05$). The study therefore recommend that government and financial institutions should have a holistic approach to schemes and policies initiated by them through extensive sensitization of entrepreneurs on the operations of banks and the reduction in lending interest rates to encourage SMEs.

Keywords: SME, Empowerment, Growth, Development, Productivity.

CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

A scope of climate smart agriculture innovations, practices and services has been started in climate-smart villages as adaptation strategies for adopting with climate risks to ensure stability and sustainability in agricultural production. There are energizing opportunities for scaling out and immense potentials of these procedures for increasing crop yields and farm incomes and diminishing ozone depleting substance discharges. Strengthening agricultural extension service and agricultural finance to accomplish smart agricultural practices/technologies by linking climate finance to traditional agricultural finance could play a significant role in scaling out the CSA practices and technologies to make agriculture more sustainable and climate-resilient and a viable source of livelihood and food security for millions of farmers in India. Zero budget natural farming (NBNF) as a climate-resilient agriculture system can upgrade food and nutritional security, enabling farmers to improve good soil fertility and yields through low costs, risk and irrigation needs, thus protecting the ecosystem by improving soil organic matter, water maintenance and biodiversity and minimizing air and water pollution as well as green house gas emissions. This deals the significance of climate smart agriculture in promoting sustainable agricultural development and ensuring food security and mitigating the bad impacts of climatic changes on agricultural productivity in India.

Keywords: climate smart agriculture, zero budget natural farming, biodiversity and food security.

EFFECT OF MORINGA (MORINGA OLEIFERA L.) YOUNG FRESH LEAVES APPLICATION METHODS ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF SUNFLOWER

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ABSTRACT

The world population is increasing day by day that is imposing continuous pressure on food demand. The food production must be raised to 70% until 2050 to meet the needs of growing population. The domestic oilseed production does not meet the requirements of rising population of Pakistan. Around 81% of the total oilseed is imported to meet with the necessities of the country. The diversification in oilseed production such as sunflower and canola cultivation can reduce the burden of oilseed import. Sunflower is an important oilseed crop. It has great nutritional importance for human consumption.

The shortage of water is increasing day by day. Among all water present on Earth, around 0.014% is fresh water that is available for human consumption in diversified form. Due to rising population and changing climatic situation, accessibility of fresh water is becoming scarce. It is expected that demand for fresh water will rise to 40% till 2030. Due to water scarcity, field crops are often subjected to water shortage that led to reduction of their performance ultimately yield loss. We must focus on new strategies that sustain crop yield under drought stress condition.

An experiment was carried out to determine the effectiveness of foliage applied moringa leaf extract at various growth stages of sunflower under drought stress. In experimental study, the RCBD (randomized complete block design) with split-plot arrangement was laid out. Control treatments and drought were kept in main plot while foliar application of MLE was applied in sub plot (both drought and control plot). Experiment was replicated three times, $R \times R$ distance was maintained at 2.5 feet (30 inches) while $P \times P$ distance was 0.75 feet (9 inches), total experimental units were 48 while number of rows/ plots 4.

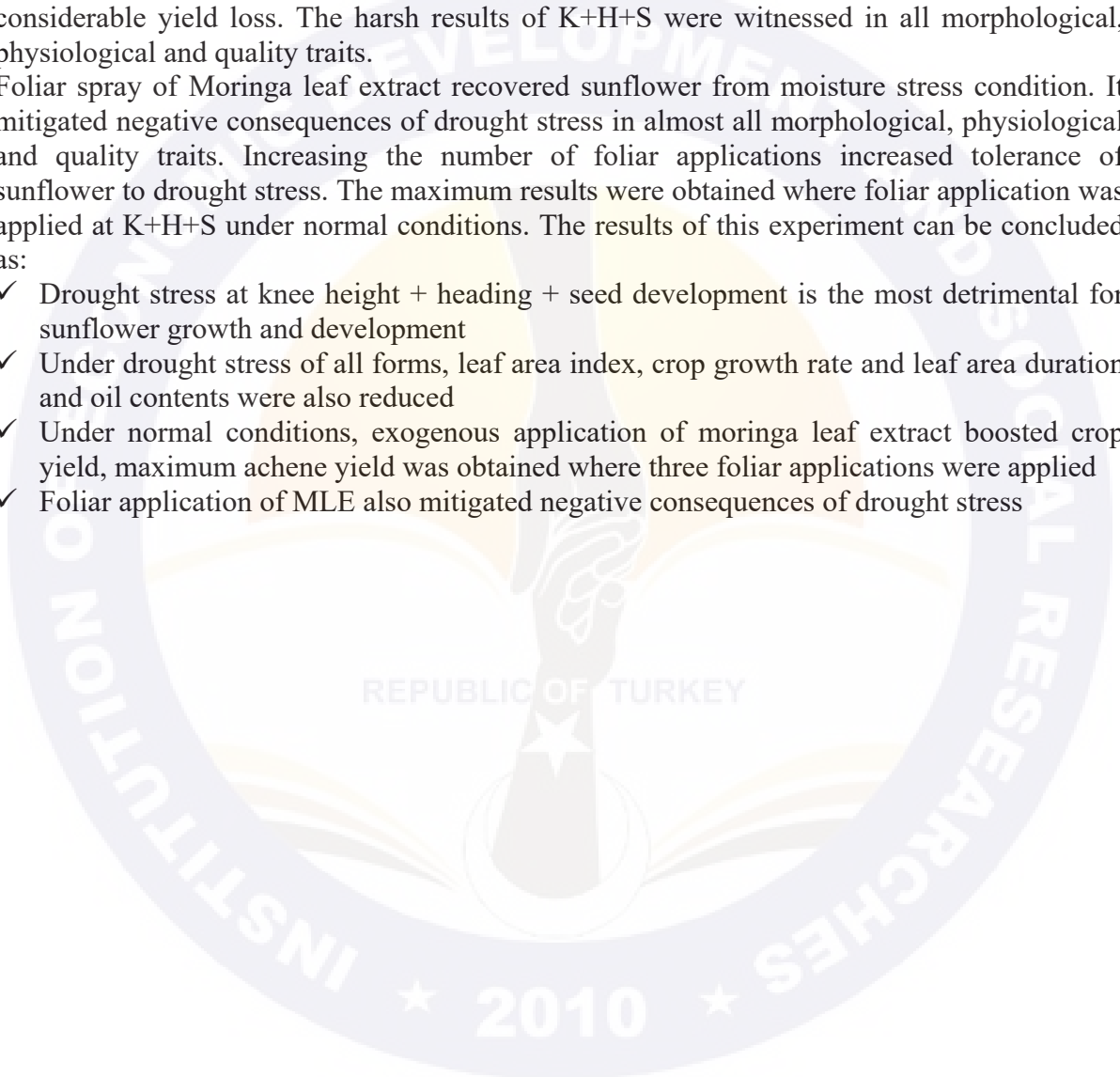
Sunflower seed variety Hysun-33 was purchased from local market and used for this experiment. Seed rate was used @ 5 kg ha^{-1} . Moringa (*Moringa oleifera* L.) young fresh leaves were harvested from the experimental area of Department of Forestry, FAS&T, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan. For the MLE preparation, leaf extraction was done by grinding leaves with water 1L per Ten kg fresh leaves in a locally manufactured extraction machine. After this, extract was refined through the cheese cloth and centrifuged for 15 mins at $8000 \times (g)$. The MLE-30 dilution (1:30) of extract was formed with the distilled water (1 mL MLE diluted with 30 mL DI H_2O) and then it used in the experiment as exogenous spray. Treatments were applied as mentioned, Factor-A: Irrigation (Main plot), I_0 = Normal irrigation, I_1 = Skipped at knee height stage, I_2 = Skipped at knee height + heading stage, I_3 = Skipped at knee height + heading + seed development stage, Factor B: Foliar application of MLE (Sub plot), T_0 = No spray, T_1 = Spray at knee height stage, T_2 = Spray at knee height + heading stage, T_3 = Spray at knee height + heading + seed development stage.

To compare the efficacy of treatments, data related to morphological, physiological and yield traits was recorded. The achene samples were also subjected to biochemical analysis for quality traits. Following observations were recorded during the course of study to estimate the effect of different treatments.

Results indicated that drought stress significantly affected almost all morphological parameters. Drought stress at K+H and K+H+S severely reduced plant height. The head diameter and achenes per head were also reduced in both aforementioned irrigation regimes. The 1000-achene weight was affected critically in K+S and K+H+S where both irrigation regimes received drought stress at seed developmental stage. This showed that irrigation never must be skipped at knee height, heading and seed development otherwise it will lead to considerable yield loss. The harsh results of K+H+S were witnessed in all morphological, physiological and quality traits.

Foliar spray of Moringa leaf extract recovered sunflower from moisture stress condition. It mitigated negative consequences of drought stress in almost all morphological, physiological and quality traits. Increasing the number of foliar applications increased tolerance of sunflower to drought stress. The maximum results were obtained where foliar application was applied at K+H+S under normal conditions. The results of this experiment can be concluded as:

- ✓ Drought stress at knee height + heading + seed development is the most detrimental for sunflower growth and development
- ✓ Under drought stress of all forms, leaf area index, crop growth rate and leaf area duration and oil contents were also reduced
- ✓ Under normal conditions, exogenous application of moringa leaf extract boosted crop yield, maximum achene yield was obtained where three foliar applications were applied
- ✓ Foliar application of MLE also mitigated negative consequences of drought stress



**JURISPRUDENTIAL GROWTH OF LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN:
A CRITICAL STUDY**

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Abstract

Women holds a well-built peace in the society. The world of humanity is possessed of two wings: the male and the female so long as these two wings are not equivalent in strength, the bird will not fly. Until women kind reaches the same degree as man, until she enjoys the same arena of activities extraordinary attainment for humanity will not be realized. This research paper talks about women and the laws relating to women.

Laws in India have reflected the way that men have viewed and treated women. Similar trap, incest, and battering, sexual harassment may be understood as an extreme acting out of qualities that are regarded as "supermasculine" i.e., aggression, power, dominance, and force. Men who sexually harass women are not pathological; rather, their behaviours reflect the masculine gender role conditioned by social learning in Indian society. Social change is an inevitable phenomenon of every society because social conditions never remain static. Social change whether it comes through legislation or through judicial interpretations indicates the change in expected modes of life, or perhaps a better life.

Legal awareness is a sine qua non to combat violence against women. Though Government of India has enacted a number of laws to empower and protect women. These laws are not effective due to lack of awareness among women of the country.

Key words: India, Laws, Men, Rights, Women

ENGINEERED NANOPARTICLES IN PLANT INNATE IMMUNE RESPONSES

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Abstract

Nanotechnology is a developing tool in agriculture and brings next industrial revolution as well as its implementation is important for plant growth, climate change, pest management and nutrient shortage. Engineered nanomaterial passes in the plants through the root system which move through the cortex and the pericycle and finally reach the xylem. Mechanism of interaction between engineered nanomaterial and plant can be chemical or physical. Two types of response were shown by the plants i.e Positive effects and Negative effects. Engineered nanomaterial boosts the plant immunity in different ways and its introduction to plants helps in the expression of different defense enzymes. Limited studies are done on plant innate immune responses and more studies are needed to find out whether the metallic nanomaterials exert their toxicity due to their unique properties or to the released metal ions. In this way there is an important aspect of nanoparticles in relation to the environment and plants like field crops and vegetable crops.

Keywords: Engineered nanomaterial, Mechanism, Plant responses, Plant immunity, Expressions

ISLAM AND UNIVERSAL IDEAS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain Islam and universal ideas. This research method uses a library approach sourced from books and journals according to the topic and focus of the research. The results of the literature review in this study concluded that Islam is a religion of globalization that can continue to develop and be in accordance with conditions at any time. Globalization has become a tool for mutual influence between civilizations, cultures, ideologies, and religions. With globalization, it requires a Muslim to be wise and must be able to actualize the values of Islamic teachings when interacting with the outside world. Modernism and puritanism aim to make changes according to the times, but still maintain the purity of a teaching. Fundamentalism is a radical movement of thought. Islamic fundamentalism is a thought movement that rejects forms of religious understanding that are too rational, let alone contextual, because for them, it does not provide certainty. While moderate is a tendency towards a dimension or a middle way that opposes all forms of liberal and radical thought. So that Islam is expected to be a just and balanced religion.

Keywords: islam, religion, teachings

AMELİYAT ÖNCESİ SÜREÇTE HASTALARIN HEMŞİRELERDEN BEKLENTİLERİ

EXPECTATIONS OF PATIENTS FROM NURSES IN THE PREOPERATIVE PROCESS

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu araştırma, ameliyat olacak hastaların ameliyat öncesi süreçte hemşirelerden beklentilerini belirlemek amacıyla gerçekleştirildi. **Yöntem:** Bu çalışma tanımlayıcı tipte bir çalışmadır. Bir hastanenin Cerrahi Servisleri'nde gerçekleştirildi. Çalışma örneklemini (n=330) hasta oluşturdu. Hastalar iki bölüm ve toplam 30 sorudan oluşan “Bilgi ve Beklenti Formu” kullanılarak değerlendirildi. **Bulgular:** Örneklemin %62,12’sini 18-24 yaş grubunda, genç erkekler oluşturdu. Hastaların %79,59’unun ameliyat olmaları gerektiği bilgisini uzman hekimden aldıkları görüldü. Ameliyatları hakkında tamamen bilgi sahibi olanların %62.07’si kısmen korku hissederken, %21,99’unun ailesini ve %11.35’inin ölümü düşündükleri belirlendi. Ameliyat öncesi hazırlıklar ve yapılacak işlemler hakkında %63,13’ünün bilgiyi klinik hemşiresinden aldıkları, ameliyat öncesi kaygı ve endişelerinin giderildiğini düşünenlerin %53,97’sinin klinik hemşirelerini tanıyan hastalar olduğu görüldü. **Sonuç:** Hastaların hastalıkları ile ameliyatları hakkında bilgileri uzman hekim, ameliyat öncesi hazırlıklar ile yapılacak olan işlemler konusunda bilgiyi hemşirelerden aldığı belirlendi. Hemşiresinin kim olduğunu bilen, ameliyat öncesi hazırlıklar ile yapılacak işlemler hakkında bilgisi olan, taburculuk ile evde bakım eğitimini alan hastalarda kaygı ve endişelerinin azaldığı belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelime: Cerrahi, Kaygı, Hemşirelik, Beklenti

ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study was conducted to determine the expectations of the patients from the nurses during the preoperative process. **Method:** This is a descriptive study conducted in the Surgical Services of a hospital. The sample group consisted of 330 patients (n=330). The samples were evaluated by using a “Knowledge and Expectation Form” consisting of two sections and 30 questions in total. **Findings:** 62.12% of the samples were 18-24 years old young men. It was observed that 79.59% of the samples were informed by a specialist physician about the requirement of them to undergo an operation. It was determined that, among the samples those comprehensively informed about their operations, 21.99% thought about their families, 11.35% thought about death, and 62.07% felt fear to a certain extent. It was observed that 63.13% of the samples were informed by a clinic nurse about the preoperative preparations and procedures to be carried out, and that 53.97% of the samples those who thought their preoperative anxiety and concerns were dispelled knew their clinic nurses. **Conclusion:** It was seen that the patients received information about their diseases and surgeries from the specialist physician and the nurses about the preoperative preparations and the procedures to be performed. It was determined that the anxiety and anxiety of the patients who knew who the nurse was, had knowledge about the preoperative preparations and the procedures to be performed, and received home care training at discharge.

Key Words: Surgical, Anxiety, Nursing, Expectation

**ASSURE MODELİ TASARIMLI SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETİMİNE YÖNELİK
ÖRNEK BİR DERS PLANI HAZIRLIĞI VE UYGULAMAYA DAİR ÖĞRENCİ
GÖRÜŞLERİ****STUDENT OPINIONS ON THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN
EXAMPLE LESSON PLAN FOR THE ASSURE MODEL DESIGNED SOCIAL
STUDIES TEACHING**

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ÖZET

Günümüz gelişen dünyasında bireyden beklenen beceri türleri ve yeterlilikler her geçen gün çeşitlenmektedir. Bireyin gelişmeye ve öğrenmeye açık doğası bu gelişimin her geçen gün hızlanmasını sağlamaktadır. Yaşanan bu değişim eğitim öğretim süreçlerindeki etkilemektedir. Eğitim öğretim süreçlerine etki edecek temel araştırma alanlarından biri öğretim tasarımı alanıdır. Bu alanda eğitim alan kişilerin ihtiyaçlarına yönelik olarak farklı tasarım modelleri bulunmaktadır. 1999 yılında Heinrich ve Molenda tarafından geliştirildiği bilinen ASSURE öğretim tasarımı modeli bunlardan birisidir. Bu model teknolojik öğretim materyallerinin sık kullanıldığı bir öğrenme süreci öngörmektedir. Ayrıca bu modelin sınıf içi çalışmalar için kullanılabilecek esnek bir yapıya sahip olduğu ifade edilebilir. Analyze Learners(Öğrencilerin analizi), State objective(Hedefleri belirtme), Select media and materials(Medya ve materyal seçme), Utilize media and materials(Medya ve materyal kullanma), Require learner participation(Öğrenci katılımını sağlama), Evaluate and Revise(Değerlendirme ve Düzeltme) aşamalarının baş harflerinin birleştirilmesiyle oluşturulan ASSURE öğretim tasarımı modeli küçük sınıflarda farklı öğretim süreçleri için teknolojik materyallerin kullanılabilmesi adına geliştirilmiştir. Sosyal bilgiler dersinin bireyi toplum hayatına hazırlayan amaçsal yapısı ve konu içeriği bakımından çeşitliliği göz önünde bulundurulduğunda ASSURE modeli kapsamında tasarlanmış sosyal bilgiler dersinin sonuçları merak konusu olmuştur. Bu kapsamda bir devlet okulunda 6. sınıf sosyal bilgiler dersi kapsamında 17 öğrencilik bir sınıfta ASSURE modeline uygun olarak tasarlanmış "Birey ve Toplum" öğrenme alanı kapsamında sosyal bilgiler dersi işlenmiş ve öğrencilerin sürece yönelik görüşleri alınmıştır. Nitel araştırma ilkelerine uygun olarak yürütülen çalışmadan elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ve betimsel analiz tekniğine uygun olarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgular ve sonuçlar bağlamında sosyal bilgiler dersinde farklı öğretim tasarımı modellerinin kullanılmasına yönelik öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Bilgiler Eğitimi, ASSURE, Öğretim Tasarımı Modeli

ABSTRACT

In today's developing world, the types of skills and competencies expected from the individual are diversifying day by day. The individual's open nature to development and learning ensures that this development accelerates day by day. This change also affects the education and training processes. One of the main research areas that will affect the education and training processes is the field of instructional design. There are different design models for the needs of people who are trained in this field. The ASSURE instructional design model, which is known to have been developed by Heinrich and Molenda in 1999, is one of them. This model foresees a learning process in which technological teaching materials are used frequently. In addition, it can be stated that this model has a flexible structure that can be used for classroom studies. Analyze Learners(Analysis of students), State objective(Specifying targets), Select media and materials(Selecting media and materials), Utilize media and materials(Using media and materials), Require learner participation(Ensuring student participation), Evaluate and Revise(Evaluation) The ASSURE instructional design model, which was created by combining the initials of the stages (Correction and Correction), was developed in order to use technological materials for different teaching processes in small classes. Considering the diversity in terms of the purposeful structure and subject content of the social studies course that prepares the individual for social life, the results of the social studies course designed within the scope of the ASSURE model have been a matter of curiosity. In this context, within the scope of the 6th grade social studies lesson in a public school, a social studies lesson was taught within the scope of the "Individual and Society" learning area designed in accordance with the ASSURE model in a class of 17 students, and the students' views on the process were taken. The data obtained from the study, which was carried out in accordance with the principles of qualitative research, were analyzed in accordance with the content analysis and descriptive analysis technique. In the context of the findings and results obtained from the research, suggestions were presented for the use of different instructional design models in the social studies course.

Keywords: Social Studies Education, ASSURE, Instructional Design Model

COVID-19 PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNİN LİMAN DEVLETİ KONTROLÜ DENETLEMELERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ VE YENİ DENETLEME STRATEJİLERİNE ESAS OLUŞTURACAK EKSİKLİKLERİN TESPİTİ

THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD ON THE PORT STATE CONTROL INSPECTIONS AND DETECTION OF DEFICIENCIES THAT WILL FORM THE BASIS FOR NEW INSPECTION STRATEGIES

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ÖZET

Limani Devleti Kontrol denetlemelerinin kaynağını 1978 yılında yaşanan Amaco Cadiz deniz kazası sonrası yaşanan deniz kirliliğine kadar götürmek mümkündür. Kirlilik konusunda paylaşılan ortak kaygı ve Avrupa ülkelerinin sağladığı politik destek, 1982 yılında konu üzerinde bölgesel ilk anlaşma olan Paris Liman Devleti Denetimi Mutabakat Muhtırasının doğmasını sağlamıştır. Uluslararası Denizcilik Örgütü tarafından Liman Devleti Kontrolü, ulusal limanlara gelen yabancı gemilerin yürürlükte olan uluslararası düzenlemelere uygun olarak donatılarak işletildiğini doğrulamak amacıyla yapılan denetlemeler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Örgütün daha sonraki yıllarda yayınladığı A.682 (17) ve A.787(19) numaralı kararları doğrultusunda 9 farklı bölgesel mutabakat oluşturulmuş ve günümüzde temel hedefi denizde emniyet ve çevrenin korunması olan bu denetlemeler liman devletleri tarafından yürütülmektedir. Bu araştırma Paris ve Tokyo Mutabakatı bölgelerinde son üç yıl içinde yapılan denetleme sonuçlarını analiz ederek yaşanan COVID 19 pandemisinin liman devleti kontrolü denetlemeleri üzerindeki etkisini incelemektedir. Paris Mutabakatı bölgesinde yapılan toplam 45.744 ve Tokyo mutabakatı bölgesinde yapılan 45.645 gemi denetlemesine ilişkin üç yıllık raporlar incelenmiştir. İnceleme, bu kontrollerde denetleyicilerin limana gelen yabancı gemilerde tespit ettiği eksikliklerin ve bunların gemiler tarafından giderilmesinin, standart altı gemilerin seyir yapmasına izin vermemek ana hedefine ne kadar yakın olduğunu tespit etmeye çalışmaktadır. İstatistiksel veriler işlenirken, gemiler tarafından düzeltilen eksikliklerden seyrüsefer ile ilgili olanların sayısal çokluğunun seyir emniyetine, aynı şekilde çevre ve can güvenliği ile ilgili olanlarının sayısının da bu alanlara olumlu katkı sağladığı değerlendirilmiştir. Öte yandan, limandan çıkmasına izin verilmeyen (tutulan) gemilerin sayısı ise her üç açıdan da katkı sağlandığı sonucunu doğurmaktadır. Pandemi ortamının bu işleyiş üzerindeki etkileri, gemilerde tespit edilen eksikliklerin ve gemi tutulma olaylarının sayısal değişimi üzerinden incelenmiştir. Genel eksikliklerin tespitinde ise konuya ilişkin literatür ve örnek olaylardan faydalanılmıştır. Bulgular, pandeminin olumsuz etkilerine karşın, liman devleti kontrol sisteminin, gemilere eksikliklerini giderme olanağını sunarak seyir emniyeti ile insan yaşamının ve çevrenin korunmasına katkı sağladığını göstermektedir. Buna karşın işleyişe yönelik olarak, şeffaflık, uygulamada standartlık, paydaş perspektifleri ve hem operatör hem de denetçi rollerinde olan insan faktörü açısından bazı eksiklikleri olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Liman Devleti Kontrolü Stratejileri, Covid-19 Etkisi, Denetleme Eksiklikleri Paris MoU, Tokyo MoU

ABSTRACT

The roots of Port State Control inspections can be traced back to the major marine pollution caused by the Amaco Cadiz marine accident in 1978. Shared common concern about pollution and the political support provided by European countries led to the birth of the Paris Port State Control Memorandum of Understanding in 1982, the first regional agreement on the subject. Port State Control is defined by the International Maritime Organization as the inspections carried out to verify that foreign ships arriving at national ports are equipped and operated in accordance with the international regulations in force. In line with the resolutions A.682 (17) and A.787(19) published by the organization in the following years, 9 different regional agreements were formed and these inspections, whose main objective is to protect the environment and safety at sea, are carried out by port states. This research examines the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on port state control inspections by analysing the results of inspections in the Paris and Tokyo MoU regions over the past three years. Three-year reports on a total of 45,744 ship inspections in the Paris MoU region and 45,645 ship inspections in the Tokyo MoU area were examined. The review tries to determine how close the deficiencies detected by the inspectors in foreign ships coming to the port during these controls and their elimination are to the main goal of not allowing substandard ships to sail. While the statistical data were being processed, it was evaluated that the numerical majority of the deficiencies corrected by the ships related to navigation contributed positively to the navigational safety, and the number of those related to the environment and life safety in the same way contributed positively to respective areas. On the other hand, the number of ships that are not allowed to leave the port (detained) results in a contribution in all three aspects. The effects of the pandemic environment on this operation have been examined through the numerical change of the deficiencies detected in the ships and the ship detention events. In the determination of general deficiencies, literature and case studies related to the subject were used. The findings show that despite the negative effects of the pandemic, the port state control system contributes to the safety of navigation and the protection of human life and the environment by providing ships with the opportunity to remedy their deficiencies. On the other hand, the study concluded that there are some shortcomings in terms of transparency, standardization in practice, stakeholder perspectives and the human factor in both operator and supervisor roles.

Keywords: Port State Control Strategies, Covid-19 effects, Inspection deficiencies, Paris MoU, Tokyo MoU

BARAJ REZERVUARLARININ BASINÇLI YIKANMASI SONUCU OLUŞAN OYULMA ÇUKURU GEOMETRİSİNİN SAYISAL OLARAK İNCELENMESİ**NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE SCOUR HOLE GEOMETRY RESULTING FROM PRESSURIZED FLUSHING OF DAM RESERVOIRS****Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Ahmed Batuhan EROĞLU**

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ÖZET

Akarsularda doğal olarak taşınan ve sediment olarak isimlendirilen katı maddeler, baraj göllerine ulaştıklarında akım hızının azalması sonucu çökerek rezervuarda birikmeye başlamaktadır. Ölü hacim olarak tanımlanan bu sediment varlığı barajların depolama kapasitesinin azalmasına, dolayısıyla su temini, enerji üretimi, taşkın kontrolü gibi pek çok kullanım amacının sekteye uğramasına sebep olabilmektedir. Barajlar yüksek yatırım maliyetleri gerektiren ve inşaa edilmeleri için uygun arazi koşullarının sağlanması kolay olmayan yapılardır. Dolayısıyla kullanımda olan bir barajın rezervuarında biriken sedimentin verimli ve ekonomik yöntemlerle uzaklaştırılması gerekmektedir. Bu uygulamalardan bir tanesi ise, biriken sedimentin dipsavaklar aracılığıyla baraj mansabına iletilmesi işlemi olan sediment yıkama yöntemidir. Bu yöntem iki farklı şekilde uygulanabilmektedir. Rezervuarın tamamen boşaltılıp membadan gelen akımın dipsavaklara yönlendirilmesine serbest yüzeyli yıkama denilmektedir. Basınçlı yıkama olarak adlandırılan uygulamada ise su seviyesi yüksek bir konumda sabit tutularak dipsavak çevresindeki bölgenin sedimentten arındırılması sağlanır. Bu çalışmada rezervurda biriken sedimentin basınçlı yıkama işlemiyle uzaklaştırılması Hesaplamalı Akışkanlar Dinamiği (HAD) modeli ile incelenmiştir. Meydana gelen oyulma çukurunun uzunluk, genişlik ve derinlik gibi geometrik özellikleri ile uzaklaştırılan sediment miktarı FLOW3D programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Bu yazılımda, sonlu hacim yöntemi aracılığıyla 3 boyutlu kütle, momentum ve enerji korunum denklemleri çözülebilmekte ve k-w, k-ε, Prandtl karıştırma uzunluğu, LES (Large Eddy Simulation) ve RNG (Renormalized Group) gibi farklı türbülans modelleri kullanılabilir. Sayısal modelin oluşturulmasında ise GAZİ Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü Hidrolik Laboratuvarında gerçekleştirilen deneysel modelin fiziksel özellikleri kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen program çıktıları deneysel verilerle karşılaştırıldığında, sayısal modelin, rezervuarların basınçlı yıkanması olayı sonucu oluşan oyulma geometrisinin özelliklerini tatmin edici ölçüde ortaya koyduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Basınçlı Yıkama, Hesaplamalı Akışkanlar Dinamiği, Oyulma Çukuru, Sediment Yıkama

ABSTRACT

Naturally transported solid materials in the rivers start to accumulate in the dam lakes by depositing due to the decrease in the flow velocity. The presence of sediment in the reservoir, defined as dead volume, can cause a decrease in the storage capacity of the dams, thus reversing the benefits such as water supply, energy production, and flood control. Dams require high investment costs and it is challenging to provide suitable site conditions for their construction. Therefore, the sediment in the reservoir must be removed in an efficient and uncostly manner. One of these methods is sediment flushing which is conveying the accumulated sediment into the downstream of a dam through the bottom outlet. This method can be applied in two different ways: Emptying the reservoir completely and directing the upstream flow to the bottom outlet is called free-surface flushing. In pressurized flushing, the reservoir water level is kept constant at a high elevation and the sediment around the bottom outlet is transported to the downstream. This study examines the removal by pressurized flushing of the sediment accumulated in the reservoir through the Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) model. The geometric features of the resulting scour hole such as length, width, and depth, and the amount of sediment removed are analyzed via FLOW3D. In this software, the three-dimensional mass, momentum, and energy conservation equations can be solved through the finite volume method and different turbulence models such as k-w, k- ϵ , Prandtl mixing length, LES (Large Eddy Simulation), and RNG (Renormalized Group) can be used. The physical properties of the experimental model, carried out in the Hydraulic Laboratory of the Civil Engineering Department of the GAZI University Engineering Faculty, are used in the creation of the numerical model. The numerical results are compared with the experimental data. The comparison showed that the numerical model suitably demonstrates the features of the scour geometry resulting from the pressurized flushing of the reservoirs.

Keywords: Pressurized Flushing, Computational Fluid Dynamics, Scour Hole, Sediment Flushing

E-MONEY AND CRYPTOCURRENCY IN ISLAMIC VIEW: ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The findings of the literature review in this study conclude that from an Islamic point of view, muamalah with electronic money is permissible, legal, and lawful as long as it fulfills the principles of sharia muamalah. Because basically electronic money is the same as ordinary money, has the same function and value, but in a different form. E-money and Cryptocurrency are used depending on the substance and goods being transacted. Cryptocurrencies are digital currencies that are not centralized by banks, and are created using computer encryption technology recorded on the Blockchain platform. Cryptocurrency transactions are carried out without intermediaries, meaning digital payments go directly from sender to receiver. One of the most well-known cryptocurrencies is Bitcoin which is also known as the first cryptocurrency. However, it can be reviewed by looking at the conditions for an object to be regarded as money according to Al-Ghazali, namely: the money is printed and circulated by the government, the government states that the money is an official means of payment in an area, and the government has gold and silver reserves as measure of money in circulation. The Indonesian Ulema Council has released a fatwa regarding the use of electronic money. However, it is still necessary to be careful in using it by following sharia limits in muamalah and paying attention to the transaction contracts that occur. Because there is still a lack of cryptocurrency regulation, it has the potential to cause abuse.

Keywords: E-Money, Cryptocurrency

BİBERDE KURAKLIĞIN MORFOLOJİK ve FİZYOLOJİK ETKİLERİ

THE MORPHOLOGICAL AND EFFECTS OF DROUGHT IN PEPPER

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ÖZET

Küresel iklim değişikliğine bağlı olarak dünyada bitki büyüme ve gelişmesi ile verimi etkileyen en önemli abiyotik stres faktörlerinin başında kuraklık yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; biber genotiplerinin kuraklık stresi karşısında morfolojik ve fizyolojik tepkilerinin ortaya konulmasıdır. Biber tohumları torf:perlite (2:1) karışımı içeren vıyollere ekilmiş, bitkiler iki gerçek yapraklı aşamada yine 2:1 oranında torf:perlite karışımı içeren plastik saksılara şaşırtılmış, dört gerçek yapraklı aşamada kuraklık streslerine başlanmıştır. Kontrol bitkileri ise besin çözeltisi ile sulanmıştır. Stres sonunda oluşan etkilerin ortaya konulabilmesi amacı ile bitkilerde 0-5 görsel skala değerlendirmesi, yeşil aksam yaş ve kuru ağırlığı, gövde boyu ve çapı, yaprak alanı, yaprak oransal su içeriği (YOSİ), yaprak su potansiyeli, yaprak membran zararlanma indeksi (MZİ), klorofil içeriği (SPAD) bakımından değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda, kuraklığın morfolojik ve fizyolojik parametreler bakımından olumsuzluklara yol açtığı, bu etkinin genotipler arasında farklılıklar ortaya koyduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Capsicum annum, MZİ, YOSİ, su stresi

ABSTRACT

Drought is one of the most important abiotic stress factors affecting plant growth and development and yield in the world due to global climate change. The aim of this study is to reveal the morphological and physiological responses of pepper genotypes to drought stress. Pepper seeds were planted in viols containing a mixture of peat:perlite (2:1), plants were transplanted into plastic pots containing a mixture of peat:perlite at the ratio of 2:1 in two true-leaf stages, and drought stresses began at four true-leaf stages. Control plants were irrigated with nutrient solution. 0-5 visual scale evaluation in plants, fresh and dry weight, stem length and diameter, leaf area, leaf water content (YOSI), leaf water potential, leaf membrane damage index (MZI) and chlorophyll content (SPAD) were evaluated at the end of the stress. As a result of the study, it was determined that drought causes negativities in terms of morphological and physiological parameters, and this effect reveals differences between genotypes.

Keywords: Capsicum annum, MZİ, YOSI, water stress

OECD SONUÇLARI BAĞLAMINDA TÜRKİYE’NİN EĞİTİM GÖSTERGELERİ**EDUCATION INDICATORS OF TURKEY IN CONTEXT OF OECD RESULTS****Dr. Ayhan KANDEMİR**

MEB

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ÖZET

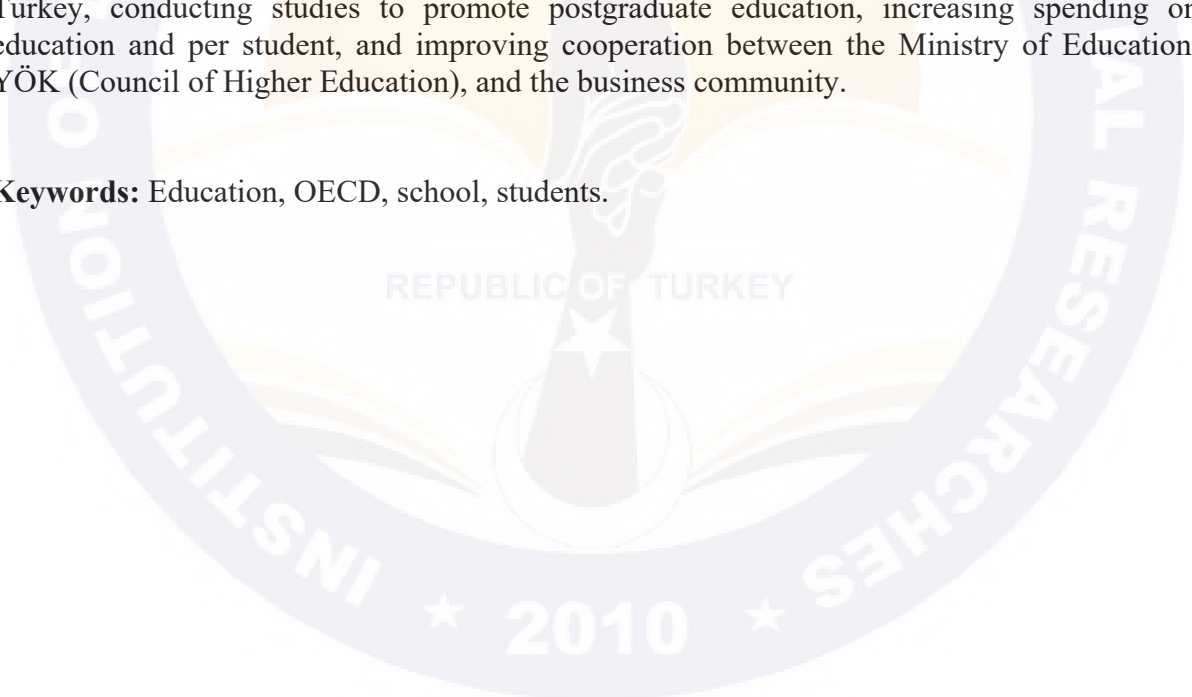
Bu çalışmanın amacı OECD sonuçları bağlamında Türkiye’nin eğitim göstergelerini ortaya koymak ve seçilen OECD ülkeleri başta olmak üzere diğer OECD ülkeleri ile karşılaştırmaktır. Çalışmada OECD ülkeleri kapsamında; ABD, Avustralya, Finlandiya, Meksika ve Almanya seçilmiş, OECD ile yakın ilişki içinde olan ülke olarak da Çin çalışmaya dâhil edilmiştir. Çalışmada nitel yöntemler arasında yer alan doküman (belge) analizi yöntemine yer verilmiş, verilerin çözümlenmesi aşamasında betimsel analizden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında her yıl yayınlanan “*Education at a Glance OECD indicators*” incelenmiş ve son yayınlanan 2021 sayısına göre değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda genel olarak Türkiye’nin, eğitim göstergeleri açısından, OECD ortalamasının altında kaldığı görülmüştür. Türkiye’de özellikle 25-34 yaş aralığında ortaöğretim mezunu bile olmayan nüfusun OECD ortalamasından oldukça yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Türkiye’nin lisansüstü (özellikle de yüksek lisans) eğitimde OECD ortalaması ile kıyaslandığında istenilen düzeyde olmadığı anlaşılmıştır. Türkiye’nin 3-5 yaş grubu eğitimde OECD ortalamasının oldukça altında kaldığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Yine Türkiye’nin 18-24 yaş aralığında işsiz, çalışmayan/iş aramayan (Ne eğitimde ne de istihdamda olan) nüfus bakımından OECD ortalamasının oldukça üzerinde yer aldığı görülmüştür. 15-19 yaş grubu okullaşma oranı ve öğrenci başı yapılan harcamaların OECD ortalamasına kıyasla düşük olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. İlaveten öğrenci başı yapılan harcama düzeyinin kişi başı GSYH’ye oranında OECD ortalamasının gerisinde olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Bu sonuçlar bağlamında; Türkiye’de okul öncesi eğitime önem verilmesi, lisansüstü eğitimi desteklemeye yönelik çalışmaların yapılması, eğitime ve öğrenci başına yapılan harcamaların artırılması, MEB, YÖK ve iş dünyası arasındaki işbirliğinin artırılması gibi önerilerde bulunulabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eğitim, OECD, okul, öğrenci.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to present Turkey's education indicators in the context of OECD results and compare them with other OECD countries, especially with selected OECD countries. In the study, the United States, Australia, Finland, Mexico, and Germany were selected within the framework of OECD countries. China was included in the study as a country that has close relations with the OECD. The study used the document analysis method, which is one of the qualitative methods, and descriptive analysis was used in the analysis of the data. The study examined the “*Education at a Glance OECD Indicators*”, which is published annually, and the evaluations were made according to the latest published edition in 2021. As a result of the study, it was found that Turkey is generally below the OECD average in education indicators. It was found that the percentage of the population in Turkey, especially in the 25-34 age group, who do not even have a high school diploma is significantly higher than the OECD average. It was noted that Turkey has not reached the desired level of higher education (especially master's degrees) compared to the OECD average. It was found that Turkey's educational attainment in age groups 3-5 is significantly lower than the OECD average. Turkey is also significantly above the OECD average for 18-24 year olds who are unemployed, not working, or not looking for work (either in education or employment). Enrollment rates for the 15- to 19-year-old age group and spending per student were found to be lower than the OECD average. In addition, the ratio of spending per student to GDP per capita was found to be lower than the OECD average. In light of these results, suggestions can be made such as giving more importance to preschool education in Turkey, conducting studies to promote postgraduate education, increasing spending on education and per student, and improving cooperation between the Ministry of Education, YÖK (Council of Higher Education), and the business community.

Keywords: Education, OECD, school, students.



**ÖZEL EĞİTİM BÖLÜMÜ LİSANS ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN TEKNOLOJİ
KULLANIMLARININ İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF TECHNOLOGY USE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, özel eğitim bölümü lisans öğrencilerinin teknoloji kullanım düzeylerini incelemektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 195 lisans öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcıların 35'i erkek 160' ı ise kızdır. Araştırma betimsel bir çalışmadır. Öğrencilerden elde edilen veriler SPSS 24 programında analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde T testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada Aksoy (2018) tarafından geliştirilen teknoloji kullanım ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlar özel eğitim bölümü öğrencilerinin teknoloji kullanım düzeylerinin yaş değişkenine göre farklılaştığını, ancak sınıf düzeyi değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığını göstermektedir. Bu bulgulara ek olarak öğrencilerin teknoloji kullanım düzeylerinin günlük internet kullanım süresine göre değişmediğini diğer bir ifade günlük internet kullanımının öğrencilerin teknoloji kullanım düzeyi ile ilişkili olmadığını göstermektedir. Araştırmada elde edilen bir diğer bulgu ise özel eğitim bölümü lisans öğrencilerinin teknolojik gelişmeleri takip etme sıklıklarının teknoloji kullanım düzeylerinde bir farklılığa yol açmamasıdır. Özel eğitim bölümü öğrencilerinin teknoloji kullanım düzeyleri cinsiyet değişkenine göre incelendiğinde ise bu durumun erkeklerin lehine anlamlı düzeyde farklılaştığı yani erkek öğrencilerin teknolojiyi kızlardan daha fazla kullandığı bulunmuştur. Son olarak araştırma kapsamında elde edilen bulgular, özel eğitim bölümü lisans öğrencilerinin teknoloji kullanım düzeylerinin bilişim teknolojileri dersi alıp almama durumlarına göre bir farklılık göstermediğini göstermiştir. Özel eğitim bölümü lisans öğrencilerinin teknoloji kullanım düzeyleri bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoloji kullanımı, Özel eğitim, Bilişim teknolojileri

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the technology use levels of undergraduate students in the special education department. The study group of the research consists of 195 undergraduate students. Thirty-five of the participants are boys, and 160 are girls. The research is a descriptive study. The data obtained from the students were analyzed in the SPSS 24 program. T-test and one-way analysis of variance was used in the analysis of the data. The technology usage scale developed by Aksoy (2018) was used in the research. The results obtained from the research show that the technology use levels of special education department students differ according to the age variable, but there is no significant difference according to the grade level variable. In addition to these findings, the technology usage levels of the students do not change according to the daily internet usage time; in other words, it shows that daily internet use is not related to the technology usage level of the students. Another finding obtained in the study is that the frequency of following the technological developments of the undergraduate students of the special education department does not cause a difference in the level of technology use. when the technology usage levels of the students in the special education department were examined according to the gender variable, it was found that this situation differed significantly in favor of the boys; that is, the boys used the technology more than the girls. Finally, the findings obtained within the scope of the research showed that the technology usage levels of the special education undergraduate students did not differ according to whether they took the information technology course or not. The technology use levels of special education undergraduate students are discussed in line with these results.

Keywords: Use of Technology, Special Education, Information Technologies

**CİN DAĞI (KD ANADOLU) GİRLANLARI ÜZERİNDE OLUŞAN
TOPRAKLARDA YÜKSELTİ İLE KİMYASAL VE BİYOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLER
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF RELETIONSHIPS BETWEEN ELEVATION WITH
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN SOILS FORMED ON THE
MOUNT CİN (NE ANATOLIA) NON SORTED STEPS**

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ÖZET

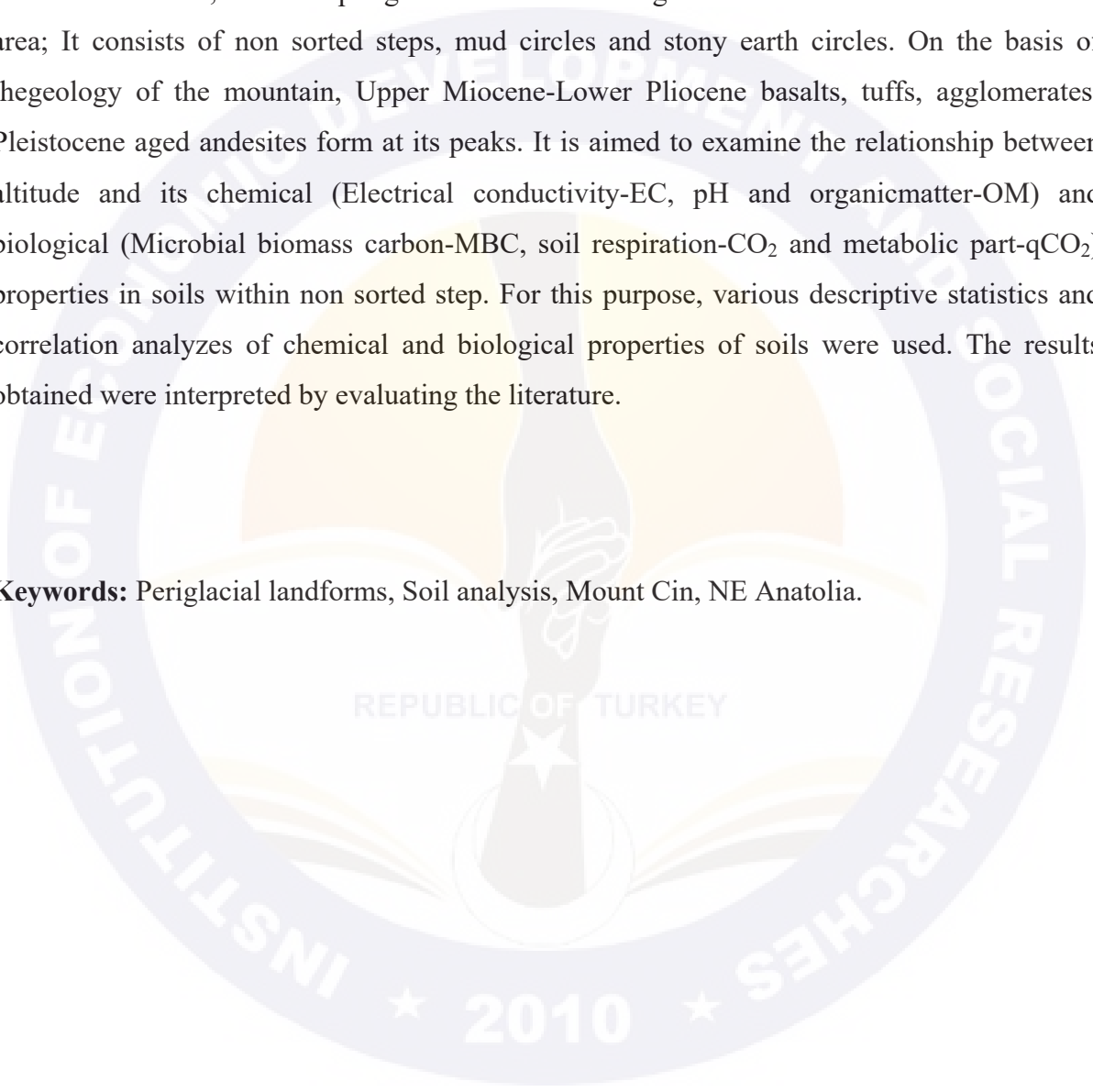
Periglasyal şekiller, buzul çevresi bölgeler ve soğuk ortam koşulları altında gelişim göstermektedirler. Uygun yükselti, eğim, bakı şartlarına bağlı olarak oluşum süreçleri devam etmektedir. Anadolu'nun kuzeydoğusunda yer alan ve volkan konisi özelliği gösteren Cin Dağı da (2957 m) periglasyal şekilller açısından zengindir. Bu dağlık alanda belirlenen periglasyal şekiller; girland, çember ve taş kümelerinden oluşmaktadır. Dağın jeolojisini temelinde Üst Miosen Alt Pliosen yaşlı bazalt, tuf, aglomeralar; zirvelerinde ise Pleistosen yaşlı andezitler meydana getirmektedir. Bu çalışmada, söz konusu dağlık kütlede girlandlar bünyesinde bulunan topraklarda, yükselti ile kimyasal (Elektriksel iletkenlik-EC, pH ve organik madde-OM) ve biyolojik özellikleri (Mikrobiai biomas karbon-MBC, toprak solunumu-CO₂ ve metabolik bölüm-qCO₂) arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla, toprakların kimyasal ve biyolojik özelliklerinin çeşitli betimsel istatistikleri ve korelasyon analizleri kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar literatürle değerlendirilerek yorumlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Periglasyal şekiller, Toprak analizleri, Cin Dağı, Kuzeydoğu Anadolu.

ABSTRACT

Periglacial landforms develop under glacial regions and cold ambient conditions. Depending on the appropriate elevation, slope and aspect conditions, the formation processes continue. Mount Cin (2957 m a.s.l.), located in the northeast of Anatolia and showing the characteristics of a volcanic cone, is rich in periglacial landforms. Periglacial landforms in this mountainous area; It consists of non sorted steps, mud circles and stony earth circles. On the basis of the geology of the mountain, Upper Miocene-Lower Pliocene basalts, tuffs, agglomerates; Pleistocene aged andesites form at its peaks. It is aimed to examine the relationship between altitude and its chemical (Electrical conductivity-EC, pH and organic matter-OM) and biological (Microbial biomass carbon-MBC, soil respiration-CO₂ and metabolic part-qCO₂) properties in soils within non sorted step. For this purpose, various descriptive statistics and correlation analyzes of chemical and biological properties of soils were used. The results obtained were interpreted by evaluating the literature.

Keywords: Periglacial landforms, Soil analysis, Mount Cin, NE Anatolia.



INTEREST RATES RISE : ECONOMIC

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ABSTRACT

The Indonesian government will raise interest rates up to 200 bps bps in the next year. This is following the inflation rate that is being carried out, which is still going on, until next year this will continue. have an impact on the increase in fuel oil by 30%, contributing to the first year of inflation in the next year. This research uses hat far organs can have an impact on increase prices goods in indonesia. The method of minister of finance sri mulyani indrawati said bank indonesia raise interest rater due to trend of economic recovery which is quite stong and stong in the last 7 mounth. conclusions: rank indonesia has taken the plunge as a bank central to maintaining economic stability and macroprudential policies.

Keywords: central, bank inflation, and economy

DIGITAL PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY: THE DERIVATIVE DIGITALIZATION FOR OUR MODERN DAY

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Abstract

The visible impacts of technology have cut across so many industries in the present day. Modern computing technologies are newly incorporated into human endeavors and we have seen the derivative effects of the use of digital objects in the recent times. The innovations brought by the inception of digitalization including preservation processes for trusted digital repository are able to preserve electronic materials for noticeable periods of time comparable to the traditional preservation methods. While traditional preservation practices are also developed, lack of consensus are raising questions on how to proceed with digital-based preservation processes. This paper is a descriptive survey of digital preservation technology. The paper explored a variety of digital repositories and the preservation architecture. The paper discussed the major technologies for enabling trust in digital preservation architecture and finally, the digital origin and the digital derivative. Research questions and answers were given and collected from respondents using online Google form. The responses collated were subjected to reliability analysis by specialist. The paper concludes that there are so many new technologies that can help us build trust in digital preservation process and these technologies can be incorporated into operational digital preservation framework.

Keywords: Digital preservation, Technology, Digital objects, Digitalization, Modern day.

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL WATER MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES IN INDIA AND THEIR RELEVANCE IN MODERN TIMES

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Abstract

The present paper explores the ways and means employed in some of the large human settlements in ancient and medieval India for harnessing their water resources. The observations are based on the excavations made and accounts of foreign explorers, tourists, etc. A study of some of the places in this paper shows that the techniques used are unique and specially suited to the geographical peculiarities of these regions. These traditional methods of water management that were followed in different parts of the country have also been looked into to find out if they can augment our efforts in the present times towards creating water security for the country. After attaining independence, infrastructure has been developed in the country for providing irrigation as also for supply of potable water for its villagers and city dwellers through pipes. Such easy access has diminished the value of water in the eyes of many people. Since water is now available more easily as compared to the olden days, the traditional water harvesting, storage and conservation systems have been neglected and mostly abandoned over a period of time. Now an acute water crisis appears imminent in the near future. Therefore, it is imperative to take immediate region specific measures in every city and village of the country to increase absorption of rain water in the soil and to capture the surface runoff for recharging our aquifers without letting it go waste into the streams. For this, our traditional methods of water harvesting which may be suitably improvised can prove to be fruitful. These methods were time tested and may be employed based of the geographical peculiarities of the area. Government may employ programs such as MGNREGA for implementation of these plans. Along with these measures, growing orchards, timber plantations as well as a forestation of wasteland, river banks and the slopes of the hills will improve soil condition and water retention of the ground. In the line of creating food security, it is time to create water security for the citizens of this country.

Keywords: Ancient and Medieval Water Management Techniques, Water Harvesting, Storage and Recharge.

SEXISM AND LEXICAL CHOICE: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS IMPACT ON KINSHIP TERMS IN ENGLISH**Joseph Onyema Ahaotu, PhD**

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Abstract

The variations in male and female use of English have not only linguistic implications but also significance in gender politics. The paper critically examined sexism in lexical choice and generated samples of usage in the literature to evaluate the demands that gender politics makes on the lexical choices of speakers of English. The aim is to establish a nexus between the dictates of the feminism aspect of gender politics and the conceptual realities of kinship as one of the sociolinguistic domains of English language; which Feminism seeks to demasculinise. The study is based on the theory of Ambivalent Sexism and its methodology in qualitative. The researcher undertook a bench review of literature and drew samples of usage for analysis against the framework of Ambivalent Sexism. The study focused on how gender considerations influence the lexical choices made by users of the language. The analysis indicated that although the Feminist project of dismantling all vestiges of the domination of the female (by the male) in English has produced significant awareness to the cause, some of its sexism correlation is significantly incongruent with sociolinguistic realities that naturally generate linguistic choices. The burden of sexism on lexical choices places English kinship terms on a path of direct collision with feminism. The paper concluded that although Feminism has succeeded in imposing a new manner of speaking on the English-speaking humanity, its implications on kinship terms would lead to distortion of socio-cultural relationships and concepts.

Keywords: Sexism, feminism, kinship terms, gender, and lexical choice.

DYNAMICS OF CONTEMPORARY ISLAM

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain the development of the dynamics of contemporary Islam from modernism and postmodernism, liberal Islam, archipelago Islam, cultural and structural Islam. This research method uses a library approach sourced from books and journals according to the topic and focus of the research. The results of the literature review in this study concluded that in the era of modernism, science was more dominant than religious science. Postmodernism is a period of Islamic revival. Science and religion each have the same opportunity to express themselves. Liberal Islam assume Islam must be adapted to modernity. Islam Nusantara has its own style and typology, namely Islam that is friendly and moderate and is a middle line Islam that adheres to a moderate ideological and philosophical foundation. The characteristics of Nusantara Islam are tasamuh, tawazun, and tawassuth. Cultural Islam provides diversity in inviting people to love Islam in a more flexible way while still upholding the universal values contained in the Qur'an. Structural Islam tends to be anti-western, but in practice it does not aim to establish a state. The ultimate goal of Structural Islam is the institutionalization of Islamic politics.

Keywords: Islam, modernism, archipelago, cultural

**ERKEN CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ TÜRK ROMANINDA ZONGULDAK VE
MÜKELLEFİYET: ÇALIŞMA İLİŞKİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME**

**ZONGULDAK AND LIABILITY IN THE EARLY REPUBLICAN PERIOD
TURKISH NOVEL: AN STUDY ON LABOR RELATIONS**

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ÖZET

Zonguldak, Türkiye'nin önemli bir yer altı kaynağı olan "taş kömürü" yataklarını bünyesinde barındırması nedeniyle ekonomik ve çalışma ilişkileri alanında oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Taş kömürü yataklarına sahip olması nedeni ile pek çok insan açısından önemli bir istihdam alanı yaratmakla birlikte çalışma koşulları bakımından incelendiğinde ise oldukça zor koşullar içermektedir. Tarihsel açıdan incelendiğinde ise Zonguldak Kömür Havzası ve havzada istihdam edilen işçiler üzerinde "Ücretli İş Mükellefiyetinin" uygulandığı dönemler çok daha zor ve olumsuz koşullar yaratmıştır. Bu uygulama ve tabii ki yarattığı olumsuz koşullar emek tarihi açısından pek çok yazarın eserlerine konu olmuştur. Bu eserler ise şehrin belirli dönemleri ve şehrin o dönemdeki ekonomik, sosyal ve çalışma ilişkilerine dair durumu ile ilgili bilgiler edinmemize yardımcı olmaktadır.

Bu çalışma, 26 Şubat 1940 tarihinde kömür üretimini artırmak amacıyla oluşturulan ve 1 Eylül 1947 tarihine kadar devamlılığını sürdüren "Ücretli İş Mükellefiyetinin," uygulamaya tabii tutulan işçiler üzerinde yaratmış olduğu etkiyi, çalışma ve yaşam koşulları göz önüne alınarak edebi eserler üzerinden incelemeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda açıklayıcı ve betimleyici bir anlatım ile eser incelemesi yapılarak Göl Dağı, Ölümün Ağzı, Yanartaş (1. ve 2. Cilt) ve Grizu 2 (Çıplak ve Mükellef) romanları üzerinden madencilerin, yaşam ve çalışma koşulları gibi konuları hususunda çıkarımlar da bulunulmuştur. Romanlar içerisinde 1940 ve 1947 yılları arasında uygulanan ücretli iş mükellefiyetinin getirdiği zor çalışma koşulları, çalışma koşullarının işçiler ve aileleri üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerine ve dönemsel bazı özelliklere rastlanmıştır. Aynı zamanda insan onuruna yakışmayacak düzeyde barınma ve beslenme sorunları, uzun çalışma süreleri, düşük ücretler, iş kazaları ve meslek hastalıkları, İsyân/grev ve sınıfsal ayırım gibi konular üzerinden de çıkarımlar yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zonguldak, Mükellefiyet, Ölümün Ağzı, Göl Dağı, Yanartaş

ABSTRACT

Zonguldak occupies a very important place in the field of economic and labor relations as it contains the "hard coal" deposits, which are an important underground resource of Turkey. Although it creates an important employment area for many people, due to its hard coal deposits, it includes very difficult conditions when examined in terms of working conditions.

When examined from a historical point of view, the periods when the "Paid Work Liability" were applied created much more difficult and negative conditions on the workers employed in the Zonguldak Coal Basin and the basin. This implementation and of course the negative conditions it created have been the subject of many writers' works in terms of labor history. These works help us to obtain information about certain periods of the city and the state of the city's economic, social and labor relations at that time.

This study aimed to examine the effect of the 'Paid Work Liability', which was created on February 26, 1940 to increase coal production and continued until September 1, 1947, on the workers who were subjected to the application, through literary works, taking into account their working and living conditions. For this purpose, were made about the living and working conditions of miners through the novels *Göl Dağı*, *Ölümün Ağzı*, *Yanartaş* (1 and 2 volumes) and *Grizu 2* (Naked and Taxpayer) by examining the work with an elucidatory and descriptive narrative. The difficult working conditions brought by the paid employment obligation applied between 1940 and 1947 in the novels, negative effects of working conditions on workers and their families, and periodical features were encountered. At the same time, inferences were made on issues such as housing and nutrition problems unworthy of human dignity, long working hours, low wages, occupational accidents and occupational diseases, rebellion/strike and class discrimination.

Keywords: Zonguldak, Liability, Ölümün ağzı, Göl Dağı, Yanartaş.

THE THEORETICAL ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF THE HEAT CAPACITIES BY USING KELLEY AND KING APPROXIMATION

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to obtain efficient analytical methods for the thermodynamic properties of substances. The authors Kelley and King, firstly reported confident analytical expressions of the heat capacities and estimated formulas in terms of Einstein-Debye functions. By using recently established analytical formulae for n-dimensional Debye functions, the calculation of the heat capacities shows significantly well progress. To verify the efficiency of the present proposed method, we have applied obtained formulae to the evaluation of materials with respect to temperature and compared the results with the available data from the literature.

Keywords: Einstein model, Debye model, thermodynamic properties, heat capacities

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, maddelerin termodinamik özellikleri için etkin analitik yöntemler elde etmektir. Yazarlar Kelley ve King, ilk olarak Einstein-Debye fonksiyonları cinsinden 1s1 kapasitesinin ve tahmini formüllerin güvenilir analitik ifadelerini bildirdiler. n-boyutlu Debye fonksiyonları için yakın zamanda oluşturulmuş analitik formülleri kullanarak, 1s1 kapasitelerinin hesaplanması önemli ölçüde iyi ilerleme göstermektedir. Mevcut önerilen yöntemin etkinliğini doğrulamak için, malzemelerin sıcaklığa göre değerlendirilmesine elde edilen formülleri uyguladık ve sonuçları literatürden mevcut verilerle karşılaştırdık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Einstein modeli, Debye modeli, termodinamik özellikler, 1s1 kapasitesi

MADEN VE İNŞAAT FALİYETLERİ AÇISINDAN KIYI KENAR ÇİZGİSİNE YAKIN ALANLARDA ÇEVRESEL RİSK ETMENLERİNİN İNSANSIZ HAVA ARAÇLARI VE UZAKTAN ALGILAMA İLE TESPİT EDİLMESİ: ANTALYA-MANAVGAT ÖRNEĞİ

DETECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS IN AREAS CLOSE TO THE SHORELINE IN TERMS OF MINING AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY UNMANNED AIRCRAFT VEHICLES AND REMOTE SENSING: ANTALYA- MANAVGAT EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

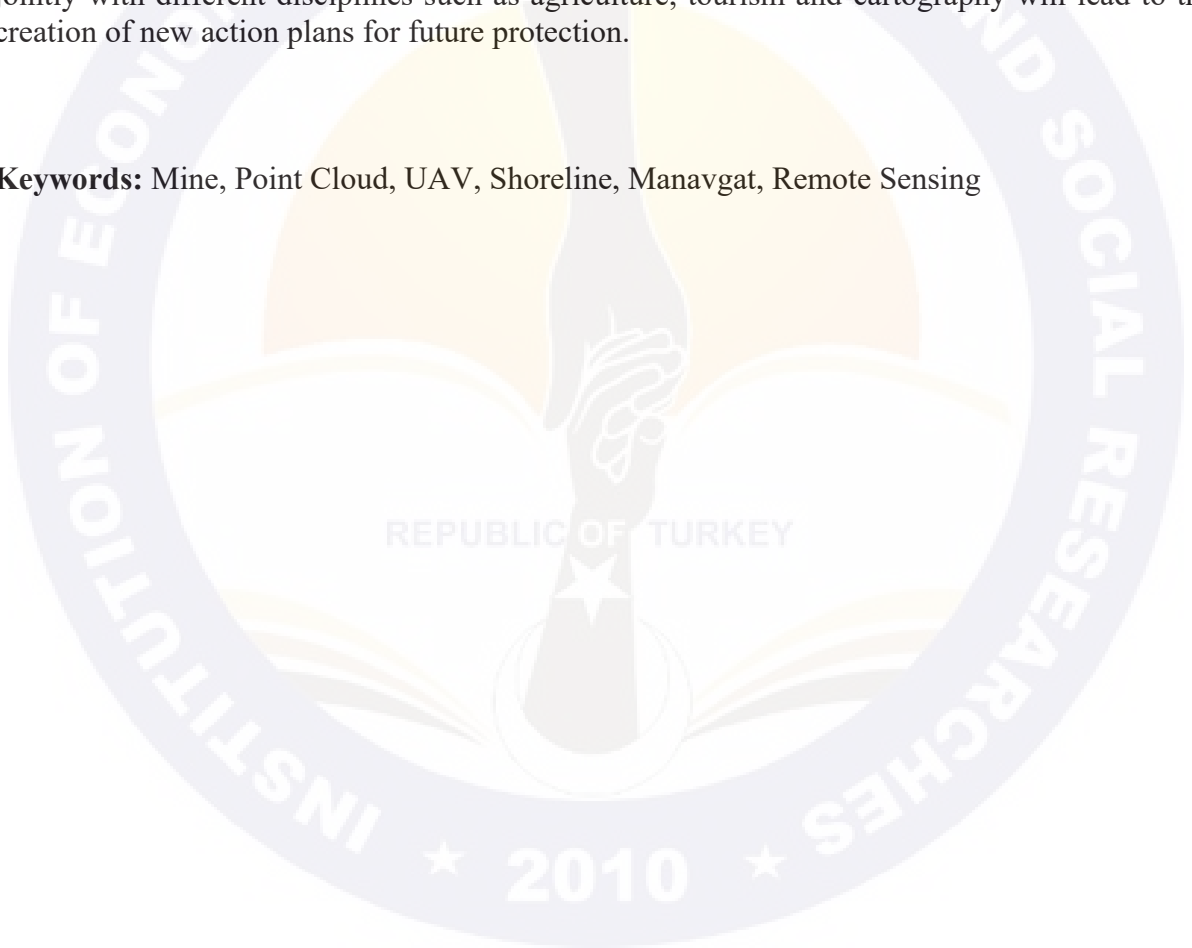
Akdeniz kıyısına yakın yerlerde maden, inşaat, turizm, tarım faaliyetleri bir arada yürütülmektedir. Bu çalışmalar zaman zaman sahil bandında çevresel sorunlar da oluşturabilmektedir. Kıyı kenar çizgisine yasal olarak izin verilenden daha fazla yaklaşılması durumunda bu tehlikeler artabilir. Yıllar içinde farklı jeolojik olaylar sonucunda kıyı çizgisi değişime uğramıştır. Aynı zamanda yeni açık işletme maden sahaları açılmış ve turistik tesisler inşa edilmiştir. Mevcut kıyı kenar çizgisi haritası bu ihtiyacı karşılayamayacak kadar eski kalmıştır. Bu nedenle güncel ve hassas olarak yeniden belirlenmesi önem arz etmektedir. Çalışmada Antalya-Manavgat'ta turistik tesislere yakın ve kıyı çizgisinin yanlışı olduğu düşünülen bir alanda uygulama yapılmıştır. İnsansız hava aracı ile %95 doğruluk payına sahip nokta bulutu haritaları oluşturulmuştur. Bu haritalar açılan muayene çukurları ile de jeolojik açıdan desteklenmiştir. Ayrıca uzaktan algılama ile elde edilen haritalarla da buffer analizleri yapılmıştır. Böylece kıyıya yakın çevresel risk oluşturabilecek ve yasal olarak bulunmaması gereken tesisler de tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmanın tüm sahil şeridinde genişletilmiş şekilde ve ziraat, turizm, harita gibi farklı disiplinlerle ortak olarak yapılması ileriye dönük korumaya yönelik yeni eylem planları oluşturulmasını sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Maden, Nokta Bulut, İHA, Kıyı kenar çizgisi, Manavgat, Uzaktan Algılama

ABSTRACT

Mining, construction, tourism and agriculture activities are carried out together in places close to the Mediterranean coast. These activities can also create environmental problems on the coastline from time to time. These hazards may increase if the shoreline is approached any closer than is legally permissible. Over the years, the shoreline has changed because of different geological events. At the same time, new open pit mining sites were opened, and touristic facilities were built. The current shoreline map is too obsolete to meet this need. For this reason, it is important to determine shoreline up-to-date and sensitively. In the study, a practice was made in an area close to touristic facilities in Antalya-Manavgat and where the shoreline is thought to be wrong. Point cloud maps with 95% accuracy were created with an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). These maps were also supported geologically by the boreholes. In addition, buffer analyzes were made with maps obtained by remote sensing. Thus, facilities that may pose an environmental risk close to the coast and that should not be legally present have also been identified. Expanding the study on the entire shoreline and jointly with different disciplines such as agriculture, tourism and cartography will lead to the creation of new action plans for future protection.

Keywords: Mine, Point Cloud, UAV, Shoreline, Manavgat, Remote Sensing



HAKEM SÖZLEŞMESİNİN HÜKÜMSÜZLÜĞÜ VE SONA ERMESİ INVALIDITY AND TERMINATION OF ARBITRATOR'S CONTRACT

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ÖZET

Hakem sözleşmesi aralarında uyuşmazlık veya uyuşmazlık ihtimali olan iki tarafın bir hakeme başvurarak aralarındaki hak, yükümlülük gibi maddi hukuka ve usul hukukuna ilişkin unsurların düzenlendiği ve hakem yargılamasının esas ve usullerinin belirlendiği sözleşmedir. Tahkim sözleşmesi, taraflar arasında yapılırken, hakem sözleşmesi taraflarla hakem veya hakemler arasında yapılmaktadır. Diğer özel hukuk sözleşmelerinde olduğu gibi hakem sözleşmesi de, kanunun emredici hükümlerine, ahlaka, kamu düzenine, kişilik haklarına aykırı olursa veya hakem sözleşmesinin konusu imkansız olursa, bu durumda sözleşme kesin olarak hükümsüz olur. Buna karşın, hakem sözleşmesinin geçerli olması için, yazılı olması zorunluluğu yoktur. Bu yüzden hakem sözleşmesi yazılı olarak yapılabileceği gibi sözlü olarak da yapılabilir. Hakemlik sözleşmesinin sona ermesi ise, dava konusu olan uyuşmazlığın çözümlenmesi, yargılama devam ederken hakemin azledilmesi, istifa etmesi, ölmesi veya medeni haklarını kullanma ehliyetini kaybetmesi hallerinde mümkün olur.

Sözleşme ile taraflar arasındaki uyuşmazlığı çözme görevini üstlenen kişiye hakem denir. Hakem, uyuşmazlığı çözmek için çabalamasının sonunda sözleşmeye veya teamüle uygun bir ücrete hak kazanır. Ücretin taraflarca kararlaştırılmaması halinde, hakem uyuşmazlığı karara bağladıktan sonra, görevli ve yetkili mahkemeye dava açarak ücretin belirlenmesini talep edebilir. Mahkeme hakemin ücretini takdir ederken işin niteliğini, uyuşmazlığın değerini ve hakemin verdiği emeği göz önünde bulundurur. Medeni haklarını kullanma ehliyetine sahip olan gerçek ve tüzel kişilerin hakemlik yapması mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hakem Sözleşmesi, Hükümsüzlük, Sona Erme, Tahkim

ABSTRACT

Arbitrator's contract is an agreement which is concluded between two parties who already have a conflict or likelihood of a conflict concerning them and an arbitrator, upon the application of the parties to the said arbitrator, where material and procedural law issues such as rights and liabilities of the parties are regulated and where principles and procedures of the arbitral proceedings are bound by the rules. While the arbitration agreement is concluded between the parties, the arbitrator's contract is entered between the parties and the arbitrator or arbitrators. As in any other private law contracts, arbitrator's contracts which are contrary to the mandatory provisions of the law, morality, public order, and personality rights or contracts whose subject matters are beyond the bounds of possibility are also considered to be a definite reason for the arbitrator's contract to be null and void. On the other hand, for an arbitration agreement to be valid, it does not have to be in writing. Therefore, the arbitration agreement may be concluded in writing or orally. The termination of the arbitrator's contract is possible in the event when the dispute is resolved, the arbitrator is dismissed, resigns, dies or loses her/his license to exercise her/his civil rights while the trial is in progress.

The arbitrator is the person who undertakes to resolve the dispute between the parties under the contract. At the end of the arbitrator's efforts to resolve the dispute, the arbitrator is entitled to a fee in accordance with the contract or custom. If the fee is not agreed upon by the parties, the arbitrator may request the determination of the fee by filing a lawsuit to the competent and authorised court after the arbitrator settles the dispute. In assessing the arbitrator's fee, the court shall take into consideration the nature of the work, the value of the dispute and the labour performed by the arbitrator. Natural and legal persons who have the capacity to exercise their civil rights may act as arbitrators.

Keywords: Arbitrator's Contract, Invalidity, Termination, Arbitration

DÜŞÜK AKMA GERİLMESİNE SAHİP ÇELİĞİN DIŞMERKEZ ÇAPRAZLI ÇERÇEVELER ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF LOW YIELD STRESS STEEL ON FRAMES WITH ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAMES

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ÖZET

Dışmerkez çaprazlı çerçeveler (DÇÇ'ler), yatay yüklere karşı yüksek süneklik ve enerji tüketim kapasitesi ile iyi performans sergilerler. Dışmerkez çaprazlı çerçeveler için karakteristik eleman olan bağ kirişi elemanı yatay ve dikey olmak üzere iki farklı tipte teşkil edilebilir. Enerji tüketimini sağlayan bağ kirişi elemanlarında düşük akma gerilmesine sahip çelik malzeme kullanılması, konvensiyonel çelik malzemeye göre bazı avantajlar sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, düşey ve yatay bağ kirişine sahip 5 katlı dışmerkez çaprazlı çerçeve sistemler TBDY 2018 ve ÇYTHYE 2018'e göre tasarlanmıştır. Düşük akma gerilmesine sahip çelik malzemenin DÇÇ'lerin davranışı üzerine etkisini değerlendirmek amacıyla, çerçevelerin bağ kirişi elemanlarında konvensiyonel çelik ve daha düşük akma gerilmesine çelik malzemeler kullanılmıştır. Ele alınan dışmerkez çaprazlı çerçevelerin doğrusal olmayan statik analizleri yapılarak hem yatay ve düşey bağ kirişi hem de düşük akma gerilmesine sahip çelik ve konvensiyonel çelik için sonuçlar değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dışmerkez çaprazlı çerçeve, kesme elemanı, düşük dayanımlı çelik

ABSTRACT

Eccentrically braced frames (EBFs) exhibit good performance against horizontal loads with high ductility and energy consumption capacity. The link element, which is the characteristic element for eccentrically braced frames, can be formed in two different types: horizontal and vertical. The use of low yield stress steel material for energy consuming link element offers a number of advantages over conventional steel material. In this study, 5-storey eccentrically braced frame systems with vertical and horizontal link are designed according to TBDY 2018 and ÇYTHYE 2018. In order to evaluate the effect of low yield stress steel material on the behavior of EBFs, conventional steel and lower yield stress steel materials are used in the link beam of the frames. Nonlinear static analyses of the considered eccentrically braced frames were performed and the results were evaluated for both horizontal and vertical link and for low yield stress steel and conventional steel.

Keywords: Eccentrically braced frames, shear element, lower yield stress steel

TÜRKİYE'DE TASARLANAN KONSOL DUVARLARA ETKİ EDEN HİDROSTATİK VE SİSMİK KUVVETLER

HYDROSTATIC AND SEISMIC FORCES AFFECTING CONSOLE WALLS DESIGNED IN TURKEY

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Özet

Konsol duvarlar genellikle toprak kütlesi, deprem, su gibi kuvvetlere direnmek için inşa edilir. Kritik kuvvetlerin belirlenmesi, bu duvarların tasarımı için çok önemli bir adımdır. Bu aşama inşaat bölgesi, yeraltı suyu, toprak türü vb. birçok faktöre bağlıdır. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'nin iki farklı bölgesinde, iki farklı konsol duvar inşa edilmiştir. Yer 1 deprem riski yüksek olan Bolu'da yer alırken, Yer 2 deprem riski düşük olan Sinop'ta yer almaktadır. Böylece konsol duvara etki edecek deprem kuvvetlerine göre bu iki bölge seçilmiştir. Her iki bölgede tasarlanan konsol duvarlar GEO5 programı kullanılarak dört farklı durumda analiz edilmiştir. İlk analiz, her iki bölgede yer alan iki konsol duvarlarının sismik kuvvetlere göre ayrı ayrı tasarlanmıştır. Her iki bölgede de tasarlanan bu duvarlar, duvarların arkasındaki yeraltı suyu seviyesini değiştiren üç analizde daha test edilmiştir. Buna ek olarak, bu çalışmanın bu üç analizde konsol duvarlara etki eden herhangi bir sismik kuvvet bulunmamaktadır. Böylece, iki konsol duvar, deprem veya yeraltı suyu kuvvetleri altında ayrı ayrı analiz edilmiştir. Böylece Türkiye'deki konsol duvar tasarımı sırasında iki deprem bölgesinin en kritik kuvvetleri bulunmuştur. Duvarın drenaj sistemi hatalı inşa edildiğinde veya zamanla tıkanığında genellikle duvarın arkasında su basıncı oluşur. Türkiye'deki düşük riskli sismik bölge için su kuvveti deprem kuvvetinden daha kritiktir. Bu basınca neden olan kuvvetler, yüksek riskli sismik bölgede meydana gelen deprem kuvvetlerine yaklaşık olarak eşittir. Drenaj sistemi, aşırı su kuvvetlerini dizginlediği için konsol duvarın hayati bir parçasıdır. Bu nedenle sistemin sağlıklı çalışması için gerekli önlemler alınmalıdır.

Keywords: konsol duvar, geri dolgu, barbakan, delikli plastik boru .

Abstract

Cantilever walls are generally constructed for resisting some forces such as earth mass, earthquake, water. The determination of the critical forces is very important step for the design of these walls. This process depends on many factors that are construction region, groundwater, soil type etc. In this study, two different cantilever walls were constructed in two different regions of Turkey. While Place 1 is located in Bolu, a city with high earthquake risk, Place 2 is located in Sinop, a city with low earthquake risk. Thus, these two regions were selected according to the earthquake forces that could affect the cantilever wall. The cantilever walls designed in both regions were analyzed at four different case by using GEO5 program. First analysis is that two cantilever walls were separately designed in both regions with respect to seismic forces. These walls designed in both regions were tested in three analyzes that altered the levels of the groundwater table behind the walls. In addition to this, there is no seismic forces affecting the cantilever walls at these analyzes of this study. Then, two cantilever walls were separately analyzed under either earthquake or groundwater forces. Thus, the most critical forces of two earthquake regions were found during the design of the cantilever wall in Türkiye. When the drainage system of the wall can be either built faultily or clogged with time, water pressure is generally formed behind the wall. The water force is more critical than the earthquake force for the low risk seismic region in Türkiye. The forces resulted in this pressure is approximately equal to the earthquake forces occurred in the high risk seismic region. The drainage system is a vital part of the cantilever wall due to the restrain the excessive water forces. For this reason, necessary precautions should be taken for the system to work properly.

Keywords: cantilever wall, backfill, weep hole, perforated plastic pipe

**AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİN'DEKİ 2020 BORSA ÇÖKÜŞÜ VE
ULUSLARARASI EKONOMİ POLİTİK ÇERÇEVEDA DEĞERLENDİRİMİ**

**STOCK MARKET CRASH 2020 AT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
EXAMINATION BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY
FRAMEWORK**

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ÖZET

2020 yılında Şubat ayında Wall Street Meydanı'nda - ABD'de büyük bir panik hakimdi. Borsa alımsatım denegeleri, üretim-tüketim dengeleri alt üst durumdaydı. Yatırımcılar, yaptıkları yatırımların karşılıklarını alamıyor, rekabete dayalı serbest piyasa dengeleri çökmüş haldeydi. Uluslararası ticarete dayalı olarak canlı para alışveriş hususları ve serbest piyasa döngüsü, tamamıyla, işlevini yitirmişti. Stoklarda eksilmeye devam eden, tüketime dayalı endüstrilerde yaşanan kriz: Bilhassa Batıyı ele alıyordu. Bu kriz, 1929 yılındaki Büyük Buhran'daki Ekonomik Krizden sonra en büyük ekonomik kriz olarak nitelendiriliyordu. Çaresizlik durumu ABD piyasasında hakimdi. Tam bu noktalarda, krize bağlı olan durumlarda: Sınırsız genişlemeye bağlı olarak liberal ekonomi modeli ile 20. Yüzyıl sonlarına doğru yükselen neoliberal ekonomi bazlı modellerin yani batı oryante edilmiş ekonomilerin çöküş durumu söz konusu olmuştur. Bunların yanı sıra üretim odaklı ekonomiyer bağlı devam eden Çin, minimum zararla süreci atlattır. Basında çalkantılar da ortaya çıkmasına rağmen: ABD'de elbette ki, bu zararlar 2020 yılı Nisan ayı gibi kısa bir sürede: Kriz yönetimindeki başarılarla bağlı olarak kompanse edilmesi başarıya ulaşmış şekilde sonuçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik, Ekonomik Kriz, Borsa Dengesi, Küresel İktisadilik

ABSTRACT

Stock Market Crash has fundamentally begun as the economic crisis that has in the capital of basement as the Wall Street in the U.S. in the February month of 2020. It has seen the chronicle agitation hereabout the Wall Street with the halted stock market-based status that affected the stocks of the United States' developed economic actors during the starting era. Stocks plunge and the rapidly falling stock market based on the global market has seen. The numbers of the trade down basements were declining with the dramatically high ratios. With the following process; the industrial issues have been seen simultaneously. The oil market has declined and oil companies have been deeply impacted by the status. Oil prices have dramatically lowered non-permanently during a certain period. Exxon Mobile had exemplified as one of the highest impacted firms from the certain crash.

Also, U.S. President Donald Trump has not tried to be boosted the certain process because of not giving more harnesses to the status based on politically. Because actually, the political complex of the certain process was having different comprehension like the conservative policies of Donald Trump has also induced the intensity of the certain crisis like the separative stance against the specific economic actors in the global market such as China. However, public health crises were also going on during the process that has been pushing people to be required to the stocked capital for the emergent situation. Because, the world trade, generally conventional economic activities have almost stopped because of the status of the world economy during the Covid-19's expansion process. Pandemic status has officially been seen and the investments, the investors were losing their authorization on the maintenance of the economic process.

Keywords: International Political Economy, Economic Crisis, Balance at Stock Market, Global Economics Basement

INTERNATIONAL LAW'S INFLUENCE AND APPLICATION IN INDIAN LEGAL TERMINOLOGIES

Ms. Nanda Pardhey

“The destiny of world civilization depends upon providing a decent standard of living for all mankind” - Norman Borlaug,

Abstract

Humanity and customary rules has paved its ways in the State legislations into domestic law through International Conventions, treaties and International Customary practices. These is based on principles followed in civilized society for harmonizing the conflict between two or more Sovereign pertaining certain transborder crimes. International law principles are incorporated, and domestic laws have embodied them in their domestic laws wherever those enactment brought into force for restricting and protecting happening of such events nationally or internationally. International law through conventions and treaties has brought equity and justice through common law application so that violators are punished even if they cross the jurisdiction of national laws. Indian Constitutional law has been pivotal in incorporating those international law principles in fundamental rights which are human rights of every individual and through directive principle laid obligation on State to make provisions and ensure implementation of the same by framing the laws in domestically. A person when commits particular crime he can be punished through domestic law that has application in their own jurisdiction within their territorial limits. But there may be situation where the offender absconds to some other country wherein domestic law not applicable. In such situation international laws helps to bring justice to the victims. This paper will highlight major issues dealing with human rights, extradition, asylum and human trafficking, etc and application of the same nationally and internationally.

Keywords: International law, human rights, extradition, asylum, human trafficking, legal system

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MISCHIEF RULE OF INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

It takes a certain skill to comprehend the message. It's crucial to realize that reading a piece of legislation is significantly different from examining a book of any kind. The process of explaining, elaborating, and translating any written text or other written material is known as interpretation. The best approach to understand the law is through statutory interpretation. Judges specifically apply the mischief rule when reading statutes to ascertain the legislature's intent. This process is commonly used by courts to determine the precise intent of the legislation. Because rather than simply reading the law as it is, the court seeks to apply it meaningfully to each situation. Making clear the possibly unclear meaning of terminology used in statutes is the aim of interpretation. According to the mischief rule, a statute should be interpreted in the context of the "mischief" or "evil" that led to its enactment. The mischief rule presents important issues regarding the relationship between language and context, how ambiguity is created, and how to interpret the law now that "the age of legislation" has passed. The mischief rule accomplishes two functions. A stopping-point function comes first: it provides justification for the interpreter's decision regarding how broadly to interpret a word or provision in a legal text. Second, it has a clever-evasion feature that enables a reader to examine a legal text more extensively in order to avoid a clever evasion that would continue the harm.

Keywords: Legislation, Statutory Interpretation, Mischief, Evil, Intention of Legislation, Age of Legislation

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTRUCTIVE RULE OF INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

Interpretation is the process of interpreting, developing, and translating any written text or other written material. Through statutory interpretation, the law is properly applied. This basically involves figuring out what the statute's actual wording means to signify. Making terminology in statutes that might not have a clear & plain meaning is the aim of interpretation. Before making a decision, the courts consider the meaning of the words employed in the legislation's language. Courts should prevent ludicrous or unintended outcomes, and statutory laws should be interpreted consistently. It should be applied to make the clause applicable to the circumstance. It must be consistent with the meaning intended by the Rule makers. The application of the conclusion drawn from a set of facts that the court is now considering is known as construction. When two provisions conflict, they should be read to have the greatest possible effect from both provisions. Courts should work to interpret the legislation in a way that makes it a coherent whole, and should use a construction that avoids inconsistency or repugnancy between the various parts or components of the statute. The notion of harmonic construction should be used as a basic guideline when reading any statute. The guiding idea upon which the rule is built is that every statute has a legal purpose and must be read in its totality. The courts must interpret conflicting clauses so that both provisions are given the most weight possible when it is difficult to settle the differences in full.

Keywords: Interpretation, Construction, Conflict, Aim of interpretation, Plain meaning, Harmonious construction, Intention of rule makers, Statutory laws.

**SU BAZLI FeOAl_2O_3 VE FeCuO NANO SIVI KULLANILAN ISI BORUSU SİSTEMİ
İÇEREN BİR ISI DEĞİŞTİRİCİSİNİN TERMAL PERFORMANS
İYİLEŞTİRMESİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

**DETERMINATION OF THERMAL PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT OF A
HEAT EXCHANGER INCLUDING HEAT PIPE SYSTEM UTILIZING WATER
BASED FeOAl_2O_3 AND FeCuO NANOFLUIDS**

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ABSTRACT

One of the common designs chosen for heat recovery in heating-cooling applications is air-to-air heat pipe heat exchangers (AAHEXs). Due to their superior thermophysical characteristics, nanofluids are preferred as working liquids to raise the thermal performance of heat transfer systems. To achieve higher performance, the researchers have focused their studies on the hybrid combination of nanoparticles. In the present experimental investigation, the impact of using FeOAl_2O_3 /water and FeCuO /water hybrid type nanofluids with 2% particle concentration on the performance of an AAHEX was examined. In this survey, aqueous hybrid type nanofluids were prepared by utilizing FeOAl_2O_3 and FeCuO particles at a combination rate of 50:50. Nanofluids have been utilized as the working liquid in the heat pipes of the AAHEX operating between cold and hot air channels. In the present work, the thermal resistance and efficiency of the heat pipes were examined under different Reynolds number combinations of cold and hot air channels. According to the experimental results, the utilize of hybrid nanofluids reduced the difference between the mean condenser and evaporator temperatures of the heat pipe. The utilize of nanofluids instead of pure water resulted in an increase in efficiency and a decrease in thermal resistance at all Reynolds numbers. As it is known, the decrease in thermal resistance increases the improvement in heat transfer. In addition, as a result of the comparison of the effects of using FeOAl_2O_3 /water and FeCuO /water nanofluids, it was revealed that the FeOAl_2O_3 /water nanofluid performed better in efficiency and thermal resistance improvement rates at all Reynolds numbers. The obtained results of this study show that the use of FeOAl_2O_3 /water nanofluid provides a significant increase in the heat transfer performance of the heat exchangers.

Keywords: Nanofluid, heat pipe, thermal performance.

**SPERM PARAMETERS AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN LAKE
FROG (*PELOPHYLAX RIDIBUNDUS*) TESTES UNDER CONDITIONS OF
ANTHROPOGENIC POLLUTION**

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ABSTRACT

The negative effect of adverse environmental factors on spermatogenesis is well known. However, every year the spectrum of xenobiotics expands and the amount of pollutants released into the environment increases. The aim of the work was to study the indicators of spermatogenesis in the lake frog, *Pelophylax ridibundus* (Pallas, 1771), in the zone of the influence of emissions from the Burshtyn Thermal Power Plant (TPP).

Urinal sperm and testes samples were taken from male frogs under conditions of anthropogenic pollution (Burshtyn industrial area). Such parameters as spermatozoa concentration in ejaculate, the number of live spermatozoa, total amount of actively mobile forms were determined by calculations in the hemocytometer. Testis samples were processed for routine histological method. The diameter of seminiferous tubules and histological abnormalities were investigated.

Studies have revealed that near the Burshtyn TPP industrial site, the sperm concentration in the sperm sample and the total number of motile spermatozoa of the lake frogs significantly decreased. The number of dead spermatozoa increases. Amphibians from polluted sites had histological abnormalities in testes such as dilation of the seminiferous tubules with sparse sperm. At the same time, the diameter of the seminiferous tubules in the animals from the Burshtyn TPP industrial site significantly decreased. Thus, the results of this study indicate the emissions from the Burshtyn TPP have an expressive reprotoxic effect that is manifested by depressive changes in testes tissue and gametes. The findings of this study motivate to develop a research line covering larger areas for long-term observation and involving possibly other amphibian species with a combination of research methods.

Keywords: amphibians, sperm parameters, testes, histological changes, spermatogenesis, anthropogenic pollution, bioindication

ISLAM AS SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain Islam as scientific knowledge. This research method uses a library approach sourced from books and journals according to the topic and research focus. The results of the literature review in this study concluded that philosophy, science, and knowledge have differences in their functions and ways of obtaining them. Science serves to test the truth. Knowledge is based on experience. Philosophy functions as a seeker of answers to questions. Based on the stages, knowledge fulfills the first stage. Science is in the second stage. The scientific method is a thinking process to solve a problem, a thinking process to solve problems based on real problems. The steps of the scientific method include; formulate problems, formulate hypotheses, experiment and collect data, test hypotheses, and formulate conclusions. Science is broadly classified into three parts. Namely, the natural sciences, social sciences, humanities. The object of Islamic studies can be studied in several ways, namely with an interdisciplinary approach, a multidisciplinary approach, and a scientific approach.

Keywords: Islam, Science, Method, Scientific.

CUMULATIVE ASSUMPTION OF DEBT CONTRACT

BORCA KATILMA SÖZLEŞMESİ

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ÖZET

Borca katılma, 6098 sayılı Türk Borçlar Kanunu m. 201 ile hukukumuza giren yeni bir müessesedir. Borca katılma alacaklı ile borca katılan arasında kurulan bir sözleşmedir. Bu sözleşmeyle ilk borçlu ile borca katılan müteselsil sorumluluk altına girer. Borca katılma, genellikle teminat vermek amacıyla yapılmaktadır ve kişisel teminat sözleşmelerinden biridir. Borca katılmanın geçerli bir şekilde meydana gelebilmesi, mevcut bir ilk borcun varlığına bağlıdır. Buna kuruluş aşamasındaki fer'ilik adı verilmektedir. Ancak bu durum, borca katılma sözleşmesini ilk borç ilişkisini doğuran sözleşmeye bağlı kılmamaktadır. Nitekim borca katılma sözleşmesi, sadece doğumu aşamasında ilk borca bağlı olup, geçerli bir şekilde kurulduktan sonra ilk borç ilişkisinden ayrılmakta ve bağımsız bir özellik göstermektedir. Borca katılma kural olarak şekle tabi değildir ve bağımsız bir sözleşmedir. Taraf değişikliğine neden olmaz. Borca katılma sözleşmesinin tarafları, borca katılan ile alacaklıdır. Sözleşme kurulurken asıl borçlunun rızası aranmadığı gibi, bilgisi dahi olmadan borca katılma sözleşmesi yapılabilir. Borca katılan ilk borçlunun yanında borç altına girmektedir. Borca katılanın sorumluluğu bağımsız bir sorumluluktur. Borca katılan borçtan aslen sorumludur. İlk borçlu ile borca katılan arasında müteselsil sorumluluk doğmaktadır. Borca katılma sözleşmesinden doğan sorumluluk, katılan ile ilk borçlunun borcun tamamını ifa etmesine kadar devam eder.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Borca katılma, borca katılma sözleşmesi, mevcut borca katılma, kuruluş anı bakımından fer'ilik, müteselsil sorumluluk.

ABSTRACT

The cumulative assumption of debt is a new institution that went into our law with art. 201 of No. 6098 of the Turkish Code of Obligation. The cumulative assumption of debt is a contract between the creditor and the participator in debt. With this contract, the first debtor and the participator in debt are under the joint liability. The cumulative assumption of debt is usually made for the purpose of providing a guarantee and is one of the personal guarantee contracts. Valid cumulative assumption of debt depends on the existence of the first debt. This is called secondaryness at the establishment stage. However, this situation does not make the cumulative assumption of debt contract dependent on the contract that created the first debt relationship. As a matter of fact, the cumulative assumption of debt contract is dependent on the first debt only at the stage of its establishment, and after it is validly established, it is separated from the first debt relationship and shows an independent feature. As a rule, the cumulative assumption of debt is not subject to form and is an independent contract. It does not cause a change of sides. The parties to the cumulative assumption of debt contract are the participator in debt and the creditor. While establishing the contract, the consent of the principal debtor is not sought, and cumulative assumption of debt can be made without the principal debtor being well aware of it. The one who joins the debt gets into the debt with the first debtor. The liability of the debtor is an independent liability. The participator in debt is primarily responsible for the debt. Joint liability arises between the first debtor and the participator in debt. The liability arising from the cumulative assumption of debt contract continues until the participator in debt and the first debtor fulfil the entire debt.

Keywords: cumulative assumption of debt, cumulative assumption of debt contract, participation in present debt, secondaryness at the establishment moment of contract, joint liability.

KOMBU İÇECEĞİ ÜRETİMİNDE ANADOLU ALICI VE ISIRGAN OTUNUN KULLANIM POTANSİYELİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL OF USING ANATOLIAN HAWTHORN AND NETTLE IN THE PRODUCTION OF KOMBUCHA BEVERAGE

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ÖZET

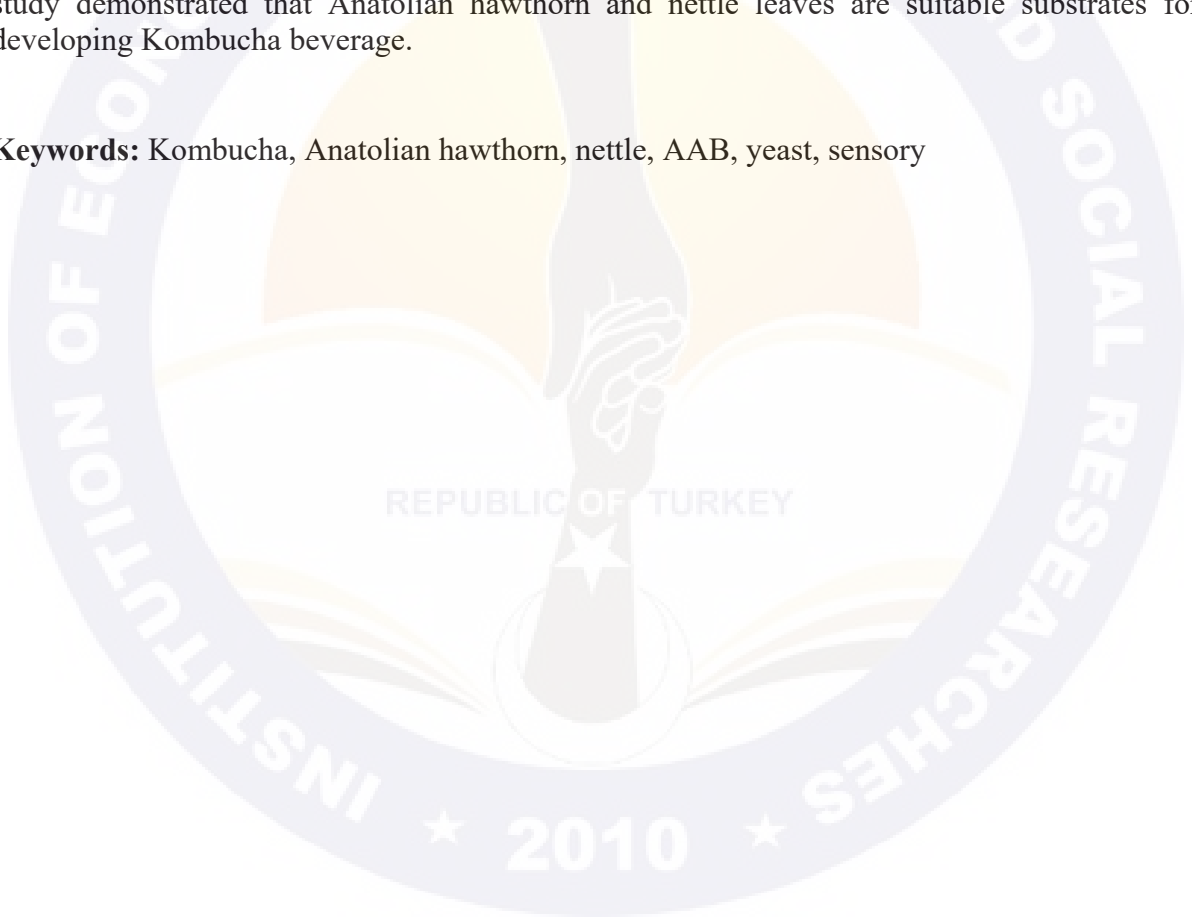
Bu çalışmada, Anadolu alıcı ve ısırgan otu yaprakları ile üretilen (25°C'de 21 gün) Kombü içecekleri, bazı mikrobiyolojik, kimyasal ve duyuşal özellikler açısından incelenmiştir. Kombü içeceklerinde asetik asit bakterisi (AAB) ve maya sayılarının sırasıyla, Anadolu alıcı ile üretilen örneklerde (KH) 4.44 ile 4.69 ve 4.23 ile 4.97 log KOB/mL, ısırgan otu ile üretilen örneklerde (KN) 4.30 ile 4.89 ve 4.30 ile 5.06 log KOB/mL ve siyah çay ile üretilen Kombü örneklerinde (kontrol örnekleri - KC) 4.38 ile 4.89 ve 4.81 ile 5.30 log KOB/mL aralığında deęişim gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Örneklerin pH değerlerinin 2.73 ile 3.32 arasında deęişirken, bu değerlerin KN örneklerinde KH ve KC örneklerine göre daha yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte, Kombü örneklerinin toplam asitlik değerlerinin 0.90-3.82 g asetik asit/L aralığında olduğu ve en yüksek toplam asitlik değerinin KN örneklerinde bulunduğu tespit edilmiştir. Duyusal değerlendirme sonuçları, Kombü üretiminde farklı bitkilerin kullanımının, örneklerin duyuşal özellikleri arasında önemli bir farklılığa neden olduğunu, renk açısından KC örnekleri yüksek puan alırken, koku, berraklık, tat ve genel kabul açısından KH örneklerinin daha yüksek puanlar aldığını göstermiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, Anadolu alıcı ve ısırgan otu yapraklarının Kombü içeceği geliştirmek için uygun substratlar olduğunu ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kombü, Anadolu alıcı, ısırgan otu, AAB, maya, duyuşal

ABSTRACT

In this study, Kombucha beverages produced with Anatolian hawthorn or nettle leaves (at 25°C for 21 days) were investigated in terms of some microbiological, chemical and sensory properties. The numbers of acetic acid bacteria (AAB) and yeast found in the Kombucha beverages were detected as ranging from 4.44 to 4.69 and 4.23 to 4.97 log CFU/mL in the samples produced with Anatolian hawthorn (KH), 4.30 to 4.89 and 4.30 to 5.06 log CFU/mL in the samples produced with nettle leaves (KN), and 4.38 to 4.89 and 4.81 to 5.30 log CFU/mL in Kombucha samples produced from black tea (control samples-KC), respectively. The pH values of the samples were determined as ranging between 2.73 and 3.32, while the values in KN samples were higher than KH and KC samples. Moreover, the total acidity of Kombucha samples was found in the range of 0.90-3.82 g acetic acid/L and the highest acidic values were detected in KN samples. The sensory evaluation results showed that the usage of different plants in Kombucha production caused a significant difference between the sensory properties of the samples, KC samples had higher scores in terms of color, while KH samples had higher scores in terms of odor, clarity, taste, and general acceptance. The results of this study demonstrated that Anatolian hawthorn and nettle leaves are suitable substrates for developing Kombucha beverage.

Keywords: Kombucha, Anatolian hawthorn, nettle, AAB, yeast, sensory



ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING RHIZOBACTERIA (PGPR) FROM AGRICULTURAL SOIL OF UMYU, KATSINA, NIGERIA, FOR POTENTIAL APPLICATION AS BIOFERTILISERS

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Abstract

Background: The use of inorganic fertilizer in farming has been shown to have multiple disadvantages including decreased in soil quality and associated groundwater pollution. These necessitate the search for a viable alternative. In this study, the objective is to isolate rhizobacteria from agricultural soil and to investigate their Plant growth-promoting (PGPR) efficiency for use as biofertilizer.

Methods: At least Twenty-four (24) rhizosphere-associated bacteria were isolated from Umaru Musa Yar'adua botanical garden soil using Yeast Extract Mannitol Agar (YEMA), Congo Red+ YEMA and YEMA+ Bromothymol blue. Isolates were screened for plant growth promotion potential using biochemical and physicochemical approaches including phosphate solubilization and ammonia secretion among others.

Results: Of the twenty-four (24) rhizobacterial isolates, only five (5) isolates (S3, S5, S11, S9 and S18) were found to be the best candidates possessing all pre-requisites to be designated as PGPR. The zone of phosphate solubilization exhibited by the isolates ranged from 17.0 ± 1.0 to 16.5 ± 1.0 mm likewise, siderophore, indole acetic acid and ammonia production was detected from the five isolates, indicating their nitrogen fixation potential, phytohormones production and iron metabolism abilities, respectively. Further investigations revealed that, the isolates grow well with pH ranging from 5-9 (OD_{600} at pH 5 = 0.788-1.114, at pH 7 = 0.86-1.33 and at pH 9 = 1.04-1.36). Moreover, the isolates thrived in high saline concentrations (up to 10% w/v) and survived at temperatures up to 50°C. Further studies are ongoing to assess the efficiency of the five isolates as a consortium and to identify any potential antagonistic effect among them.

Keywords: Biofertilisers, PGPR, Rhizobacteria, Sustainable agriculture

METHODOLOGY OF UNDERSTANDING ISLAM

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain the methodology in understanding Islam. This research method uses a library approach sourced from books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study concluded that interpretation is a science that functions to determine the content of the Qur'an. Hadith are the words, deeds, decrees and approvals of the Prophet Muhammad which are used as the basis of Islamic law. Islamic philosophers apply Islamic philosophy research methods with the aim of being used as comparison material for the further development of Islamic philosophy. Meanwhile, the Kalam research is divided into two, namely basic research and advanced research. Sufism is a science that studies how a person gets closer to God, without any coercion from within or from outside and makes the spirit cleaner. Jurisprudence is the science of syara' laws regarding actions from detailed arguments. The scope of fiqh generally includes two fields, namely the fiqh of worship and the fiqh of muamalah. Usul fiqh becomes a means to obtain the syara' laws of action from complicated arguments. From several modern economists' thoughts such as Monzer Khaf, Umer Chapra, and Adiwarmanto Azwar Karim, it can be concluded that Islamic economics is different from conventional economics, because Islamic economics contains divine principles and values that guide Islamic economics and is built on universal Islamic values. The values in question are; oneness, justice, government, prophethood and return. Even with the concept of emphasis, Islamic economics rests on the world and the hereafter. Islamic economic thought was first introduced by the Prophet with the introduction of buying and selling transactions and contracts. The Prophet brought up the theory of exchange or intervention which gave birth to the technical economics of sharia and its laws.

Keywords: method, purpose, thought, economy, Al-Qur'an

**TEMASLI VE TEMASSIZ GERÇEKLEŞEN ÖN ÇAPRAZ BAĞ KOPMALARINDA
MMP3-1171 GEN VARYANT DAĞILIMININ İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF MMP3-1171 GENE VARIANT DISTRIBUTION IN CONTACT
AND NON-CONTACT ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RUPTURE**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı ön çapraz bağ (ACL) ameliyatı geçirmiş profesyonel futbolcuların MMP3-1171 gen varyantı alell ve genotip dağılımlarının temaslı ve temassız olarak yaralanma şekli açısından incelenmesidir. Araştırmaya 2020-2021 sezonunda profesyonel liglerde futbol oynayan 18 yaşını doldurmuş ve daha önce ACL ameliyatı olmuş toplam 41 sporcu katılmıştır. Veri toplama işlemi sporcuların izni ve bilgisi dahilinde rutin sağlık taramaları esnasında alınan kan örneklerinden kalan kanlarla yapılmıştır. Alınan kan örneklerinden DNA izolasyon kiti kullanılarak DNA izolasyonu yapılmıştır. Restriksiyon fragmenti uzunluk polimorfizmi (PCR-RFLP) yöntemi ile uygun primerler ve restriksiyon enzimleri kullanılarak MMP3 1711 varyantı gen polimorfizminin analizi yapılarak alel tipleri belirlenmiştir. İstatistik yöntemde temaslı ve temassız grupların alel dağılımları Ki-kare veya Fischer's exact testi ile karşılaştırılmış, anlamlı bulunan sonuçların Odds oranları (OR'ler) ve %95 güven aralıkları (CI'ler) hesaplanmıştır. Analizler Open Epi Bilgi Yazılımı Sürüm 3.2.2 (CDC, Atlanta GA, ABD) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma bulguları MMP3-1171 gen polimorfizmi 6A majör alelinin, temaslı ve temassız grubunda istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede farklılaştığını göstermektedir ($p=0,010$). Temaslı ve temassız gruplar arasındaki genotip (6A/6A, 5A/6A, 5A/5A) dağılımları incelendiğinde ise yine dağılımlar arasında anlamlı farklılık olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($p=0,040$). Sonuçlar temaslı şekilde ACL yaralanması geçiren futbolcuların 6A alel ve 6A/6A genotip dağılım sıklığına sahip olma durumlarının temassız şekilde sakatlananlara göre daha yüksek olduğunu gösterdi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Genetik, ACL, MMP3-1171

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the MMP3-1171 gene variant allele and genotype distributions of professional football players who have undergone anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) surgery in terms of contact and non-contact injury type. A total of 41 athletes over the age of 18 who played football in professional leagues in the 2020-2021 season and had previously had ACL surgery participated in the study. The data collection process was carried out with the blood remaining from the blood samples taken during routine health screenings within the permission and knowledge of the athletes. DNA isolation was performed from the blood samples taken using a DNA isolation kit. Allele types were determined by analyzing the MMP 3 1711 variant gene polymorphism using appropriate primers and restriction enzymes by restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) method. In the statistical method, the allele distributions of the contact and non-contact groups were compared with the Chi-square or Fischer's exact test, Odds ratios (OR's) and 95% confidence intervals (CI's) of the results found to be significant were calculated. Analyzes were performed using Open Epi Information Software Version 3.2.2 (CDC, Atlanta GA, USA). Research findings show that the MMP3-1171 gene polymorphism 6A major allele differs statistically significantly in the contact and non-contact groups ($p=0.010$). When the genotype (6A/6A, 5A/6A, 5A/5A) distributions between the contact and non-contact groups were examined, it was determined that there was a significant difference between the distributions ($p=0.040$). The results showed that the frequency of distribution of 6A alleles and 6A/6A genotypes in football players with contact ACL injury was higher than those with non-contact injuries.

Keywords: Sports, Genetics, ACL, MMP3-1171

**MARGINILISATION OF MALE CHARACTERS: A MENINISM PERSPECTIVE IN
KIRAN NAGARKAR'S JASODA**

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Abstract

Gender norms have been examined as a women's issue in the 21st century. While the position of men is always problematic, they appeared to be the cause of the protagonist's hardships in fiction. The intersection of patriarchy in fiction demeans mature male characters and asserts that males are the source of oppressive hegemonic masculinity. This modern society must recognise neglected masculine characters in literature. The author's primary objective is to highlight the neglected gender in society and literature. Meninism is underrepresented and functions in isolation, even in literature, and this must be acknowledged. The female characters in Jasoda by Kiran Nagarkar are powerful, independent, and supportive, but the male characters are hegemonic and dominant. In novels that focus on women, the male position of privilege is emphasised while the expectations he carries go unacknowledged. Despite increased freedom in society, gender equality is affected by societal misunderstandings about meninism. Gender equality focuses on the oppression of women, while society ignores the suffering of the other gender. This study is an attempt to express the unspoken grief of masculine identity in women-centric literature.

Keywords: Gender studies, Meninism, Gender inequality, Feminism, modern society

ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF NUCLEAR FUELS USING BLOCH-GRUNEISEN APPROXIMATION

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Abstract

In this study, a new method to analytically calculate the thermal conductivity of nuclear fuels has been developed and implemented. The calculation results give opportunities to accurate evaluation of the validity of the analytical approximation, as well as further improvement of the theoretical formulas. This analytical method is general and it shows that the estimate of the thermal conductivity employing the dependence temperature variation. Comparison of our computed numerical results with the ones obtained by findings of other methods reveals that proposed approach is reliable, efficient and accurate.

Keywords: Thermal conductivity, Bloch-Gruneisen function, nuclear fuels, thermodynamic properties

Özet

Bu çalışmada, nükleer yakıtların ısı iletkenliğini analitik olarak hesaplamak için yeni bir yöntem geliştirilmiş ve uygulanmıştır. Hesaplama sonuçları, teorik formüllerin daha da geliştirilmesinin yanı sıra analitik yaklaşımın geçerliliğinin doğru bir şekilde değerlendirilmesi için fırsatlar verir. Bu analitik yöntem geneldir ve sıcaklık değişimi bağımlılığını kullanan termal iletkenliğin tahmini olduğunu gösterir. Hesaplanan sayısal sonuçlarımız ile diğer yöntemlerin bulgularından elde edilen sonuçların karşılaştırılması, önerilen yaklaşımın güvenilir, verimli ve doğru olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Termal iletkenlik, Bloch-Gruneisen fonksiyonu, nükleer yakıtlar, termodinamik özellikler

**EFFECT OF DOUBLE-DIFFUSIVE STAGNATION POINT FLOW OF EYRING -
POWELL NANOFUID ON A SLENDER STRETCHING SHEET WITH NON-
UNIFORM HEAT SOURCE SINK AND INCLINED MAGNETIC FIELD**

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Abstract

In this study, the effect of an inclined magnetic field and a non-uniform heat source sink on a double diffusive convective stagnation point flow in a slender stretching sheet is studied. The suitable similarity transformations are utilized for the conversion of nonlinear differential equations. These converted equations are solved by means of Differential Transformation method (DTM) with the support of symbolic software Mathematica. Further, the effects of appropriate parameter on velocity profile, solute, nanoparticle concentration and temperature profiles are shown graphically with some suitable discussion. It is found that velocity decreases with a rise of magnetic parameter and also non-uniform heat source sink enhances the thermal profile of the system. But, opposite behaviour can be seen in solute concentration and nanoparticle concentration profiles. Such results can be useful in design and structure of materials, where implementation of variable thickness decreases the weight of stretched element and boosts the usage of materials.

Key words: Slender Stretching Sheet, Stagnation point flow, Non-uniform Heat Source Sink, Eyring-Powell Nanofluid.

**THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE ALIMONY DEBTOR AS ONE OF THE
ISSUES TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN DETERMINING
ALIMONY**

**YOKSULLUK NAFKASI BELİRLENİRKEN DİKKATE ALINACAK
HUSUSLARDAN BİRİ OLARAK NAFKA BORÇLUSUNUN MALİ GÜCÜ**

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ÖZET

Yoksulluk nafkasına ilişkin hükümler, 4721 sayılı Türk Medeni Kanunu md.175’de düzenlenmiştir. Türk Medeni Kanunu md.175’de boşanma yüzünden yoksulluğa düşecek eşin kusuru daha ağır olmamak şartıyla geçimi için diğer eşten mali gücü oranında süresiz olarak nafaka isteyebileceği ve bunun için nafaka yükümlüsünün kusurunun aranmayacağı hükmü yer almaktadır.

Türk Medeni Kanunu md.185 vd.’da evliliğin genel hükümleri başlığında evlilik birliğini kuran eşlerin birbirlerine sosyal, manevi ve mali açıdan destek ve yardımcı olmaları gerekliliği açıkça belirtilmektedir. Ancak evlilik sona erdiğinde bu durum değişmektedir. Bazı şartların bir araya gelmesi halinde boşanmanın neden olduğu ekonomik dezavantajları ortadan kaldırmak amacıyla Türk Medeni Kanunu’nda yoksulluk nafkasına yer verilmiştir.

Ödenecek yoksulluk nafkasının belirlenmesinde, nafaka borçlusunun mali gücü önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Mali gücün belirlenmesinde eşin aldığı maaşın yanında sahip olduğu taşınır ve taşınmazlar, ödenekler, komisyonlar, bahşişler, ikramiye ödemeleri, şirketteki kar payları da dikkate alınmalıdır.

Boşanma sonrasında nafaka talep edildiğinde hakim nafaka miktarını belirlerken nafaka borçlusunun mali gücü ile nafaka alacaklısının zorunlu ihtiyaçları arasında denge kurmalıdır. Nafaka borçlusu veya nafaka alacaklısının mali güçlerinin değişmesi halinde yoksulluk nafakası, artırılıp azaltılabileceği gibi tamamen kaldırılması da mümkündür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Evlilik, eş, malvarlığı, alacak, borç

ABSTRACT

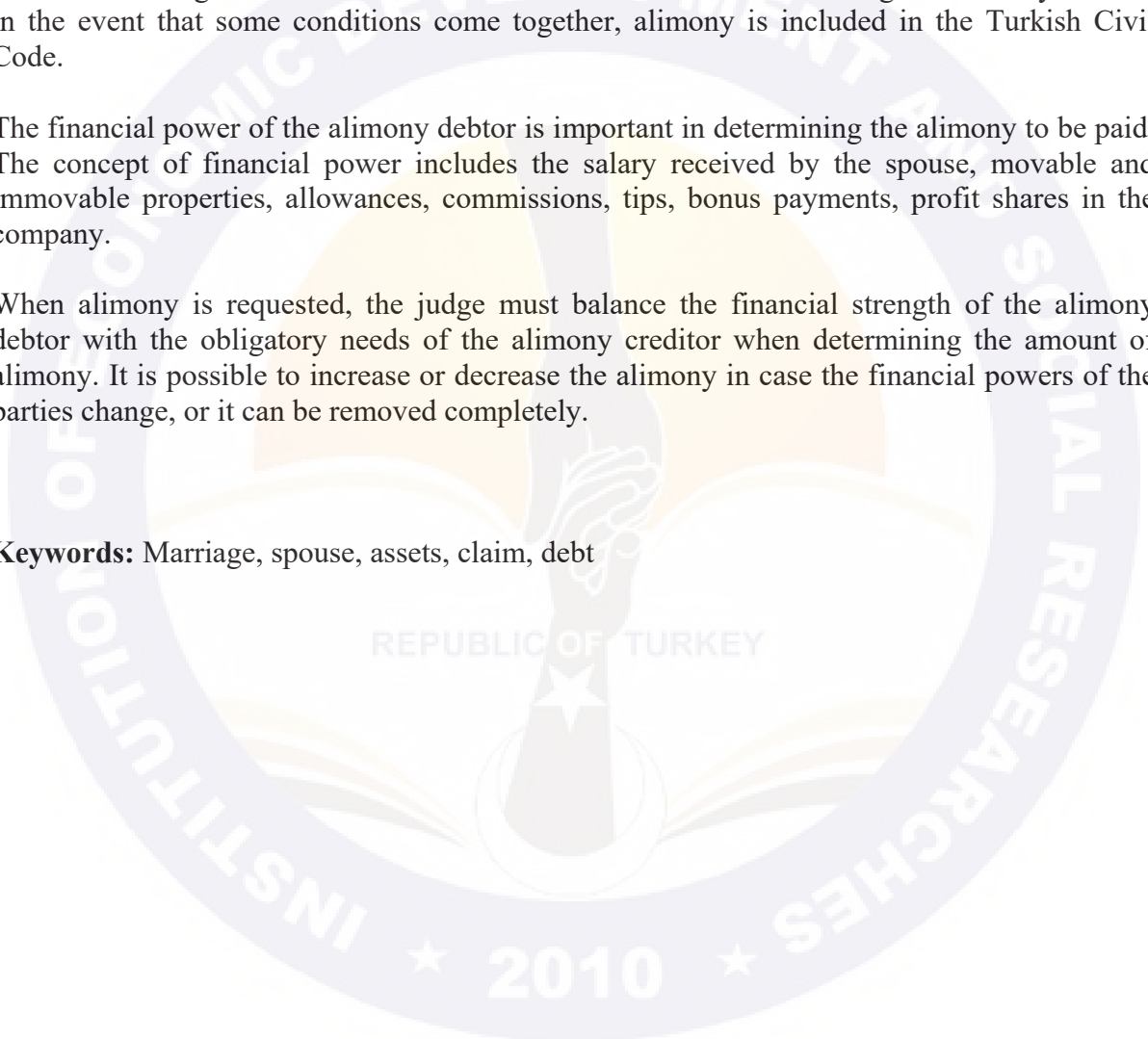
Alimony is provided under Article 175 of the Turkish Civil Code numbered 4721. According to Article 175 of the Turkish Civil Code, The party who will fall into poverty due to divorce may request alimony from the other party indefinitely in proportion to his/her financial capacity for his/her subsistence, provided that his/her fault is not more severe. The fault of the alimony debtor is not required.

Article 185 et al. of the Turkish Civil Code under the head of general provisions of marriage clearly provides that spouses who establish the marriage union are liable to support and aid each other not only socially and morally but also financially. However, this situation changes when the marriage ends. In order to eliminate the economic disadvantages caused by divorce in the event that some conditions come together, alimony is included in the Turkish Civil Code.

The financial power of the alimony debtor is important in determining the alimony to be paid. The concept of financial power includes the salary received by the spouse, movable and immovable properties, allowances, commissions, tips, bonus payments, profit shares in the company.

When alimony is requested, the judge must balance the financial strength of the alimony debtor with the obligatory needs of the alimony creditor when determining the amount of alimony. It is possible to increase or decrease the alimony in case the financial powers of the parties change, or it can be removed completely.

Keywords: Marriage, spouse, assets, claim, debt



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP

ÖZ YETERLİLİK ALGISI VE DÖNÜŞÜMCÜ LİDERLİK İLİŞKİSİ

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ÖZET

Gelişen rekabet piyasalarında, örgütlerin karşılıklarına her geçen gün yeni sorunlar çıkmaktadır. Gerek örgüt içerisinde olsun gerek örgüt dışında oluşan sorunlara karşın örgüt çalışanları bu durumlardan oldukça etkilenmektedir. Örgüt çalışanlarının beklenmedik sorunlar karşısında kendilerine güvenmeleri öz yeterlilik algısıyla açıklanmaktadır. Beklenmedik problemler karşısında kişilerin “Ben bu sorunu çözebilirim” şeklindeki ifadeleri, kendilerine olan güveni göstermektedir. Bu durum da kendine güvenen kişilerden oluşan örgütlerin karşılaşılan problemleri çözmek için farklı çözüm yolları aramaları, örgüt başarısı ve geleceği için önemlidir. Daha önceleri askeri ve siyasi alanlarda telaffuz edilen liderlik kavramı zamanla iletme literatürüne de girmiştir. Önceleri liderlerin astlarını güçleriyle etkilemesi devri zamanla kapanmış, onun yerine tutum ve davranışlarla etkileme dönemi başlamıştır. Bu dönemde öne çıkan liderlik tarzlarından biri dönüşümcü liderlik tarzıdır. Dönüşümcü lider astlarını tutum ve davranışlarıyla etkileyen, örgüt ile çalışanlar arasında çıkar çatışması olduğunda bu duruma çözüm yolları arayan liderlik tarzıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı dönüşümcü liderlik ile öz yeterlilik algısı arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemektir. Bu ilişkiyi belirlemek için bir büyükşehir belediyesinde anket yoluyla alan araştırması yapılmıştır. Belediye çalışanlarından 158 kişiye anket uygulaması yapılmıştır. Anket uygulamasına katılanların %34,2’si kadın, %64,8’i erkektir. Elde edilen verileri test etmek için güvenilirlik analizi, normallik testi, frekans analizi, korelasyon testleri yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonucundan dönüşümcü liderlik ile öz yeterlilik arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özyeterlilik algısı, dönüşümcü liderlik, belediye.

ABSTRACT

In the developing competitive markets, organizations face new problems every day. Despite the problems that occur both within the organization and outside the organization, the employees of the organization are highly affected by these situations. The self-confidence of the employees of the organization in the face of unexpected problems is explained by the perception of self-efficacy. In the face of unexpected problems, people's statements such as "I can solve this problem" show their self-confidence. In this situation, it is important for organizations consisting of self-confident people to seek different solutions to solve the problems encountered, for the success and future of the organization. The concept of leadership, which was previously pronounced in the military and political fields, has also entered the communication literature over time. In the past, the era of leaders influencing their subordinates with their powers has ended over time, and the period of influencing them with attitudes and behaviors has started instead. One of the leading leadership styles in this period is the transformational leadership style. Transformational leader is a leadership style that affects subordinates with their attitudes and behaviors and seeks solutions when there is a conflict of interest between the organization and the employees. The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between transformational leadership and self-efficacy perception. In order to determine this relationship, a field study was conducted in a metropolitan municipality by means of a survey. A questionnaire was applied to 158 municipal employees. 34.2% of the respondents were female and 64.8% were male. To test the obtained data, reliability analysis, normality test, frequency analysis, correlation tests were performed. As a result of the research, it was concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between transformational leadership and self-efficacy.

Key Words: Self efficacy, transformational leadership, bank.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIVE FACTOR PERSONALITY AND
ORGANIZATIONAL HAPPINESS**

BEŞ BÜYÜK KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ VE ÖRGÜTSEL MUTLULUK İLİŞKİSİ

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ÖZET

Mutluluk, tarih boyunca insanlık için temel ihtiyaçlardan biri olmuştur. Psikolojide ‘‘öznel iyi oluş’’ terimi ile ifade edilen mutluluk ihtiyacını gidermek için insanođlu, arayış içindedir ve arayış içinde olmaya devam etmektedir. Kişilik özellikleri ile mutluluk ilişkisi birçok araştırmaya konu olmuş ve hangi kişilik özelliklerinin mutluluđu etkilediđini inceleyen araştırmacılar farklı sonuçlar bulmuşlardır. Mutlu bireylerin, kendilerini iyi hissettikleri için örgüt ortamındaki iletişimden kaynaklı olarak çevresindeki bireylerle de olumlu ilişkiler kurdukları gözlemlenmiştir. Bireylerin kişilik özelliklerinin yalnızca bireysel mutluluđu etkilemediđi örgütsel mutluluđa da etki ettiđi görülmektedir. Tüm bu sebepler ışığında bu çalışmanın gerekçesi ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu araştırmanın gerekçesi kişilik özellikleri ile örgütsel mutluluk arasındaki ilişkinin öneminin gitgide artmakta olmasıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı beş büyük kişilik özellikleri ile örgütsel mutluluk arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırmanın evreni olarak 2020 yılının ekim ayında İstanbul ilinin Sultanbeyli ilçesindeki Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı’na bağlı beş resmi okulda çalışan yaklaşık 200 personel seçilmiştir. Bu okullarda çalışan herhangi birimden seçilen 120 personel çalışmanın örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Araştırmanın verileri yüz yüze anket yapılarak toplanmış ancak 7 ankette eksik veya yanlış bilgi olması sebebiyle çalışmaya 113 anket dâhil edilmiştir. Çalışmaya katılan katılımcıların %38.9’u erkek, %61,1’i ise kadındır. Elde edilen verilerin analizlerini yapmak için regresyon ve korelasyon testleri uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analizler neticesinde ise beş büyük kişilik özellikleri ile örgütsel mutluluk arasında anlamlı ve pozitif bir ilişki olduğu görülmektedir. Beş büyük kişilik özelliklerinin alt boyutlarından uyumluluğun örgütsel mutluluđa pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu ancak diđer alt boyutlar olan duygusal denge deneyime açıklık, sorumluluk ve dışa dönüklüđün örgütsel mutluluđa etkisinin olmadığı gözlemlenmiştir.

Ayrıca örgütsel mutluluğun %22 oranla beş büyük kişilik özelliklerinin alt boyutları ile açıklanabileceği bulgusuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beş Büyük Kişilik Özellikleri, Örgütsel Mutluluk, Okul.

ABSTRACT

Happiness has been one of the basic needs for humanity throughout history. In order to meet the need for happiness, which is expressed by the term "subjective well-being" in psychology, human beings are in search and continue to be in search. The relationship between personality traits and happiness has been the subject of many studies, and researchers examining which personality traits affect happiness have found different results. It has been observed that happy individuals establish positive relationships with the individuals around them due to the communication in the organizational environment because they feel good about themselves. It is seen that the personality traits of individuals do not only affect individual happiness, but also affect organizational happiness. In the light of all these reasons, the rationale for this study has emerged. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the big five personality traits and organizational happiness. As the universe of the research 200 personnel working in five schools in the Sultanbeyli district of Istanbul. 113 questionnaires were included in the study due to missing or incorrect information in 7 questionnaires. 38.9% of the participants participating in the study were male and 61.1% were female. Regression and correlation tests were applied to analyze the obtained data. As a result, it is seen that there is a significant and positive relationship between the big five personality traits and organizational happiness. It has been observed that compatibility, one of the sub-dimensions of the five big personality traits, has a positive and significant effect on organizational happiness, but the other sub-dimensions, emotional balance, openness to experience, responsibility and extroversion have no effect on organizational happiness. In addition, it was found that organizational happiness can be explained by the sub-dimensions of the five big personality traits with a rate of 22%.

Key Words: Five Factor Personality, Organizational Happiness, School.

HEKİM KALİTESİNİN HEKİM HASTA UYUMUNA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF PHYSICIAN QUALITY ON PHYSICIAN-PATIENT COMPLIANCE

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Bilge ÇOMOĞLU

Sakarya, Türkiye

ÖZET

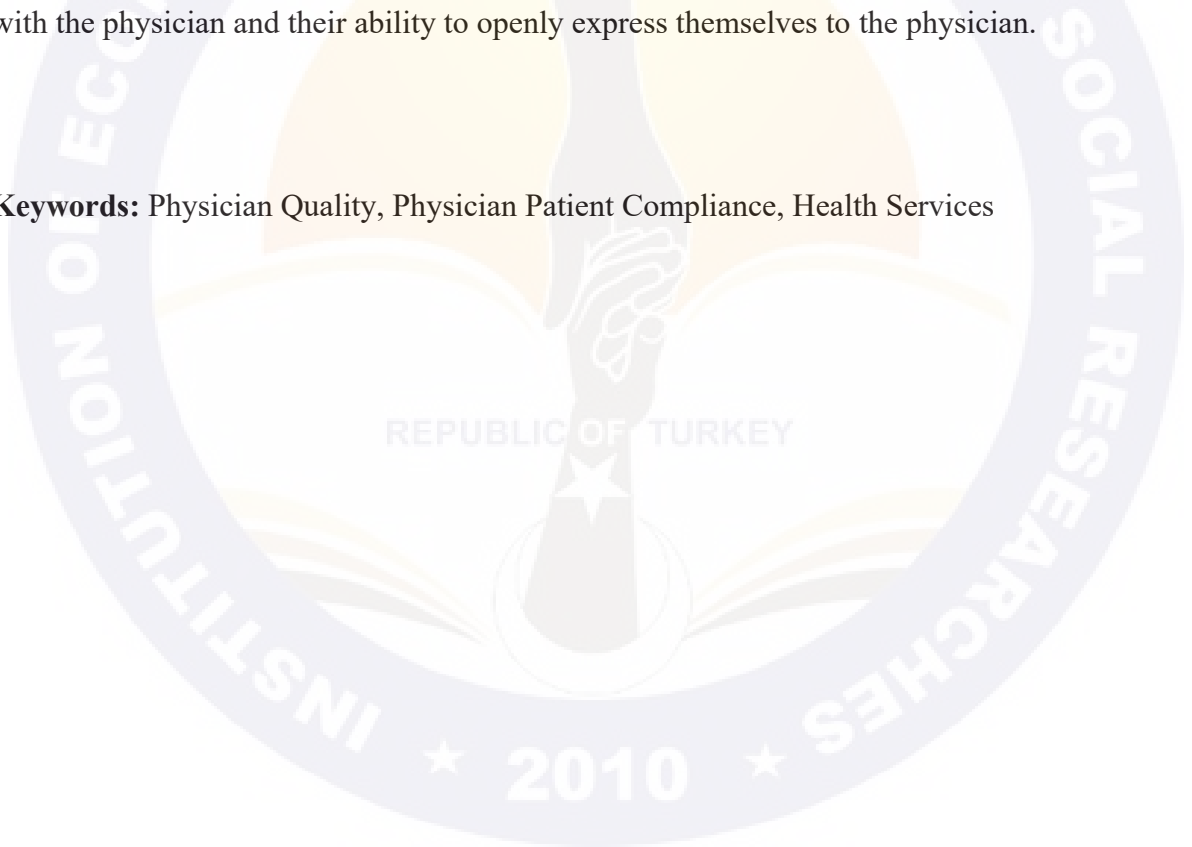
Çalışmanın amacı hekim kalitesinin hekim hasta uyumuna etkisini incelemektir. Çalışmanın evrenini Sakarya ilinde ikamet etmekte olan bireyler oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem seçiminde basit rastgele örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmış olup, çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden 214 birey katılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri üç kısımdan oluşan anket formu ile toplanmıştır. Anket formunun ilk kısmında sosyo demografik ait bilgi formu, ikinci kısımda hekim kalitesi ölçeği ve üçüncü kısımda ise hekim hasta uyumu ölçeği yer almaktadır. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistiksel yöntemler, geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik analizi, korelasyon ve regresyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın bulgularına göre, katılımcıların hekim kalitesi algısı ve hekim hasta uyumu algısı orta seviyenin üzerinde bulunmuştur. Kullanılan ölçekler ve alt boyutlar arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı ilişkiler mevcuttur. Ayrıca çalışma da hekim kalitesinin hekim hasta uyumu üzerinde pozitif yönlü anlamlı etkisi bulunmaktadır. Sonuç olarak hastaların hekimden almış oldukları hizmet göz önüne alındığında hastalar hekimlerin kalitesini (uyum, iletişim ve empatik yaklaşım bakımından) değerlendirebilmektedir. Bu durum hastaların hekimle olan uyumlarını ve hekime karşı kendilerini açıkça ifade etmelerini etkileyebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hekim Kalitesi, Hekim Hasta Uyumuna, Sağlık Hizmetleri

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to examine the effect of physician quality on physician-patient compliance. The population of the study consists of individuals residing in Sakarya province. Simple random sampling method was used in the selection of the sample, and 214 individuals who agreed to participate in the study participated in the study. In the first part of the questionnaire, there is the socio-demographic information form, in the second part, the physician quality scale and in the third part, the physician-patient compliance scale. Descriptive statistical methods, validity and reliability analysis, correlation and regression analysis were used in the analysis of the data. According to the findings of the study, the participants' perception of physician quality and physician-patient compliance were found to be above the medium level. There are positive and significant relationships between the scales and sub-dimensions used. In addition, in the study, physician quality has a positive and significant effect on physician-patient compliance. As a result, patients can evaluate the quality of physicians (in terms of compliance, communication and empathic approach) considering the service received from the physician. This may affect the patients' compliance with the physician and their ability to openly express themselves to the physician.

Keywords: Physician Quality, Physician Patient Compliance, Health Services



SOSYAL DEĞERİN GELECEK BEKLENTİSİNE ETKİSİ
THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL VALUE ON FUTURE EXPECTATION

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ÖZET

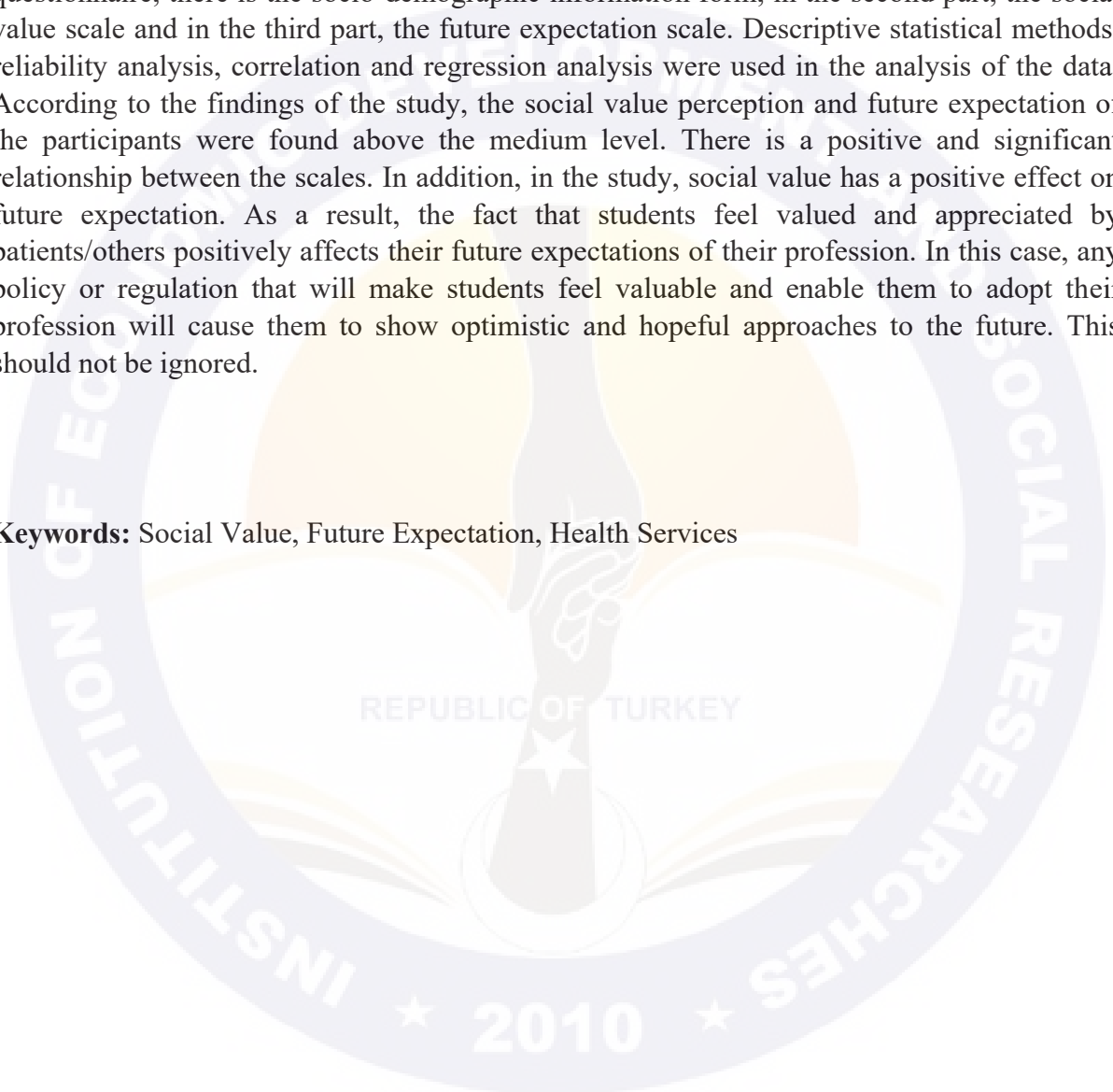
Çalışmanın amacı sosyal değerlerin gelecek beklentisine etkisini incelemektir. Çalışmanın evrenini Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Hemşirelik 1. Sınıf öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem seçiminde basit rastgele örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmış olup, çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden 101 öğrenci katılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri üç kısımdan oluşan anket formu ile toplanmıştır. Anket formunun ilk kısmında sosyo demografik ait bilgi formu, ikinci kısımda sosyal değer ölçeği ve üçüncü kısımda ise gelecek beklentisi ölçeği yer almaktadır. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistiksel yöntemler, güvenilirlik analizi, korelasyon ve regresyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın bulgularına göre, katılımcıların sosyal değer algısı ve gelecek beklentisi orta seviyenin üzerinde bulunmuştur. Ölçekler arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı ilişki mevcuttur. Ayrıca çalışmada sosyal değerlerin gelecek beklentisi üzerinde pozitif yönlü etkisi bulunmaktadır. Sonuç olarak öğrencilerin kendilerini değerli hissetmesi ve hastalar/başkaları tarafından takdir edilme duygusunun yüksek olması onların mesleklerine ait gelecek beklentilerini olumlu bir şekilde etki göstermektedir. Bu durum da öğrencilerin kendilerini değerli hissettirecek, onların mesleklerini benimsemelerini sağlayacak her politika veya düzenleme, onların geleceğe dair iyimser ve umutlu yaklaşımlar göstermesine sebep olacaktır. Bunun göz ardı edilmemesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Değer, Gelecek Beklentisi, Sağlık Hizmetleri

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to examine the effect of social value on future expectation. The universe of the study is Yozgat Bozok University Faculty of Health Sciences Nursing 1st year students. Simple random sampling method was used in the selection of the sample, and 101 students who agreed to participate in the study participated in the study. The data of the study were collected with a questionnaire consisting of three parts. In the first part of the questionnaire, there is the socio-demographic information form, in the second part, the social value scale and in the third part, the future expectation scale. Descriptive statistical methods, reliability analysis, correlation and regression analysis were used in the analysis of the data. According to the findings of the study, the social value perception and future expectation of the participants were found above the medium level. There is a positive and significant relationship between the scales. In addition, in the study, social value has a positive effect on future expectation. As a result, the fact that students feel valued and appreciated by patients/others positively affects their future expectations of their profession. In this case, any policy or regulation that will make students feel valuable and enable them to adopt their profession will cause them to show optimistic and hopeful approaches to the future. This should not be ignored.

Keywords: Social Value, Future Expectation, Health Services



**TÜRKİYE’DE DEMOKRATİKLEŞMENİN BİR ADIMI OLARAK 1948 SEÇİM
KANUNU DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ
1948 ELECTION LAW AMENDMENT AS A STEP OF DEMOCRATICATION IN
TURKEY**

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Özet

1945 sonrası Türkiye’de çok partili düzene geçiş sürecinde, iktidar partisi Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (CHP) ile ana muhalefet partisi Demokrat Parti (DP) arasındaki en büyük anlaşmazlık konusu seçim kanunu olmuştur. Mevcut seçim kanunu, tarafsız ve güvenilir bir seçimin yapılmasını sağlamamaktaydı. 1946 yılında yapılan seçim kanunu değişikliği ile çift dereceli seçim sisteminden tek dereceli seçim sistemine geçilmişti. Bu değişiklik, muhalefetin seçim güvenliği ile ilgili taleplerini tam olarak karşılamadığı için iktidara yönelik baskı ve eleştiriler devam etmiştir. Muhalefetin; adli denetim sistemi, gizli oy, açık sayım ilkesi, parti temsilcilerinin de yer alacağı seçim kurullarına yargıçların başkanlık etmesi, oy pusulalarının hemen yakılmaması ve seçim suçu işleyen memurların farklı bir kanunla yargılanması gibi istekleri vardı. Dolayısıyla baskılar karşısında hükümet, seçim kanunundaki ikinci değişikliğini, 1948 yılının Temmuz ayında yapmak zorunda kalmıştır. Bu çalışmada amaçlanan; kanun değişikliği tasarısının Meclis komisyonlarında ve Meclis’te görüşülmesi sırasında yaşanan tartışmaları, siyasi partilerin yeni seçim kanunundan beklentilerini, kanuna bakış açılarını irdelemektir. Ayrıca yapılan değişikliklerin, Türkiye’de demokrasinin gelişimine ne gibi bir katkı sunduğunu ortaya koymaktır.

Seçim kanununda değişiklik yapılması gerektiği düşüncesi, CHP’yi ikiye bölmüştür. Bir grup seçim kanununda bazı değişikliklerin yapılması taraftarı iken diğer bir grup ise karşıındaydı. Cumhurbaşkanı İsmet İnönü ve parti içerisindeki ılımlılar grubunun gayretleri sonucunda bir tasarı hazırlanıp Meclis’e getirilebilmiştir. Muhalefetin seçim kanunu ile ilgili taleplerini en başından beri gereksiz olarak gören iktidarın, bu anlayışını komisyon ve Meclis görüşmelerinde de sürdürdüğü görülmektedir. Hükümet mevcut kanunun tarafsız bir seçim yapılmasında yeterli olduğuna, fakat son uygulamalarla birlikte ortaya çıkan bazı küçük sorunları gidermenin gerekliliğine temas etmekteydi. Yeni tasarının da kendi isteklerini karşılamadığını gören DP, hükümetin tasarısına mukabil kendi tasarısını hazırlamış ve böylece taleplerini somutlaştırmıştır. Gerek komisyonlarda gerekse Meclis’te yapılan tartışmalarla hükümetin seçim tasarısında muhalefetin istekleri lehinde ufak değişiklikler yapılmakla birlikte genel olarak muhalefetin isteklerini yerine getirmediği ifade edilebilir. Yine bu görüşmelerde her iki partinin birbirlerinin taleplerini reddederken demokrasi ve tarafsızlık kavramlarını kullanması gözden kaçmamaktadır. 1948 seçim kanun değişikliğinde adli denetim sistemi getirilmemekle birlikte gizli oy, açık sayım usulünün getirilmesi ve seçim kurullarının kısmen de olsa tarafsızlaştırılmasının demokrasinin gelişimine büyük katkı sunduğunu söylenebilir. Fakat, her iki siyasi partinin seçim usulü ve seçim çevresi meselelerini bir kenara bırakarak sadece seçim güvenliği konusunu gündeme taşımaları; bu süreçte partilerin demokrasiye dar açıdan baktıklarını göstermektedir. Öte yandan DP, bu değişikliklerle de taleplerinin tamamı yerine getirilmeyince yapılacak hiçbir seçime katılmama kararı almıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Demokrasi, 1948 Seçim Kanunu, Demokrat Parti, Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi.

Abstract

During the transition to the multi-party system in Turkey after 1945, the biggest disagreement between the ruling party Republican People's Party (CHP) and the main opposition party, the Democrat Party (DP), was the election law. The current electoral law did not provide for an impartial and reliable election. With the election law amendment made in 1946, the double-degree electoral system was switched to a single-degree election system. Since this change did not fully meet the opposition's demands regarding election security, pressure and criticism against the government continued. Opposition wanted a judicial control system, secret ballot, open counting principle, that judges preside over the election boards that will include party representatives, that ballot papers should not be burned immediately, and that the officers who committed election crimes should be tried under a different law. Therefore, in the face of pressure, the government had to make its second amendment to the election law in July 1948. The aim of this study is to examine the debates experienced during the debate of the draft law amendment in the parliamentary commissions and in the parliament, the expectations of the political parties from the new election law, and their perspectives on the law. In addition, it is to reveal what kind of a contribution the amendments made to the development of democracy in Turkey.

The thought that changes should be made in the election law divided the CHP into two. While one group was in favor of making some changes in the electoral law, another group was against it. As a result of the efforts of President İsmet İnönü and the moderates group within the party, a bill was prepared and brought to the Parliament. It is seen that the government, which sees the opposition's demands regarding the election law as unnecessary from the very beginning, continues this understanding in the commission and parliamentary meetings. The government was referring to the fact that the existing law was sufficient to hold an impartial election, but that it was necessary to fix some minor problems that had arisen with the recent implementations. Seeing that the new bill did not meet its own demands, the DP prepared its own bill in response to the government's bill and thus embodied its demands. Although minor changes were made in the election bill of the government in favor of the demands of the opposition, it can be stated that the opposition did not fulfill the demands of the opposition in general. Again, in these meetings, it is not overlooked that both parties use the concepts of democracy and impartiality while rejecting each other's demands. Although the judicial control system was not introduced in the 1948 election law amendment, it can be said that the introduction of the secret ballot, open counting procedure and the partial neutralization of the election boards contributed greatly to the development of democracy. However, both political parties left the election procedure and electoral environment issues aside and only brought the issue of election security to the agenda; it shows that the parties look at democracy from a narrow perspective in this process. On the other hand, DP decided not to participate in any elections to be held when all of its demands were not fulfilled with these amendments.

Keywords: Democracy, 1948 Election Law, Democrat Party, Republican People's Party.

**PARA-SASAKIAN MANIFOLDLARIN İNVARİYANT ALTMANIFOLDLARI
ÜZERİNE BİR NOT**

A NOTE ON INVARIANT SUBMANIFOLDS OF PARA-SASAKIAN MANIFOLDS

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ÖZET

Manifold teorisi diferensiyel geometrinin en önemli kavramlarından biridir. Bir manifold üzerindeki yapılar daha basit ve anlaşılabilir uzaylar cinsinden ifade edilebildiğinden çok ilginç bir alan olarak dikkat çekmektedir.

Çift boyutlu uzayların geometrisi kompleks manifoldlar ile tek boyutlu manifoldların geometrisi ise kontak yapılar ile incelenmektedir. Tek boyutlu manifoldlardan biriside Sasakian manifoldlardır ve Sasakian manifoldlar kontak manifoldların önemli bir uygulama alanıdır.

Altmanifoldların geometrisi ise modern analizde giderek artan önemli bir kavramdır. Son zamanlarda özellikle uygulamalı matematik ve teorik fizikte dikkat çekmeye başlamıştır. Örneğin invaryant altmanifold kavramı, lineer olmayan denklem sistemlerinin özelliklerini incelemek için kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca geodezik kavramı görelilik teorisinde çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadır ve matematikte olduğu kadar fizikte de oldukça önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada para-Sasakian manifoldların invaryant altmanifoldları ele alınmıştır. Bazı özel eğrilik tensörleri üzerinde para-Sasakian manifoldların invaryant altmanifoldları için pseudoparalellik araştırılmış, bu altmanifoldların total geodezik altmanifold olması için gerekli ve yeterli koşullar elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: para-Sasakian manifold, Total geodezik altmanifold, pseudoparalel manifold

ABSTRACT

Manifold theory is one of the most important concepts in differential geometry. It attracts attention as a very interesting field because structures on a manifold can be expressed in terms of simpler and more understandable spaces.

The geometry of two-dimensional spaces is studied with complex manifolds and the geometry of one-dimensional manifolds with contact structures. One of the one-dimensional manifolds is Sasakian manifolds and Sasakian manifolds are an important application area of contact manifolds.

The geometry of submanifolds is an increasingly important concept in modern analysis. Recently, it has started to attract attention especially in applied mathematics and theoretical physics. For example, the concept of invariant submanifold is used to examine the properties of nonlinear systems of equations. In addition, the concept of geodesics plays a very important role in the theory of relativity and is very important in physics as well as mathematics.

In this study, invariant submanifolds of para-Sasakian manifolds are discussed. Pseudoparallelism for invariant submanifolds of para-Sasakian manifolds has been investigated on some special curvature tensors, and necessary and sufficient conditions have been obtained for these submanifolds to be total geodesic submanifolds.

Keywords: para-Sasakian manifold, Total geodesic submanifold, pseudoparallel manifold

**ISPARTA-EĞİRDİR BEYDERE MERMER OCAĞININ JEOLJİK VE
HİDROJEOLJİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF GEOLOGICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL FEAT
URES OF ISPARTA-EGIRDİR BEYDERE MARBLE QUARRY**

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ÖZET

Eğirdir Gölü, ülkemizin Batı Akdeniz Bölgesinde, Isparta il sınırları içerisinde bulunan ülkemizin ikinci büyük tatlı su rezervuarıdır. Eğirdir Gölü; içme suyu, tarımsal sulama, turizm, balıkçılık ve kıyıları rekreasyonel amaçlı kullanılmakta olup bölgenin ekosisteminin önemli bir parçasını oluşturmaktadır. Gölün mevcut rezerv miktarının ve su kalitesinin korunması bölge için yaşamsal, çevresel ve ekonomik açıdan büyük önem taşımaktadır. Eğirdir Gölü su rezervuarı Doğal Sit Alanı olarak 05.01.2021 tarihinde "Kesin Korunacak Hassas Alan" şeklinde tescil edilmiştir. Bölge için bu kadar değerli olan gölün, havza içerisinde yapılacak tüm madencilik, endüstrileşme ve yapılaşma gibi faaliyetlerden korunması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; Eğirdir Gölü su toplama havzası içerisinde yer alan Beydere mermer ocak alanındaki madencilik faaliyetinin Eğirdir Gölü'ne olası etkilerinin belirlenmesidir. Mermer madencilik faaliyetlerinde çevreyi, yüzey ve yeraltılarını tehdit edecek patlayıcı maddeler, ağır metaller ve zararlı kimyasallar kullanılmamaktadır. Mermer madencilik faaliyetlerinin çevre açısından en tehlikeli kirlilik unsurları; gürültü, toz, sularda görünen askıda katı madde miktarı ve görsel kirliliktir.

Beydere mermer ocağının Eğirdir Gölü'ne etkilerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla; çalışma alanı ve yakın çevresinin jeolojik, yapısal, hidrolojik ve hidrojeolojik özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Çalışma alanındaki hakim tabaka doğrultuları KB ve eğim yönleri GB olarak ölçülmüştür. Çalışma alanındaki 4 farklı litolojik birim ayırt edilerek jeoloji haritası hazırlanmıştır. Bu birimlerin hidrojeolojik özelliklerine göre taneli ortam, erime çatlaklı kaya ortam ve akifüj ortam olmak üzere 3 farklı akifer ortam sınıflandırılarak hidrojeoloji haritası hazırlanmıştır. Çalışma alanı ve yakın çevresinde yapılan hidrojeolojik etüt ve arazi çalışmaları sonucunda yapısal, jeolojik ve hidrodinamik özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak; mermer madenciliğinin bölgenin jeolojik ve hidrojeolojik özellikleri dikkate alındığında yüzey ve yeraltıları açısından olumsuz bir etkisinin olmayacağı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hidrojeoloji, Jeoloji, Mermer madenciliği, Eğirdir Gölü

ABSTRACT

Egirdir Lake is the second largest freshwater reservoir of our country, located within the borders of Isparta province in the Western Mediterranean Region of our country. Egirdir Lake; It is used for drinking water, agricultural irrigation, tourism, fishing and recreational purposes of the coasts and forms an important part of the ecosystem of the region. The preservation of the current reserve amount and water quality of the lake is of great importance for the region in terms of vital, environmental and economic aspects. Lake Egirdir water reservoir was registered as a Natural Protected Area on 05.01.2021 as a "Sensitive Area to be Strictly Protected". The lake, which is so valuable for the region, should be protected from all activities such as mining, industrialization and construction in the basin. The aim of this study; The aim of this study is to determine the possible effects of the mining activity in the Beydere marble quarry area, which is located in the Egirdir Lake water collection basin, on the Egirdir Lake. Explosive materials, heavy metals and harmful chemicals that will threaten the environment, surface and groundwater are not used in marble mining activities. The most dangerous pollution elements of marble mining activities in terms of environment; noise, dust, amount of suspended solids appearing in water and visual pollution.

In order to determine the effects of Beydere marble quarry on Lake Egirdir; The geological, structural, hydrological and hydrogeological characteristics of the study area and its immediate surroundings were determined. Dominant layer directions in the study area were measured as NW and slope directions as SW. Geological map was prepared by distinguishing 4 different lithological units in the study area. According to the hydrogeological characteristics of these units, 3 different aquifer media were classified as granular media, melting cracked rock media and aquifugeous media, and a hydrogeological map was prepared. Structural, geological and hydrodynamic properties were determined as a result of hydrogeological studies and field studies carried out in the study area and its immediate surroundings. As a result; Considering the geological and hydrogeological characteristics of the region, it was concluded that marble mining will not have a negative impact on surface and groundwater.

Keywords: Hydrogeology, Geology, Marble mining, Egirdir Lake

**FARKLI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN ÖĞRETMENLERİN KULLANDIKLARI
ÖLÇME DEĞERLENDİRME TEKNİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION TECHNIQUES USED BY
TEACHERS IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES**

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ÖZET

Eğitim, öğrenme ve öğretme süreçlerinin bütüncül olarak ilerlediği bir durumdur. Bu süreçte öğretim faaliyetleri kadar bunun değerlendirilmesi ve dönüte yönelik düzeltmelerin yapılması oldukça önemlidir. Öğretmenlerin ölçme ve değerlendirme tekniklerini bilmesi kadar, öğretimde bu teknikleri doğru şekilde kullanmalarının da etkisi vardır. Bu araştırmanın amacı farklı branşlarda görev yapan öğretmenlerin öğretim uygulamalarında en fazla hangi ölçme ve değerlendirme tekniklerini kullandıklarının belirlenmesidir. Bu amaca uygun olarak farklı değişkenler (cinsiyet, branş, okul türü, yerleşim birimi ve hizmet içi eğitim alma durumu) açısından en çok kullanılan ölçme tekniklerinin değişimi incelenmiştir. Nicel araştırma yaklaşımlarından tarama deseninde gerçekleştirilen araştırmanın örneklemini 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Amasya merkezde görev yapan 32 farklı branşta görev yapan 327 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen online anket formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS programı kullanılarak betimsel istatistik ve ki-kare analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgularda öğretmenlerin branşlarına göre kullandıkları geleneksel ve alternatif ölçme aracı sayısı farklılık göstermektedir. Cinsiyete göre incelendiğinde alternatif ölçme araçlarını kadınların daha fazla kullandığı bulunmuştur. Öğretmenlerin en uzun süre görev yaptığı yerleşim birimine ve hizmet içi eğitim alma durumuna göre kullandıkları ölçme aracı sayıları anlamlı farklılık göstermemektedir. Sonuç olarak bu çalışma ile branşlara göre kullanılan ölçme araçlarını değişkenlik gösterdiği ortaya çıkmıştır. Kadın öğretmenlerin alternatif ölçme araçlarını daha sık kullandıkları belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar bağlamında hizmet içi eğitimler düzenlenerek erkek öğretmenlerin alternatif ölçme araçlarını kullanma düzeyleri artırılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ölçme değerlendirme, Ölçme teknikleri, Alternatif ölçme araçları, Geleneksel ölçme araçları.

ABSTRACT

Education is a situation in which learning and teaching processes progress holistically. In this process, it is significant to evaluate and make corrections for feedback as much as teaching activities. Teachers' knowledge of measurement and evaluation techniques, as well as the correct use of these techniques in teaching, has an impact role. The aim of this research is to determine which measurement and evaluation techniques teachers working in different branches use most in their teaching practices. In accordance with this purpose, the change of the most used measurement techniques in terms of different variables (gender, branch, school type, location and in-service training status) was examined. The sample of the research, which was carried out in the screening design, which is one of the quantitative research approaches, consists of 327 teachers working in 32 different branches working in the center of Amasya in the 2021-2022 academic year. An online questionnaire developed by the researchers was used as a data collection tool. In the analysis of the data, descriptive statistics and chi-square analyzes were performed using the SPSS program. According to the findings obtained, the number of traditional and alternative measurement tools used by teachers varies according to their branches. When examined by gender, it was found that women used alternative measurement tools more. The number of measurement tools used by the teachers does not differ significantly according to the location where they work for the longest time and the status of receiving in-service training. As a result, with this study, it has been revealed that the measurement tools used vary according to the branches. It has been determined that female teachers use alternative measurement tools more frequently. In the context of these results, in-service trainings can be organized to increase male teachers' use of alternative measurement tools.

Keywords: Measurement and evaluation, Measurement techniques, Alternative measurement tools, Traditional measurement tools.

SAĞLIK KURUMLARINDA STRATEJİK YÖNETİM**STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS**

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ÖZET

Yönetim sistemlerinin tarihsel gelişimine bakıldığında 1800'lü yılların sonunda başlayıp 1950'li yıllar kadar süregelen klasik yönetim sistemi ile insan unsuruna önem vermeyen bir sistemden bahsetmek mümkündür. 1930'lu yılların başlarında ise neo-klasik yönetim dönemi başlamış olup bu dönemde ise insan unsurunun önemi araştırılmış ve yapılan araştırmalarda ise çalışanlara yapılan davranışların üretime katkısı hususunda ücretten daha verimli olduğu görülmüştür. Modern ve post modern dönemi yaklaşımlarında ise bilgi toplumunun ve teknolojik gelişimlerin yönetim stratejilerine etkisi olduğu görülmüştür. Sağlık işletmeleri diğer işletmelerde olduğu gibi sürdürülebilirliklerini sağlayabilmeleri için stratejiler üretmeleri ve bunları hayata geçirmeleri ve bunun için rekabet etmeleri ve mevcuttaki ya da yeni rakipleri ile başa çıkmaları gerekmektedir. Kamu sağlık kuruluşları ile özel sağlık kuruluşları arasındaki en büyük stratejik yönetim farklarından biri kamu kuruluşlarındaki sağlık kurumlarının yöneticileri kısa vadeli planlamalar ve stratejiler ile süreçleri yönetirken özel sektördeki sağlık kurumlarının yöneticileri ise uzun vadeli stratejiler ile süreçleri şekillendirmekte ve hastaneleri yönetmektedirler. Özel hastanelerde uzun vadeli stratejilerin temelini sürdürülebilir bir rekabet avantajı sağlamakla gerçekleşmektedir. Her ne kadar özel bir sağlık kuruluşunun diğer rakiplerine göre güçlü ve zayıf yönleri olsa da, uzun vadeli stratejiler ile ileri teknoloji ve farklı stratejik modeller ile rekabet avantajı sağlayabilmektedirler. Güncel teknolojik tıbbi cihazları kullanan ve bu alanda yatımlar yapan bir özel sağlık kuruluşunun kısa vadede düşük maliyetten söz etmesi söz konusu değildir. Yapılan yatırımlar ve cihaz maliyetleri yapılacak uzun vadeli stratejiler ile verimliliğini atıracaktır. Sağlık sektöründe yapılacak teknolojik yatırımların sürdürülebilirlik açısından değerlendirilmesi içinde cihazların uzun vadede güncel uygulamalar ile teknolojiye ve modernizasyona uyum sağlaması gerekmektedir. Düşük maliyetler ile geniş kesimlere hitap eden kamu sağlık kuruluşlarının geniş bir kitleye hitap etmesi ile hasta ve hasta yakınlarının algısı açısından farklılık oluşturmamaktadır. Yüksek maliyetler ile dar kesimlere hitap eden özel sağlık kurumlarının ise hasta ve hasta yakınlarının algısı açısından farklılık oluşturduğu görülmektedir. Özel sağlık kurumlarında uygulanacak stratejiler, kurum içinde uygun bir kültür ile desteklendiği takdirde sağlıklı sonuç alınabilmesi mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stratejik Yönetim, Yönetim, Strateji, Sağlık Kurumları Yönetimi

ABSTRACT

When we look at the historical development of management systems, it is possible to talk about a classical management system that started at the end of the 1800s and continued until the 1950s, and a system that does not give importance to the human element. In the early 1930s, the neo-classical management period started, and in this period, the importance of the human element was investigated and in the researches, it was seen that the behaviors towards the employees were more efficient than the wages in terms of their contribution to production. In modern and post-modern approaches, it has been observed that the information society and technological developments have an impact on management strategies. As in other businesses, healthcare businesses need to produce strategies and implement them, compete for this, and cope with their current or new competitors in order to ensure their sustainability. One of the biggest strategic management differences between public health institutions and private health institutions is that the managers of health institutions in public institutions manage processes with short-term plans and strategies, while the managers of health institutions in the private sector shape processes and manage hospitals with long-term strategies. The basis of long-term strategies in private hospitals is realized by providing a sustainable competitive advantage. Although a private health institution has strengths and weaknesses compared to other competitors, it can provide a competitive advantage with long-term strategies, advanced technology, and different strategic models. It is out of the question for a private health institution that uses up-to-date technological medical devices and invests in this field to talk about low costs in the short term. Investments and device costs will increase productivity with long-term strategies. In order to evaluate the technological investments to be made in the health sector in terms of sustainability, the devices should adapt to the technology and modernization with current applications in the long term. Public health institutions that appeal to large segments with low costs do not make a difference in terms of the perception of patients and their relatives, as they appeal to a wide audience. It is seen that private health institutions that appeal to narrow segments with high costs make a difference in terms of the perception of patients and their relatives. It is possible to obtain healthy results if the strategies to be implemented in private health institutions are supported by an appropriate culture within the institution.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Management, Strategy, Health Institutions Management

ENDÜSTRİ 4.0'IN SAĞLIK EKONOMİSİNE ETKİLERİ: SAĞLIK 4.0 ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRY 4.0 ON THE HEALTH ECONOMY: A REVIEW ON HEALTH 4.0

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Özet

Tüm birey ve toplumlar için sağlık, son derece önemli temel bir gereksinimdir. Bu nedenle geçmişten günümüze insanoğlu, öncelikli olarak hayatta kalmayı ve sağlıklı bir şekilde hayatını sürdürmeyi hedeflemektedir. Bu hedefi doğrultusunda hayatını sürdüren insanlar, hastalıklarla mücadele etmek ve bunlara karşı tedavi yolları geliştirmek üzere sürekli çabalamaktadır. Son yıllarda, artan fiziksel ve psikolojik hastalıklar, enfeksiyonlar, COVID-19 pandemisi ve benzeri birçok soruna karşı etkili tedavilerin geliştirilmesi zorunlu hale gelmiştir. Bu anlamda sağlıkta AR-GE çalışmaları her geçen gün daha da artmaktadır. Nitekim COVID-19 pandemisinin de etkisiyle, genel olarak dijital dönüşüm süreci hız kazanmıştır. Endüstri 4.0 olarak da adlandırılan bu sürecin, diğer sektörlerde olduğu gibi sağlık endüstrisinde de ciddi değişim ve dönüşümlere neden olacağı aşikârdır. Bu nedenle endüstriyel devrimlere paralel olarak sağlık alanındaki gelişim süreci de 4 ayrı aşamadan geçtiğini söylemek mümkündür. Geline son noktada ise sağlık endüstrisi, Sağlık 4.0 teknolojileri ile adeta yeniden şekillenmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Endüstri 4.0'ın sağlık ekonomisine etkilerini "Sağlık 4.0" kapsamında incelemektir. Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada 2011-2019 yıl aralığı için sağlık harcamaları, AR-GE harcamaları, kişi başına gayri safi yurt içi hâsıla (GSYH), patent başvuru sayısı, internet kullanım oranı, beşeri sermaye endeksi, 65 yaş üstü nüfus oranı (toplam nüfus, %) göstergeleri karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilmiştir. Analizde Endüstri 4.0'ın lider ülkeleri

“Almanya, Amerika ve Japonya” ile beşeri sermaye açısından önemli olan İskandinav ülkeleri “Danimarka, Finlandiya, İzlanda, Norveç ve İsveç” ile Türkiye karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Harcamaları, AR-GE Harcamaları, Beşeri Sermaye, Kişi Başına GSYH

Abstract

Health is an extremely important basic requirement for all individuals and societies. For this reason, from the past to the present, human beings primarily aim to survive and maintain a healthy life. People who lead their lives in line with this goal are constantly striving to fight diseases and develop treatment methods against them. In recent years, it has become necessary to develop effective treatments against increasing physical and psychological diseases, infections, the COVID-19 pandemic, and many similar problems. In this sense, R&D studies in health are increasing day by day. As a matter of fact, in general the digital transformation process has accelerated with the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is obvious that this process, also called Industry 4.0, will cause serious changes and transformations in the health industry as well as in other sectors. In this sense, parallel to the industrial revolutions, the development process in the field of health has passed through 4 different stages. At the last point, the healthcare industry is being reshaped with Health 4.0 technologies. This study has aimed to investigate the effects of Industry 4.0 on the health economy within the scope of “Health 4.0”. In this study, document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods was used. Health expenditures, R&D expenditures, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, the number of patent applications, internet usage rate, human capital index, population ages 65 and above (% of total population) indicators were analyzed comparatively for the period of 2011-2019. In the analysis, the leading countries of Industry 4.0 “Germany, America, and Japan” and the Scandinavian countries that are important in terms of human capital “Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden” and Turkey are compared.

Keywords: Health Expenditures, R&D Expenditures, Human Capital, GDP Per Capita

MADENLERDE PATLATMA İÇİN GÜVENLİK TEDBİRLERİ KONULARI

SAFETY MEASURES ISSUES FOR BLASTING IN MINES

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Patlatma, madencilik sektörü başta olmak üzere tünel, inşaat, yol çalışmaları ve boru hattı gibi pek çok iş kolunda uygulanmaktadır. Patlatma işlemlerinin, toz oluşumu, gürültü, titreşim, zararlı gazlar, hava şoku fırlayan kayalar gibi çevresel etkileri vardır. Bunlar işyeri ortamını etkileyerek ve işçi sağlığını tehdit eder. Bu etkileri en aza indirmek için, patlatma işleminin her aşamasında alınması gereken pek çok önlem vardır. Patlatmalarda dikkate alınmayan en küçük tedbir, büyük kayıplara ölümlü kazalara neden olmaktadır. Patlatmalarda yapılması gereken işlemleri doğru yapmak, riskleri tespit etmek ve onlara karşı önlem almak patlayıcı kazalarını önlemektedir.

Madenlerinde üretim için yapılan çalışmalarda, çeşitli tehlikelerle karşılaşa bilinen veya işyerindeki çalışma koşulları, kazalara, ölümlere ve hastalıklara neden olabilir. Bunlardan biriside patlatma işlemlerindeki tehlikeli risklerdir.

Madencilik, günümüzde, işgücünün sağlık ve güvenliğini ilgilendiren konularda en yüksek risk içeren çalışmalardandır. Yeni teknolojiler, büyük yatırımlar devamlı eğitimler sonucu, sağlık ve güvenlik konularındaki değişiklikler nedeniyle, madenlerinde iş güvenliği ve sağlığı konularında önemli kalıcı gelişmeler sağlanmıştır. Yine de, olası tehlike riskleri tanımlanıp bunlara karşı önlemler alınmalıdır.

Patlatmaya, patlatılacak yüzeyin delinmesi ile başlanır. Öncelikle patlatma deliklerinin açılacağı yerler tespit edilir ve de bu delikler istenilen boyut büyüklüğüne uygun boylarda açılırlar. Patlatmanın güvenli olması, istenmeyen sonuçlar doğurmaması açısından, önceden yapılan hesaplar büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bir diğer önemli konu ise deliklere yerleştirilecek patlayıcı, miktarı, türü ve sıkılama malzemeleridir. Olması gerekenden çok veya az kullanılan patlayıcılar, yanlış patlayıcı seçimi ve doğru yapılmayan sıkılama işlemi beraberinde iş kazalarını getirmektedir. Patlatma yapılırken bulunan maden ortamına göre elektrikli, ya da fitilli füyeler kullanılabilir, Maden ve taş ocaklarıyla tünel yapımında, ancak, ilgili Bakanlığın izin verdiği türden patlayıcılar kullanılır.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, yeraltı ve yerüstü madenlerinde yapılan çalışmalarda, patlatma öncesi ve sonrası muhtemel tehlike risklerini ve bunlara karşı alınması gereken önlemleri belirlemek, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği yönünden önemli konuları ve ilgili mevzuat hakkında bilgi sahibi olmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Patlatma, Tedbir, Tehlike, Riskler, Madencilik

ABSTRACT

Blasting is applied in many works such as tunnel, construction, road works and pipeline, especially in the mining sector. Blasting operations have environmental impacts such as dust generation, noise, vibration as well as fly rocks. Those affect the workplace environment and threaten worker's health. In order to minimize these effects, there are many precautions to be taken at every stage of the blasting process. The smallest precaution being not taken into account in blasting causes great losses and fatal accidents. Correctly performing the necessary actions in blasting, identifying risks and taking precautions against them prevent explosive accidents. While working for production in mines, it is possible to encounter various hazards or working conditions in the workplace can cause accidents, deaths and diseases. One of them is the dangerous risks in blasting operations.

Today, mining is one of the activities with the highest risk in matters concerning the health and safety of the workforce. As a result of new technologies, large investments, continuous training, and changes in health and safety issues, significant permanent developments have been achieved in the fields of occupational safety and health in the mines.

However, potential hazard risks should be identified and countermeasures should be taken during blasting operations.

Blasting begins with the drilling of the blastholes to be exploded. First of all, the places where the blastholes will be drilled are determined, and these holes are opened in sizes which are suitable for the desired dimension. Preblasting calculations are of great importance in order to ensure that blasting is safe and does not cause undesirable results. Another important issue is the amount and types of explosive, as well as stemming material being placed into blastholes. Wrong selection and incorrect amount of explosive and improper stemming process bring about occupational accidents. Depending on the mine environment during blasting, electric or fused detonators can be used. Only permitted types of explosives by the relevant Ministry are used in the construction of tunnels mines and quarries.

The aim of this research is to determine the possible danger risks before and after the explosion and the precautions to be taken against them in the underground and open cast mines and to have information about important issues in terms of occupational health and safety and relevant legislation.

Keywords: Blasting, Measures, Danger, Risks, Mining

**BREAST CANCER RISK PREDICTION WITH STOCHASTIC GRADIENT
BOOSTING**

**STOKASTİK GRADYAN ARTIRMA YÖNTEMİ İLE MEME KANSERİ RİSK
TAHMİNİ**

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Özet

Amaç: Dünya çapında önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunu olan meme kanseri, kadınlarda en ölümcül kanserlerden biridir. Bu çalışma, açık erişimli meme kanseri verilerini sınıflandırmayı ve Stokastik Gradyan Artırma Metodu ile önemli risk faktörlerini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Yöntem: Çalışmada bir sınıflandırma modeli oluşturmak için açık erişimli meme kanseri veri seti kullanıldı. Hastalığı sınıflandırmak için Stokastik Gradyan Artırma metodu kullanıldı. Model performansı için dengeli doğruluk, doğruluk, duyarlılık, özgüllük ve pozitif/negatif tahmin değerleri değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: Stokastik Gradyan Artırma modeliyle elde edilen doğruluk, dengeli doğruluk, duyarlılık, özgüllük, pozitif tahmin değeri, negatif tahmin değeri ve F1 puanı metrikleri hepsinde sırasıyla % 100'dür. Ayrıca elde edilen değişkenlerin önemi, meme kanseri için en önemli risk faktörleri sırasıyla `cave.points_mean`, `area_worst` ve `perimeter_worst`, `concave.points_worst` olmuştur.

Sonuç: Çalışma sonuçlarına göre, kullanılan Stokastik Gradyan Artırma makine öğrenme modeli ile meme kanseri olan ve olmayan hastalar yüksek doğrulukla sınıflandırılmış ve kanser durumu ile ilgili değişkenlerin önemi belirlenmiştir. Yüksek değişken öneme sahip faktörler, kanser durumu ile ilişkili potansiyel risk faktörleri olarak kabul edilebilir ve hastalık tanısında önemli bir rol oynayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meme Kanseri, Topluluk Öğrenmesi, Stokastik Gradyan Artırma.

ABSTRACT

Aim: Breast cancer, which is an important public health problem worldwide, is one of the deadliest cancers in women. This study aims to classify open access breast cancer data and identify important risk factors with the Stochastic Gradient Boosting Method.

Methods: The open-access breast cancer dataset was used to construct a classification model in the study. Stochastic Gradient Boosting was used to classifying the disease. Balanced accuracy, accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and positive/negative predictive values were evaluated for model performance.

Results: The accuracy, balanced accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and F1 score metrics obtained with the Stochastic Gradient Boosting model were 100 %, 100 %, 100 %, 100 %, 100 %, and 100 %, and 100 % respectively. Also, the importance of the variables obtained, the most important risk factors for breast cancer were `cave.points_mean`, `area_worst` and `perimeter_worst`, `concave.points_worst` respectively.

Conclusion: According to the study results, with the machine learning model Stochastic Gradient Boosting used, patients with and without breast cancer were classified with high accuracy, and the importance of the variables related to cancer status was determined. Factors with high variable importance can be considered potential risk factors associated with cancer status and can play an essential role in disease diagnosis.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Ensemble Learning, Stochastic Gradient Boosting.

INVESTIGATION OF THE HARMFUL EFFECTS AND POTENTIAL MEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF INVASIVE TITHONIA DIVERSIFOLIA

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Abstract

Due to synthetic anti-tumor medications' negative side effects, experts are turning to herbal cancer treatments. Future research on active substances of plant origin may aid in the treatment of human ailments. These active chemicals exhibit direct or indirect therapeutic efficacies on hard-to-cure conditions like cancer. One of the scientific community's intriguing research areas is studying these active chemical nanoforms. *Tithonia diversifolia* and *T. rotundifolia* are indigenous to Mexico and Central America and members of the Asteraceae family. The therapeutic qualities of *Tithonia diversifolia* (TD) are highly regarded in many cultures. Increasing worries about this plant species' efficacy, toxicity, and allergenic potential necessitate a thorough evaluation of our current knowledge of it. Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) have recently received much interest because of their use in various fields, including optoelectronics, optics, catalysis, and sensors. Traditional uses of *Tithonia diversifolia* (*T. diversifolia*) extracts include the treatment of diarrhea, fever, hematomas, hepatitis, malaria, and wounds. Numerous novel biologically active sesquiterpene lactones, including tagitinine C, tagitinine A, tagitinine D, etc., have been discovered by phytochemical research of *T. diversifolia*. To both identify research needs for future exploration and to provide a source of information for anyone who may be interested, a thorough evaluation of the present understanding of this plant is required. To this goal, we thoroughly searched for and critically analyzed all currently available literature on the pharmacotoxicology of TD and its connections to traditional use and its phytochemistry.

Keywords: *Tithonia diversifolia*, pharmacotoxicology, phytochemistry, Silver nanoparticles, Tagitinine.

TORAKAL VERTEBRA MORFOMETRİSİ VE KLİNİK ÖNEMİ

MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE THORACIC VERTEBRA AND ITS CLINICAL IMPORTANCE

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Özet

Uzunluğu yetişkin bireylerde 72 – 75 cm aralığında olan omurga sütunu temelde aynı özelliklere sahip 7 servikal, 12 torakal, 5 lumbal, 5 os sakrum ve 4 koksik vertebra'dan oluşmuş olup, bölgesel açıdan farklılık gösteren karmaşık bir yapıya sahiptir. Tipik bir vertebra corpus, arcus ve proceccus spinosus denilen bölümlerden meydana gelmektedir. Corpus ve arcus vertebral foramen'i çevreleyerek vertebral kanalı meydana getirmektedir. Processus'lar ise kas ve ligamentlerin tutunma yerleridir. Birinci torakal vertebradan 12. torakal vertebraya doğru inildikçe corpus çapı büyümektedir. Torakal vertebralarda bulunan iki adet yarım eklem yüzü vertebraya ait en belirgin özelliktir. Son zamanlarda vertebra kırıklarının tedavisi, vertebra deformitelerinin giderilmesi ve immobilizasyonunun sağlanması amacıyla transpediküler vida fiksasyonu ve sublaminer telleme gibi işlemler uygulanmaktadır. Bu uygulamaların yapılabilmesi ve uygun implantların seçilebilmesi için vertebra morfometrisinin detaylı bir şekilde bilinmesi klinik açıdan önemlidir. Ayrıca bu bilgiler CT ve MR incelemelerinde doğru tanı için hayatidir. Dolayısıyla, bu çalışmada morfometrik özelliklerini araştırmak ve literatür verileriyle karşılaştırmak amacıyla, Bolu Abant İzzet

Baysal Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Anatomi Anabilim Dalına ait kemik koleksiyonunda bulunan yaşı ve cinsiyeti bilinmeyen 30 adet torakal vertebra kullanılarak belirli parametreler değerlendirilmiştir. Değerlendirilen parametreler: Corpus vertebra ön yükseklik (CVÖY), corpus vertebra sağ yükseklik (CVSAY), corpus vertebra sol yükseklik (CVSOY), corpus vertebra sagittal çap (CVSÇ), corpus vertebra transvers çap (CVTÇ), sağ pediculus arcus vertebra yüksekliği (SAPAVY), sol pediculus arcus vertebra yüksekliği (SOPAVY), interpediküler mesafe (İPM), sağ procceccus transversus uzunluğu (SAPTU), sağ procceccus transversus genişliği (SAPTG), sol procceccus transversus genişliği (SOPTG), sol procceccus transversus uzunluğu (SOPTU), procceccus spinosus uzunluğu (PSU), procceccus transversus genişliği (PSG), foramen vertebra sagittal çapı (FVSCÇ), foramen vertebra transvers çapı (FVTÇ). Parametrelerin normal dağılıma uygunluğu Anderson Darling Testi ile incelenmiştir. İnceleme sonucunda normal dağılıma uyan parametreler için sırasıyla ort±ss. değerleri mm cinsinden, CVÖY; 19.1±1.6, CVSAY; 20±1.4, CVSOY; 19.8±1.5, CVSÇ; 24.3±3.2, CVTÇ; 31.2±2.2, SAPAVY; 11.8±1.2, SOPAVY; 11.9±1, İPM; 27±2.4, SAPTU; 11.9±1.1, SOPTG;19.6±1.3, FVSCÇ;14.1±1.3 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Normal dağılıma uymayan parametreler sırasıyla min, max ve median değerleri mm cinsinden, SAPTG ; 17.6, 22.5, 20.1, SOPTU ; 9.2, 14.4, 12.1, PSU ; 32.3, 51.1, 40.1, PSG; 5.1, 10.6, 8.7, FVTÇ; 15, 22,3, 18,2 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları literatür verilerini destekler nitelikte olup, adli ve antropolojik araştırmalarda torakal vertebra boyutlarına ilişkin dataya önemli katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Morfometri, Torakal Vertebra

Abstract

The vertebral column, 72-75 cm in length in adults, is formed by 7 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 os sacrum and 4 coccyx vertebrae which possess basically the same features but also show regional differences. A typical vertebra consists of the corpus, arcus, and the spinous process. The vertebral canal is formed by the corpus and arcus surrounding the vertebral foramen while the spinous processes are the attachment areas of muscles and ligaments. The corpus diameter increases from the 1st thoracic vertebra through the 12th thoracic vertebra. The two half-articular surfaces of the thoracic vertebrae are the most

distinctive features of the vertebrae. Recently, various procedures such as transpedicular screw fixation and sublaminar wiring have been applied for the treatment of vertebral fractures, treatment of vertebral deformities and immobilization. Vertebral morphometry should be known in detail to perform these applications and select suitable implants. Additionally, this data is vital for the correct evaluation of the CT and MR results. Therefore, this study has aimed at investigating the certain morphometric peculiarities of the 30 thoracic vertebrae of unknown age and sex found in the bone collection of Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy, and compare the findings with the literature. The parameters are the followings: Anterior height of the corpus vertebra (CVAH), right height of the corpus vertebra (CVRH), left height of the corpus vertebra (CVLH), sagittal diameter of the corpus vertebra (CVSD), transverse diameter of the corpus vertebra (CVTD), height of the right pediculus arcus vertebra (RPAVH), height of the left pediculus arcus vertebra (LPAVH), interpedicular distance (IPD), length of the right transverse process (RPTL), width of the right transverse process (RPTW), width of the left transverse process (LPTW), length of the left transverse process (LPTL), length of the spinous process (PSL), width of the transverse process (PSW), sagittal diameter of the foramen vertebra (FVSD), transverse diameter of the foramen vertebra (FVTD). The suitability of the parameters to the normal distribution was examined using the Anderson Darling Test. The mean±SD values in mm for the parameters with normal distribution are as follows: CVAH; 19.1±1.6, CVRH; 20±1.4, CVLH; 19.8±1.5, CVSD; 24.3±3.2, CVTD; 31.2±2.2, RPAVH; 11.8±1.2, LPAVH; 11.9±1, IPD; 27±2.4, RPTL; 11.9±1.1, LPTW; 19.6±1.3, FVSD; 14.1±1.3. The min, max, and median values for the parameters that do not fit the normal distribution are respectively in mm, RPTW; 17.6, 22.5, 20.1, LPTL; 9.2, 14.4, 12.1, PSL; 32.3, 51.1, 40.1, PSL; 5.1, 10.6, 8.7, FVTD; 15, 22.3, 18.2. The results of the study mostly in similar with the literature, contributing greatly to the data on thoracic vertebral dimensions in forensic and anthropological research.

Keywords: Morphometry, Thoracic vertebra.

TÜRK İŞ HUKUKUNDA DENEME SÜRELİ İŞ SÖZLEŞMESİ

PROBATIONARY EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT IN TURKISH LABOUR LAW

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ÖZET

İş sözleşmesi sürekli ve kişisel ilişki kuran bir sözleşmedir. Bu yüzden işçi ve işveren iş sözleşmesi ile kesin olarak bağlanmadan önce karşılıklı olarak bir deneme süresine ihtiyaç duyabilir. Deneme süreli iş sözleşmesi İş Kanunu m. 15'te düzenlenmiştir. Bu hükme göre, "Taraflarca iş sözleşmesine bir deneme kaydı konulduğunda, bunun süresi en çok iki ay olabilir. Ancak deneme süresi toplu iş sözleşmeleriyle dört aya kadar uzatılabilir. Deneme süresi içinde taraflar iş sözleşmesini bildirim süresine gerek olmaksızın ve tazminatsız feshedebilir. İşçinin çalıştığı günler için ücret ve diğer hakları saklıdır."

Kanunda düzenlenen deneme süreleri azami sürelerdir. Tarafların bu sürelerden daha kısa süre belirlemeleri mümkündür. Ancak taraflar daha uzun süreler belirlediğinde Borçlar Kanunu m. 27'de düzenlenen kısmi geçersizlik yaptırımı söz konusu olur. Başka bir ifade ile, taraflar daha uzun bir deneme süresi belirlerse, iş sözleşmesi veya deneme süresi geçerliliğini korumaya devam eder, sadece süreyi aşan kısım geçersiz olur.

Deneme süresi, işçinin fiilen işe başladığı tarihte başlar. İşçinin çalışmaya başlaması sözleşmenin yapıldığı tarihten sonraki bir tarihte gerçekleşmişse, deneme süresi sözleşme tarihinden değil, işçinin çalışmaya başladığı tarihten itibaren başlar. Ancak grev, hastalık veya doğum izni gibi iş sözleşmesini askıya alan sebepler deneme süresinin işlemesine engel olmaz.

Deneme süreli iş sözleşmesi ile çalışan işçi deneme süresi içinde sendika üyesi olup, toplu iş sözleşmesinden faydalanabilir. Kıdeme bağlı haklar hesaplanırken işçinin deneme süresi ile çalıştığı süre de göz önünde bulundurulur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deneme süresi, iş sözleşmesi, kıdeme bağlı haklar

ABSTRACT

An employment contract is a contract that establishes a permanent and personal relationship. Therefore, the employee and the employer may mutually require a probationary period before being definitively bound by the employment contract. A probationary employment contract is regulated under Article 15 of the Labour Law. According to this provision, "When a trial period is included in the employment contract by the parties, its duration may be maximum two months. However, the trial period may be extended up to four months by collective labour agreements. During the trial period, the parties may terminate the employment contract without notice and without compensation. The wages and other rights of the employee for the days worked are reserved."

The trial periods regulated in the Law are maximum periods. It is possible for the parties to determine shorter periods than these periods. However, when the parties determine longer periods, the sanction of partial invalidity regulated in Article 27 of the Code of Obligations comes into question. In other words, if the parties determine a longer probationary period, the employment contract or the probationary period will remain valid, only the part exceeding the duration will be invalid.

The probationary period starts on the date the employee actually starts work. If the employee starts working on a date after the date of the contract, the trial period starts from the date the employee starts working, not from the date of the contract. However, reasons that suspend the employment contract such as strike, sickness or maternity leave do not prevent the trial period from starting.

The employee working under a probationary employment contract may become a union member and benefit from collective labour agreements during the probationary period. When calculating seniority-related rights, the period during which the employee works with a probationary period is also taken into consideration.

Keywords: The probationary period, employment contract, seniority-related rights

TÜRKİYE' DE ÇAY TÜKETİM ALIŞKANLIKLARI VE KÜLTÜRLER ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

ABSTRACT A REVIEW ON TEA CONSUMPTION HABITS AND CULTURES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde farklı dil, din, ırk ve değişik kültürlere ait milyonlarca insan yaşamaktadır. İnsanların bu farklılıkları yaşam tarzlarını, yeme içme, giyim kuşam, dini ritüelleri yaşama, eğlence ve diğer tüm alt kültürleri etkilemektedir. Çalışmada dünyada sudan sonra en fazla tüketilen içeceklerden biri olan çay tüketim alışkanlıkları ve kültürleri incelenecektir. Çay sınıf farkı gözetmeden her gelir grubuna ait insanın günün değişik saatlerinde tükettiği bir içecektir. Ülkemizde çay ile ilgili çalışmalar 1888 yılına Osmanlı dönemi kadar dayanmaktadır değişik illerimizde çay tarımı yapılması için denemeler yapılmış en uygun yer olarak ise Doğu Karadeniz bölgesi ve özellikle Rize, Artvin illeri seçilmiştir. Ülkemizde 1947 yılında üretilmeye başlanan ve halk tarafından yaygın olarak tüketilen bir içecektir.

Çalışmanın amacı ülkemizde çay tüketim alışkanlıkları ve kültürler arasında mevcut durumun ortaya çıkarılmasıdır. Çalışma Rize, Erzurum, Malatya, Gaziantep illerinde 2021 yılı Haziran ayında yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmada doküman inceleme ve derinlemesine görüşme yöntemi birlikte kullanılmıştır. Her iki yöntem çalışmada istatistiki verilere ihtiyaç duyulması ve çalışmanın güvenilirliğini artırmak amacıyla birlikte yapılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak dünyada ve ülkemizde değişik kültürlere sahip insanlar yaşamakta bu insanların her alanda geçmişten gelen alışkanlıklara bir bağlılığı bulunmaktadır. Kültür diye adlandırılan bu farklılıklar insanın karakterine ve yaşam tarzını doğrudan etki yapmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmada anılan 4 ilimizde çay tüketim alışkanlıkları ve çay içme kültürleri arasında bariz farklar görülmüştür.

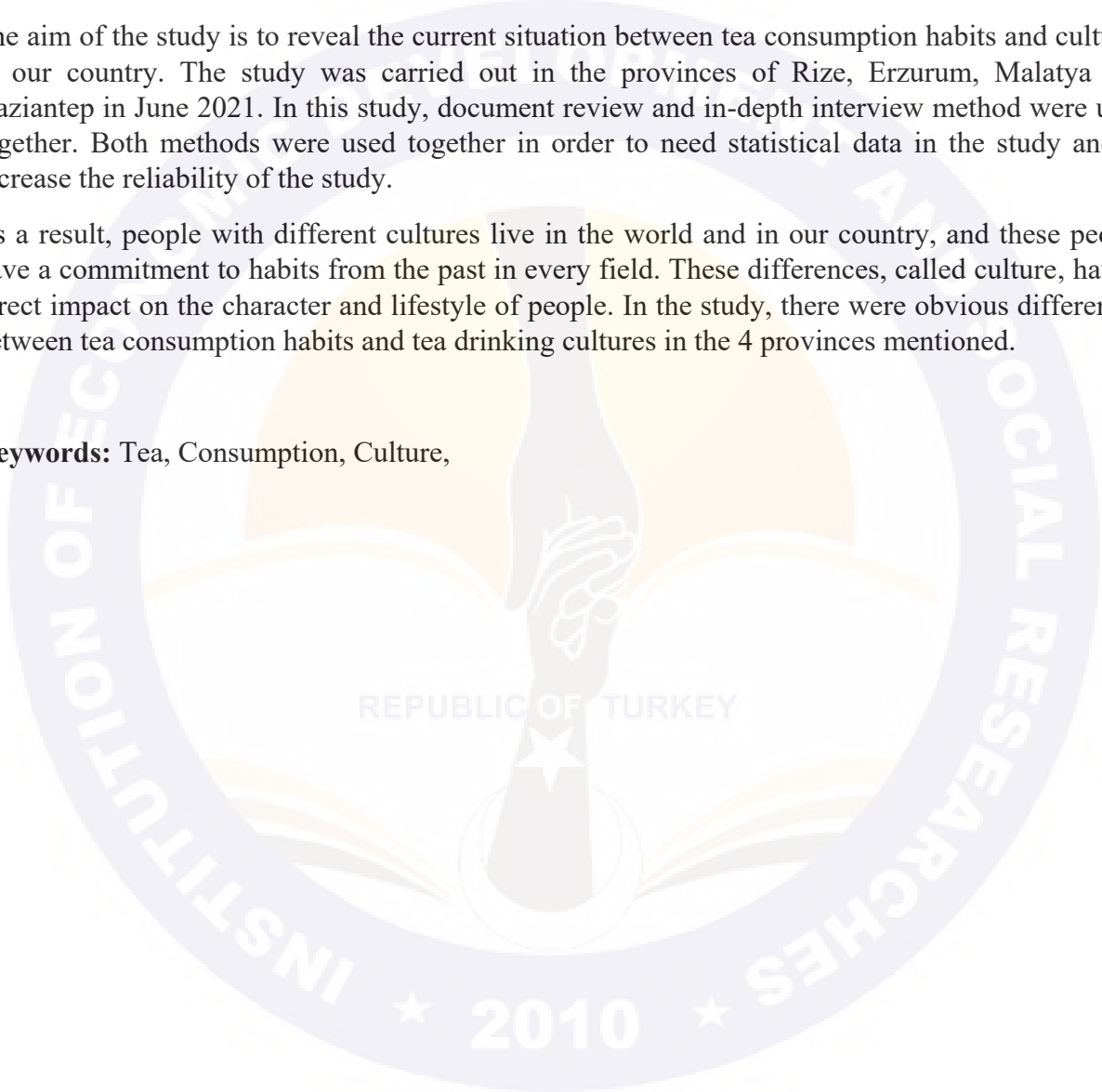
Anahtar kelimeler: Çay, Tüketim, Kültür,

Millions of people from different languages, religions, races and cultures live in the world. These differences of people affect their lifestyles, eating and drinking, dressing, living religious rituals, entertainment and all other subcultures. In the study, tea consumption habits and cultures, which is one of the most consumed beverages in the world after water, will be examined. Tea is a beverage consumed by people of all income groups at different times of the day, regardless of class. Studies on tea in our country date back to the Ottoman period in 1888. Trials have been made for tea cultivation in different provinces, and the Eastern Black Sea region and especially Rize and Artvin provinces have been selected as the most suitable place. It is a beverage that started to be produced in our country in 1947 and is widely consumed by the public.

The aim of the study is to reveal the current situation between tea consumption habits and cultures in our country. The study was carried out in the provinces of Rize, Erzurum, Malatya and Gaziantep in June 2021. In this study, document review and in-depth interview method were used together. Both methods were used together in order to need statistical data in the study and to increase the reliability of the study.

As a result, people with different cultures live in the world and in our country, and these people have a commitment to habits from the past in every field. These differences, called culture, have a direct impact on the character and lifestyle of people. In the study, there were obvious differences between tea consumption habits and tea drinking cultures in the 4 provinces mentioned.

Keywords: Tea, Consumption, Culture,



**UNDERSTANDING BY DESIGN (UBD) MODELİYLE SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERS
TASARIMI****SOCIAL STUDY COURSE DESIGN WITH THE UNDERSTANDING BY DESIGN
(UBD) MODEL**

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ÖZET

Kaliteli bir eğitim anlayışının oluşturulabilmesi ve nitelikli bireyler yetiştirme hedefi günümüz eğitim sistemlerinin temel amaçlarını oluşturmaktadır. Bu anlayışla yenilenen öğretim programları farklı beceri ve hedef kazanımlarla donatılmıştır. Ancak eğitim sisteminin hedeflendiği şekilde doğru bir çıkıya ulaşabilmesi için eğitim öğretim süreçlerinde öğretmene çok büyük sorumluluk düşmektedir. Bu kapsamda yeni öğretim yöntem ve tekniklerinin kullanılması, bu yöntem ve tekniklerin öğretmenler tarafından tanınması ve uygulanması ayrıca önemli olmaktadır. Öğretim süreçlerinin daha nitelikli hale getirilmesi amacıyla farklı yöntem ve teknikler geliştirilmeye devam etmektedir. Bunlardan biri Understanding By Design (UbD) öğretim tasarımı modelidir. Bu modelin kuramcıları olarak anılan Wiggins ve McTighe' nin bu tasarıma yönelik çalışmalarını kendi öğretmenlik süreçlerinden elde ettikleri deneyimler sonucu oluşturmaları modele ayrı bir önem katmaktadır. Modelin öngördüğü tasarımcı öğretmen figürü ve bu öğretmenden beklenen öğretimsel süreçlerin tüm dersler için kullanılması mümkündür. Ancak bu çalışmada sosyal bilgiler dersinin disiplinlerarası yapısı ve farklı yöntem ve tekniklerin uygulanmasına fırsat tanıyan konu içeriği sebebiyle UbD modeli kapsamında sosyal bilgiler dersine yönelik bir tasarım çalışması yürütülmüştür. UbD'nin temel varsayımları ve UbD ders planı şablonu dikkate alınarak sosyal bilgiler dersi 5. sınıf "Birey ve Toplum" öğrenme alanı ders planı hazırlanmış ve uygulanarak öğrenci görüşleri alınmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma ilkelerine uygun olarak yürütülmüş ve elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Sosyal bilgiler dersi kapsamında farklı yöntem ve tekniklerin kullanılması adına örnek oluşturmak ve sosyal bilgiler dersinde tasarımcı öğretmen figürüne ilişkin kriterlerin netleştirilmesi açısından çalışmanın literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Bilgiler Eğitimi, Understanding By Design (UbD)

ABSTRACT

The aim of creating a quality education approach and raising qualified individuals constitute the main objectives of today's education systems. Curriculums renewed with this understanding are equipped with different skills and target acquisitions. However, in order for the education system to reach a correct output as intended, the teacher has a great responsibility in the education and training processes. In this context, the use of new teaching methods and techniques, the recognition and application of these methods and techniques by teachers are also important. Different methods and techniques continue to be developed in order to make teaching processes more qualified. One of them is the Understanding By Design (UbD) instructional design model. The fact that Wiggins and McTighe, who are known as the theorists of this model, created their studies on this design as a result of their own teaching processes, adds a special importance to the model. It is possible to use the designer teacher figure predicted by the model and the instructional processes expected from this teacher for all courses. However, in this study, a design study was carried out for the social studies course within the scope of the UbD model, due to the interdisciplinary nature of the social studies course and the subject content that allows the application of different methods and techniques. Taking into account the basic assumptions of UbD and the UbD lesson plan template, the social studies lesson 5th grade "Individual and Society" learning area lesson plan was prepared and applied, and student opinions were received. The study was carried out in accordance with the principles of qualitative research and the data obtained were analyzed by content analysis method. It is thought that the study will contribute to the literature in terms of setting an example for the use of different methods and techniques within the scope of the social studies lesson and clarifying the criteria for the designer teacher figure in the social studies lesson.

Keywords: Social Studies Education, Understanding By Design (UbD)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MICROBIAL ETIOLOGY AND ANTIBIOGRAMS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ.

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Abstract

Background: Urinary tract and urogenital tract is linked and interconnected so invasion by resistant microbial pathogens can extend and complicate women health.

Objective: to know bacterial causes and efficacy of antibiotics of urinary and genital tracts infection of Iraqi women for better understanding of antibiotic treatment strategy.

Method: During January 2018 till September 2020, 224 women (from inside and outside of Shekhan in campuses) that clinically suspected with urinary and urogenital tract infections were referred to Gynecologist clinic in Shekhan. Midstream urine (78) and HVS (146) samples were collected in the laboratory and inoculated on blood, Chocolate, MacConkey agar media in duplicate aseptically and incubated aerobically at 37°C. Colony forming units were counted 24 hours later, and if count $\geq 100,000/\text{ml}$, antimicrobial sensitivity studies were then performed and read after a further 24 hours. Microorganism identification and characterization using routine morphological and biochemical methods were applied. Antibiotic-susceptibility test was performed using disk-diffusion method.

Results: Exactly 107 (73.2%) and 57 (73%) revealed positive growth for HVS and urine respectively. Single infections were predominant. *Escherichia coli* revealed the highest prevalence 18 (32%) in urinary tract, while *non-hemolytic Streptococcus* was highest in genital tract 32(30%). *Staphylococcus aureus* showed the next highest rates 21(20%) and 8(14%) in HVS and urine respectively. *Candida albicans* detected 19% and 9 % in HVS and urine respectively. Amikacin expressed efficacy 87% and 71% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively followed by nitrofurantoin 77%, 63%, gentamicin 64%, 68% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively. The highest resistance rates and low efficacy were recorded to ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefixime and nalidixic acid. There was no statistical significant variation in drug susceptibility between isolate from urine and HVS

Conclusion: various microbial causes could interconnect to infect urinary tract and vaginal tissues. Moreover, incorrect use and high dose of antibiotics may lead to selective pressure and emergence of multiple resistant isolates. These results are worrisome and essential care should be taken in maternity unit and drug prescribing policy should be monitored and updated.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection, Urogenital tract, *Escherichia coli*, *Candida albicans* Comparative study

THE IMPORTANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN'S FULL AND PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP IN SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

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Abstract

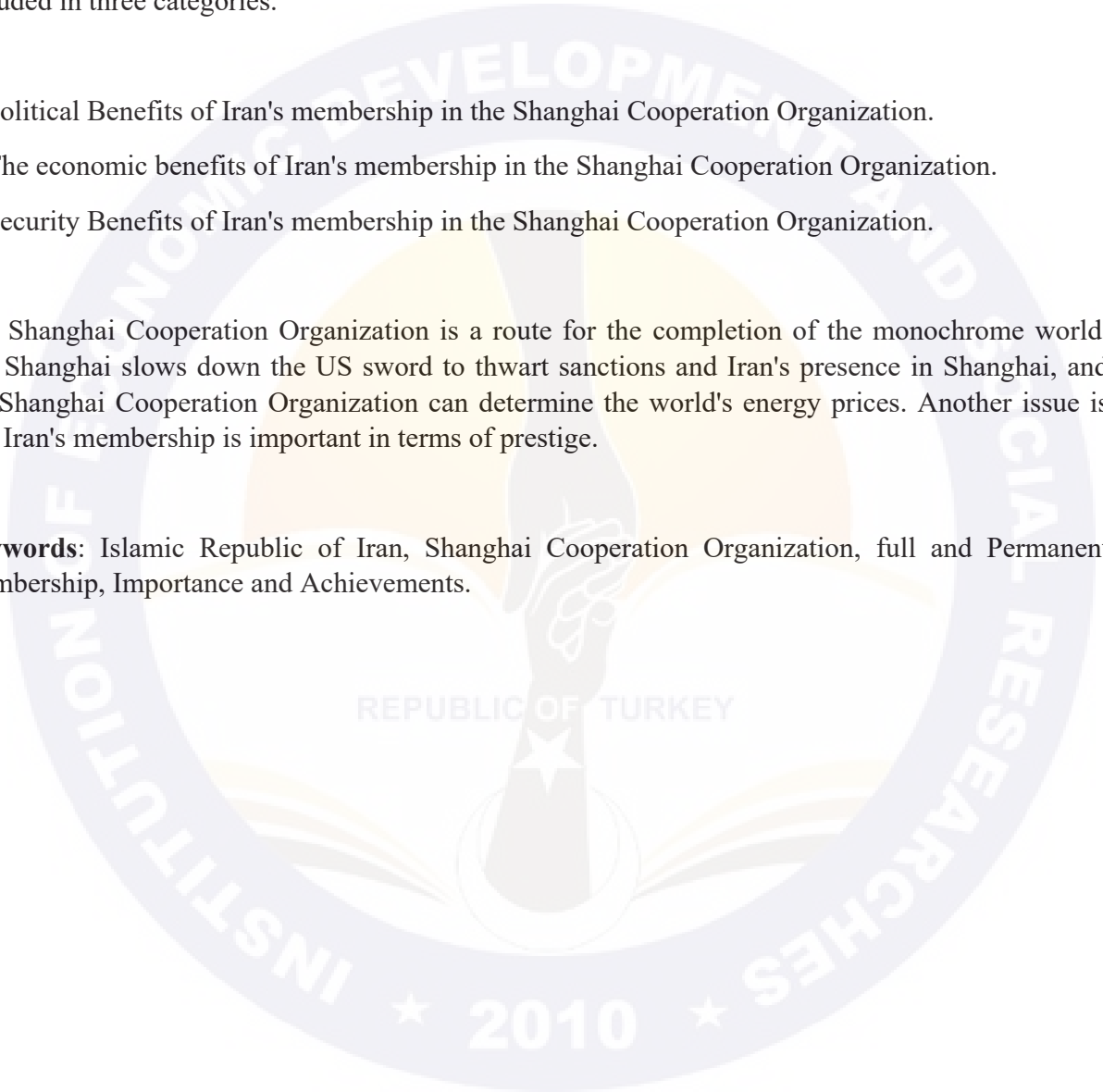
With the addition of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the ninth country with its perpetual membership, in addition to Iran, India, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are main members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and three country Afghanistan and Belarus and Mongolia are also supervising member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and six country of Azerbaijan, Armenia, King of Cambodia, Nepal, Turkey and Sri Lanka conversation a member the Shanghai Cooperation Organization . Finally, after years of political and diplomatic mobility, Iran was accepted as the main member of the Organization during a recent meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Dushanbe, Tajikistan's capital. Iran's permanent membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, as the world's largest regional organization, can be one of the ways to expand our country's political relations. The organization accounts for nearly 40% of the world's population, the world's largest consumers of energy resources. Officials, experts and even religious scholars in our country claim that by joining Iran into the list of permanent members of the organization, important economic progress will await Iran. Iran's full membership in this organization and its disadvantages and benefits. Some believe that Iran's full membership in the Shanghai Organization is not very good for the country due to its obligations and that being a member of the supervisory will help us further. This pessimistic approach believes that membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization does not provide Iran's national interests and, on the contrary, may be given privileges that may undermine our national interest and national sovereignty, if we must be independent of security and military aspects. Also pursue the same policy neither Eastern nor Western. In other words, we must establish a kind of balance in our relationships with regional organizations and act independently. Specifically, in the military, security and multiple obligations of the organization, we are capturing our commitments that do not make significant achievements in return for the other that Iran's membership is important in terms of prestige, and Iran's refusal to be accepted in this organization is one. The negative point for Iran's foreign policy is. This reflects the way we look at us, which means that Iran is not accepted even in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which is a non - Western block. The issue that, according to many other international observers and analysts, is a significant victory for Iran. Iran's membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization will have

different interests for our country in the political, economic and security spheres. The main question of the research is, what will the complete and permanent membership of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization? The findings of the study show that: Iran's membership in this organization is to diversify the field of international interactions and not limit it to the West and focus on the nuclear issue and the agreement. In this regard, Iran's membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is of great importance in the view that it carries significant benefits and achievements for the Islamic Republic of Iran. The benefits that can be specifically included in three categories.

- 1) Political Benefits of Iran's membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
- 2) The economic benefits of Iran's membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
- 3) Security Benefits of Iran's membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is a route for the completion of the monochrome world, and Shanghai slows down the US sword to thwart sanctions and Iran's presence in Shanghai, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization can determine the world's energy prices. Another issue is that Iran's membership is important in terms of prestige.

Keywords: Islamic Republic of Iran, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, full and Permanent Membership, Importance and Achievements.



**TOHUM ÖN MUAMELESİNİN YABANI ASPİR TÜRLERİNİN TOHUMLARINDA
(CARTHAMUS LANATUS L.) DORMANSİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ**

**EFFECTS OF SEED PRE-TREATMENT ON DORMANCY IN WILD SAFFLOWER
SPECIES(CARTHAMUS LANATUS) L.**

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ÖZET

Aspir (*Carthamus tinctorius*, $2n=24$), Asteraceae familyasında yer alan bir yağ bitkisidir. Yağ ve yağ ürünleri ithalatımızın her geçen yıl artması sebebiyle özellikle kurak alanlarda yetiştirilme potansiyeli diğer yağ bitkilerine göre daha fazla olan aspir bitkisinin önemi son yıllarda artmıştır. Ayrıca bitki yetiştiriciliği açısından küresel iklim değişikliğinin yarattığı ekstrem koşullara adapte olabilecek, verimli ve kaliteli bir üretim için doğal kaynaklara yönelim de son yıllarda artmıştır.

Ülkemizin doğal alanlarında kültür aspirinin 5 farklı yabancı akrabası bulunmaktadır. Bu türler içerisinde *Carthamus lanatus* türüne, ülkemizin bütün coğrafik bölgelerinde rastlanmaktadır. *Carthamus lanatus*, doğrudan güneş alan marjinal alanlarda, kayalık yamaçlarda ve tarım arazilerinde yabancı ot olarak yetişmektedir.

Kültür bitkilerinin yabancı akrabalarının belirli özellikleri, kültür çeşitlerine farklı teknikler kullanılarak aktarılmıştır. Tüketici gruplarının istek ve arzuları yönünde özelliklere sahip aspir çeşitlerinin ıslahı açısından yabancı aspir türleri de gen havuzu olarak önemli bir potansiyele sahiptirler. *Carthamus lanatus* L'un sıcak ve kurak stresine tolerans gösterme yeteneğinin kültür çeşitlerine aktarılması konusunda çeşitli araştırmalar yapılmıştır. Bu aspir türünün yüksek dormansi özelliğine sahip olması, türlerarası melezleme yoluyla gen aktarımında çiçeklenme periyodunun denk getirilmesini aksatmaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu araştırma *Carthamus lanatus* L. tohumlarında görülen yüksek orandaki dormansi özelliğinin ortadan kaldırılması/hafifletilmesi açısından ön muamele etkisini araştırmak amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Araştırmada; +4 derecede olmak üzere 4 farklı (kontrol, 24, 48 ve 72 saat) ön muamele süresi uygulandıktan sonra çimlendirme çalışması kontrollü koşullara sahip, karanlık ortamında, $\pm 0,1$ °C hassasiyete sahip inkübatörde, 24 °C çimlenme sıcaklığında yürütülmüştür. Araştırma sonucu en düşük çimlenme oranının (%10,0) kontrol örneklerinde, en yüksek çimlenme oranının (%46,7) ise 48 saat ön muamele yapılmış örneklerde elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancı Aspir, *Carthamus lanatus*, Dormansi, Çimlenme

ABSTRACT

Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*, $2n=24$) is an oil plant in the Asteraceae family. Due to the increase in our imports of vegetable oil and oil products every year, the importance of safflower plant, which has more potential to be grown especially in arid areas than other oil plants, has increased in recent years. In addition, in terms of plant cultivation, the orientation to natural resources for an efficient and quality production that can adapt to the extreme conditions created by global climate change has increased in recent years

In the natural areas of our country, there are 5 different wild relatives of cultivated safflower. Among these species, *Carthamus lanatus* is found in all geographical regions of our country. It grows as a weed in marginal areas with direct sunlight, on rocky slopes and on agricultural land.

Certain characteristics of wild relatives of cultivated plants were transferred to cultivar varieties using different techniques. In terms of breeding safflower varieties that have characteristics in line with the wishes and desires of consumer groups, wild safflower species also have an important potential as a gene pool. Various studies have been conducted on the transfer of the ability of *Carthamus lanatus* L to tolerate temperature and drought stress to cultivars. The high dormancy feature of this safflower species disrupts the coincidence of the flowering period in gene transfer through crossbreeding between species. Therefore, this research was conducted to investigate the effect of pre-treatment in terms of elimination/mitigation of the high rate of dormancy properties seen in *Carthamus lanatus* L. seeds.

In this study, 4 different application period (control, 24, 48 ve 72 hours) in $+4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ investigated on germination, which conducted in an automated incubator at $24\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0,1$. As a result of the research, the lowest germination rate (10.0%) was obtained in control samples and the highest germination rate (46.7%) was obtained in samples pretreated for 48 hours.

Key words: *Carthamus lanatus*, *Carthamus tinctorius*, dormancy, germination

**IMPACT OF GOVERNANCE QUALITY ON TOURISM-POVERTY RELATIONSHIP.
EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM TRANSITION ECONOMIES**

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Abstract

The present study explores the moderating impact of governance quality on tourism poverty nexus using a panel of selected transition economies during the period 2002-2019. For the soundness of results, the study employs the dynamic ordinary least square (DOLS) and fully modified ordinary least square (FMOLS) econometric models to determine the long run relationship among variables. The findings of the study confirmed the significant positive impact of tourism development and governance quality on poverty reduction. Further the study confirms that governance quality and tourism development have complementary impact on poverty reduction of transition economies. Lastly the study presents various policy implications.

Keywords: Governance quality, Transition economies, Poverty, DOLS, FMOLS

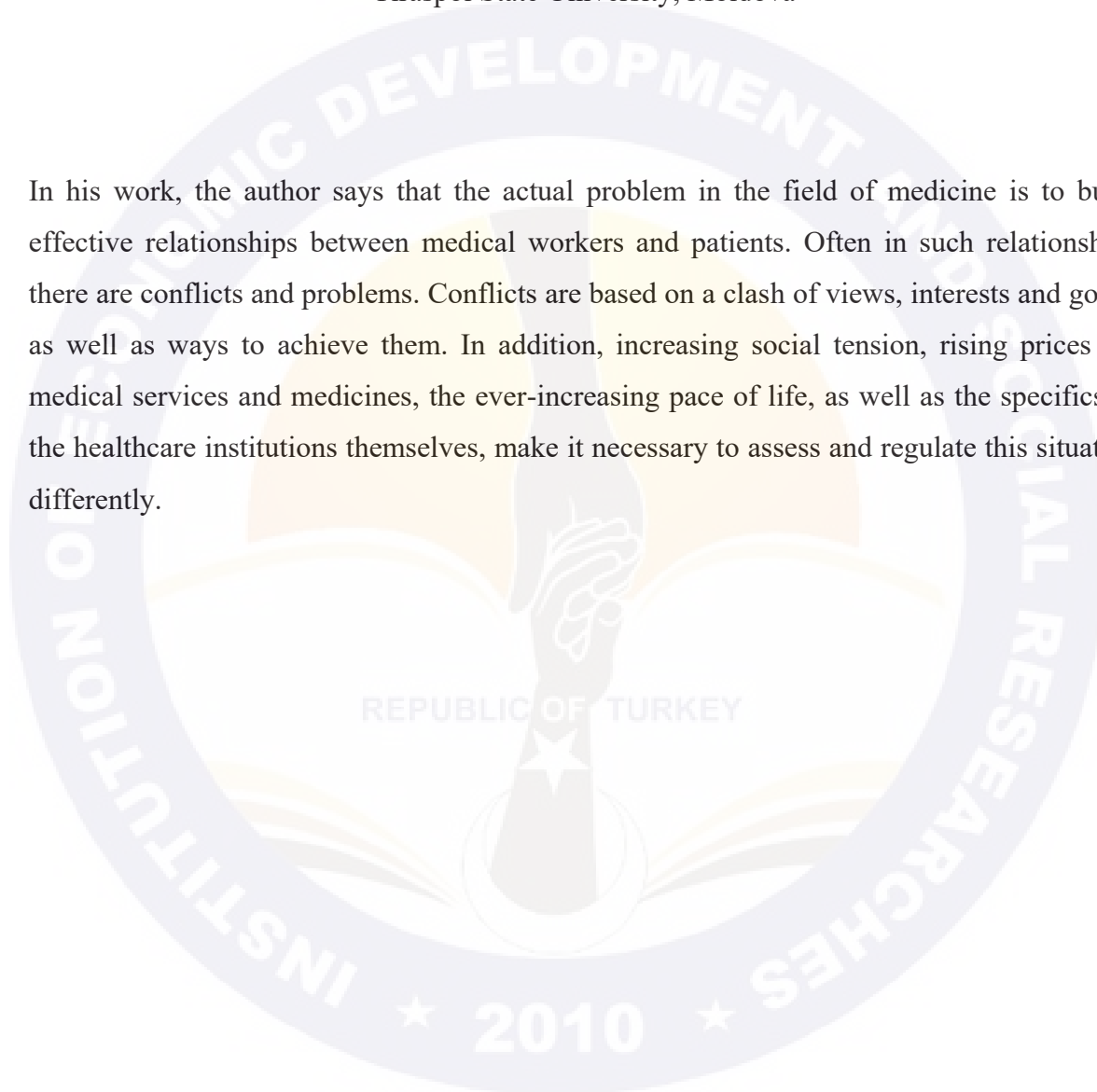
**RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS BETWEEN A MEDICAL WORKER AND A
PATIENT AND METHODS FOR THEIR OPTIMIZATION**

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In his work, the author says that the actual problem in the field of medicine is to build effective relationships between medical workers and patients. Often in such relationships there are conflicts and problems. Conflicts are based on a clash of views, interests and goals, as well as ways to achieve them. In addition, increasing social tension, rising prices for medical services and medicines, the ever-increasing pace of life, as well as the specifics of the healthcare institutions themselves, make it necessary to assess and regulate this situation differently.



25 YEARS OF BIMSTEC – A NEW ERA OF REGIONAL COOPERATION: A STUDY

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Abstract

BIMSTEC refers to Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Srilanka, India, Mynamar, Thailand are the members. It mainly aims to create an enabling environment for rapid economic development, accelerate social progress and promote collaboration on matters of common interest in the region. BIMSTEC not only connects South and Southeast Asia, but also the ecologies of the Great Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal. This paper analyses main objectives of BIMSTEC. It will also check the principles and potentials of BIMSTEC.

Keywords: BIMSTEC, SAARC, ASEAN, Act East Policy, BCIM, FTA.

A STUDY ON CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) IMPACT OF CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt to identify the consumer buying behavior during the COVID -19 special references to Chennai City. The primary data were collected through structured questionnaire from 256 respondents using Google form. The majority was male (52.3%) and it is found that the majority of respondents are PG and above (87.5%) and the majority of respondents are working private sector (58.6%) Data were processed and analyzed by the Statistical Package for social science. A chi-square test was used to investigate the level of association among variables at the significance level of $p < 0.05$. The finding of the study indicated that the consumer buying behavior fundamentally changed and consumer are spending more money on health and hygiene product, the current crisis affecting the brand preference, shopping behavior and purchasing decision.

Keywords: COVID-19, consumer behavior, Digital Finance, Online Shopping, Essential goods,

ARHAVİ KAPISTRE DERESİ SELİNİN KANAL SİSTEMİNDE MEYDANA GETİRDİĞİ EROZYON MİKTARININ ÖLÇÜLMESİ

MEASURING THE AMOUNT OF EROSION IN THE CHANNEL SYSTEM CAUSED BY ARHAVİ KAPISTRE RIVER FLOODING

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ÖZET

Günümüzde etkisini daha da çok artıran iklim değişikliği beraberinde Karadeniz kıyı kesimlerinde yaşanan şiddetli yağışları tetiklemekte, sonuç olarak sel ve taşkın olaylarında bir artış gözlenmektedir. Erozyon, jeolojik açıdan düşünüldüğünde, süreklilik gösteren ve toprak oluşumundan itibaren meydana gelen bir olaydır. Erozyonda aşınmaya sebebiyet veren en önemli etkenlerden biriside yağış ve onun karakteristik özellikleridir. Sel anında erozyona uğrayan en önemli alanlar ise dere kenarları/şev ve yatağıdır. Yağış miktarına bağlı olarak derelerde anlık olarak artan debi beraberinde sel olayını tetiklemekte buda yatağın sürükleyebileceği sediment ve rüsubat miktarını artırarak yıkıcı bir güce erişebilmektedir. Artvin, Arhavi ilçesi Kapistre Deresi Havzası'nda gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada farklı dere sınıflarına göre (3., 2., 1. sınıf ve oyuntu) 19 ayrı deneme alanındaki dere şevlerine çakılmış olan demir çubuklar 6 aylık periyotlarla ölçülmektedir. Bu ölçümler Kapistre deresinde özellikle 22 Temmuz 2021 de gerçekleşen sel felaketinin öncesi ve sonrası olarak gerçekleştirilerek selin kanal ve oyuntu erozyonu üzerindeki etkisi tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Erozyon ölçümünde kullanılan demir çubukların çapı 8 mm, boyu 60 cm olup yaklaşık 50 cm kısmı toprağı çakılmıştır. Çalışmamızda 1 yıl içerisinde sel felaketinin önce ve sonrasını kapsayacak şekilde 3 ölçüm gerçekleştirilmiştir. İlk ölçüm periyodunda (Aralık 2020 - Haziran 2021) gerçekleşen kanal ve oyuntu erozyonu miktarı ortalama 0,2 cm olarak tespit edilmiştir. 22 Temmuz günü 148.8 mm'lik bir yağış beraberinde sel felaketine yol açmıştır. Felaket sonrası Haziran 2021 - Ağustos 2021 aralığında yapılan ölçümlerde ise ortalama 13,96 cm'lik bir erozyon değeri kaydedilmiştir. Üçüncü ölçüm periyodu olan Ağustos 2021 - Aralık 2021'de ise 1,65 cm'lik bir aşınma değeri kaydedilmiştir. Bu veriler ışığında sel durumunda dere kenarlarında/şevlerinde meydana gelen erozyon, ilk ve son ölçüme göre yaklaşık 15 kat artış göstermiş ve selin yıkıcı etkisi ortaya konulmuştur. Bu etkiyi azaltabilmek için dere kenarlarının ve özellikle havzanın üst kısımlarındaki derelerde uygun yöntem ve planlamalarla korunması önem arz etmektedir. Ayrıca, uygun ıslah faaliyetlerinin gerekli alanlarda/derelerde inşası sedimenti yerinde tutma ve depolama açısından büyük önem arz etmektedir. Aksi halde sel felaketi beraberinde getireceği rüsubat ile yıkıcı gücünü artıracaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanal ve Oyuntu Erozyonu, Erozyon Çubuk Yöntemi, Arhavi, Sel, Taşkın



IDENTIFICATION OF NATURAL ANTI-PARKINSON AGENTS TARGETING MAO-B PROTEIN**Abdellah El Aissouq**

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Monoamine oxidase-B (MAO-B) is a flavin-dependent enzyme involved in various neurodegenerative disorders. Here, a dataset of 142 chalcone derivatives, collected from various natural plants, was screened by combining structure-based virtual screening and ADMET approaches. The goal is to discover novel natural chalcones as potential MAO-B inhibitors. With the help of the Gaussian 09.5 software, the 3D chemical structures of compounds were optimized using the DFT method. The 3D structure of the hMAO-B enzyme was built using the Modeller software. The optimized structures were subjected to virtual screening by Autodock Vina, implicated in PyRx software. Among the 142 natural substances, 43 were selected based on their binding affinity. Then, the pharmacokinetic proprieties and toxicity of these compounds were evaluated using ADMET analysis. Ten compounds were predicted to have ADMET characteristics with no side effects. The binding modes and interactions of the top selected compounds were then evaluated using AutoDock 4.2. Compounds P60 and P81 were found to be potential inhibitors of MAO-B compared to rasagiline, safinamid, and selegiline, the reference drugs. The stability of the selected compounds was confirmed by MD simulation. Based on this finding, compounds P60 and P81 could be considered potential hMAO-B inhibitors.

Keywords: hMAO-B, Neurodegenerative disorders, Natural products, Structure-based virtual screening, ADMET analysis

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DYNAMICS AND MANUFACTURING PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the impact of foreign exchange dynamics and manufacturing performance in Nigeria from 1981 to 2020 using Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL). The ARDL model confirms that there is a high exchange rate volatility which was validated by their coefficients which were positive and statistically significant at 1% level. The Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Philip Peron (PP) unit root test results showed that all the variables were stationary at first difference and the Bound test confirmed a long run relationship among the variables. The ARDL results show that exchange rate dynamics, interest rate and balance of payment has a negative impact on the performance of manufacturing sector in the long run while import have a positive effect on manufacturing performance in the long run. Also, exchange rate volatility, and interest rate were found to have a significant impact on manufacturing performance while import were found to be not significant. The findings also show that in the short run that volatility in exchange rate is negatively and significantly related to the performance of manufacturing sector in Nigeria. Furthermore, the coefficient of error correction term shows that about 66 percent of the disparity between the actual and the equilibrium value of manufacturing performance is corrected every year. The study concludes that Nigerian government should focus more on long-term supply-side policies that will help to increase favourable competitiveness and reduce the cost of production and efforts should be made in order to ensure that monetary and fiscal policies are effective and consistent in order to boost industrial output performance.

Keywords: Exchange rate, dynamics, manufacturing, performance, Autoregressive distributive lag.

**DEITY BELIEFS AND MINDSET AS PREDICTORS OF UNTOUCHABILITY
PRACTICE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS: A STUDY OF DISTRICT
KINNAUR OF HIMACHAL PRADESH**

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Abstract

The Himachal Pradesh is considered as “*Dev Bhoomi*” wherein people of diverse religion lives with harmony beside diversity. Some part of the state remained untouched by external customs, due to its difficult terrain. In Himachal Pradesh the people with different castes have immutable beliefs and mindset in their local deities who according to them fetch progress, prosperity, wellbeing and quality of life performances. But a coin has two sides i.e. subverse and reverse. The deity beliefs and mindset are being used to maintain supremacy, dominance and pressure on marginalized people. It is supplementing untouchabilities, social exclusion and discrimination. Therefore in the present study the researcher has made an attempt to explore the level of deity beliefs and deity mindset in relation to untouchabilities, psychological distress and wellbeing among the people of Kinnaur district where such practices in the contemporary scenario are at large level. The present study is based on primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data collected from participant observation, semi structure interview and questionnaire. Secondary data collected from books, articles and interview sources.

A LEARNING ENVIRONMENT BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY AND SOCIAL INTERACTION TO HELP CLASSROOM PRACTICES IMPROVE STUDENTS' MOTIVATION TO LEARN SCIENCE.

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ABSTRACT

Our aim is to help physical science teachers to take into account the cognitive and non-cognitive needs of their students when planning and designing their physical science lessons. To do this, we have designed and tested a learning environment based on E7, a virtual laboratory and theories from psychology. Indeed, we draw on cognitive load theory and self-determination theory to enable our approach to meet the cognitive and non-cognitive needs of the target students. While we rely on the E7 and a virtual laboratory to support social interactions. When experimenting with our learning environment, we adopted the pre-experimental method with a pre-test and a post-test, an experimental group and a control group. We evaluated the impact of the developed learning environment on motivation by means of a motivation test. This evaluation showed the success of our approach in motivating struggling students to learn science.

Keywords: Theories of psychology , Social interaction, Self-Determination Theory, Cognitive Load Theory, E7, motivation.

CRIMEA IN THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR**Dr. Yevheniya HORIUNOVA**

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ABSTRACT

The military phase of Russia's hybrid war against Ukraine began in February 2014 with Crimea, when the peninsula was occupied by Russia Federation. Kremlin organized a quasi-referendum to legitimize its occupation and annex Crimea.

Russia begins active militarization of Crimea, turning the peninsula into a military bridgehead for attacking the territory of Ukraine. Ukrainian experts predicted the use of military forces from Crimea in the war against Ukraine to launch missile strikes and land landings on the sea coast. However, the Russians succeeded in a blitzkrieg on the southern front, which led to the occupation of strategically important Kherson and Melitopol. It's open the way to Mariupol (to establish a corridor with the Donbass), Mykolaiv and Odesa (to cut off Ukraine from the sea).

However, the political part of the plan of the Russian occupiers is difficult to implement: the population of the occupied regions in the absolute majority will not support the occupation administration and the idea of a "referendum" on joining the Russian Federation. The Russians are trying to compensate for the lack of loyalty to the occupiers by involving Crimean collaborators.

Russian security forces (FSB) located in Crimea are used to intimidate the Ukrainian population in the south of the country.

Crimea becomes a hub for transporting stolen Ukrainian grain to the Middle East.

Thus, the full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine and the occupation of southern Ukraine firmly connected Crimea with these regions and opened the way to the de-occupation of the peninsula. The holding of "referendums" in the south of Ukraine will finally delegitimize the Crimean "referendum" and create conditions for the return of Crimea under the full control of Ukraine.

Keywords: Ukraine, Crimea, Russia, war, annexation, de-occupation.

4-BOYUTLU ÖKLİDYEN UZAYLARDA DÖNEL HİPERYÜZEYLERİN BAZI EĞRİLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE

ON SOME CURVATURES OF ROTATIONAL HYPERSURFACES IN EUCLIDEAN 4-SPACE

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ÖZET

3-boyutlu uzaylarda eğriler ve yüzeyler teorisi diferensiyel geometri alanında önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Son zamanlarda, 3-boyutlu uzayların daha geneli olarak düşünülebilen 4-boyutlu uzaylarda eğriler ve (hiper)yüzeyler teorisi de matematikçiler tarafından sıklıkla araştırılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda 4-boyutlu Öklidyen, Minkowskiyan, Galileyan ve pseudo-Galileyan uzaylarda monge, öteleme, çarpım, dönele, canal ve tubular gibi farklı (hiper)yüzey çeşitlerinin farklı geometrik karakterizasyonları çalışılmaktadır. Bu hiperyüzeyler çalışılırken, onlar için çok önemli değişmezler olan asli eğriliklerden yararlanılarak genellikle (hiper)yüzeylerin flatlık veya minimalliklerini karakterize eden Gaussian veya ortalama eğrilikler ile ilgili önemli sonuçlar verilmektedir.

Biz de bu çalışmada, 4-boyutlu Öklidyen uzaylarda dönele hiperyüzeylerin asli eğrilikleri yardımıyla bu hiperyüzeylere ait amalgamatik eğrilik, mutlak ortalama eğrilik, 2. dereceden eğrilik, -2. dereceden amalgamatik eğrilik, kesitsel mutlak ortalama eğrilik, (1,2)-sıralı orthoeğrilik ve Casorati eğrilik gibi farklı geometrik değişmezleri elde ederek, bu eğriliklerle ilgili bazı sonuçlar vereceğiz.

Bu eğrilik çeşitlerinin bazıları ile ilgili kısa bilgiler vermek gerekirse; bir hiperyüzeyin tamamı üzerinde tanımlı olan amalgamatik eğrilik, asli eğriliklerin tüm mutlak değer çiftlerinin harmonik ortalamalarının aritmetik ortalaması olarak tanımlanabilir. Mutlak ortalama eğrilik, tüm asli eğriliklerin mutlak değerlerinin toplamının hiperyüzeyin boyutuna oranıdır. Casorati eğrilik ise, genel anlamda bir Riemannian manifoldundaki bir alt manifoldun ikinci temel formunun normalleştirilmiş kare normu olarak düşünülebilir ve bir hiperyüzey için, asli eğriliklerin karelerinin toplamının hiperyüzeyin boyutuna oranı şeklinde formülize edilebilir. Yukarıda bahsi geçen diğer eğrilikler de bu eğrilikler gibi hiperyüzeylerin geometrisinin daha iyi anlaşılması için önemli roller oynamaktadırlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dönele hiperyüzey, amalgamatik eğrilik, mutlak ortalama eğrilik, α . dereceden eğrilik, α . dereceden amalgamatik eğrilik, kesitsel mutlak ortalama eğrilik, (a, b)-sıralı orthoeğrilik, Casorati eğrilik

ABSTRACT

The theory of curves and surfaces in 3-dimensional spaces has an important place in the field of differential geometry. Recently, the theory of curves and (hyper)surfaces in 4-dimensional spaces, which can be thought of as more general of 3-dimensional spaces, has also been frequently investigated by mathematicians. In this context, different geometric characterizations of different (hyper)surface types such as Monge, translation, product, rotational, canal and tubular in 4-dimensional Euclidean, Minkowskian, Galilean and pseudo-Galilean spaces are studied. In the study of these hypersurfaces, important results are generally given regarding the Gaussian or mean curvatures that characterize the flatness or minimalness of (hyper)surfaces by making use of the principal curvatures, which are very important invariants for them.

In this study, with the help of the principal curvatures of rotational hypersurfaces in 4-dimensional Euclidean spaces, by obtaining the different geometric invariants such as amalgamatic curvature, absolute mean curvature, curvature of degree 2, amalgamatic curvature of degree -2, sectional absolute mean curvature, orthocurvature of order (1,2) and Casorati curvature, we will give some results regarding these curvatures.

To give brief information about some of these curvature types; the amalgamatic curvature, defined everywhere on the hypersurface, can be defined as the arithmetic mean of the harmonic means of all the pairs of absolute values of principal curvatures. The absolute mean curvature is the ratio of the sum of the absolute values of all the principal curvatures to the dimension of the hypersurface. On the other hand, Casorati curvature can generally be thought of as the normalized squared norm of the second fundamental form of a submanifold in a Riemannian manifold, and can be formulated for a hypersurface as the ratio of the sum of the squares of the principal curvatures to the dimension of the hypersurface. The other curvatures mentioned above, like these curvatures, play important roles for a better understanding of the geometry of hypersurfaces.

Keywords: Rotational hypersurface, amalgamatic curvature, absolute mean curvature, curvature of degree α , amalgamatic curvature of degree α , sectional absolute mean curvature, orthocurvature of order (a, b), Casorati curvature

A REVIEW ON BIO-OIL PRODUCTION AND UPGRADING USING ZEOLITE CATALYST

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Abstract

Due to concerns about energy security in the near future and environmental issues related to the usage of petroleum-based fuels, the development of an alternative fuel that would lessen dependence on fossil fuels has gained interest recently. One source of renewable energy that may be converted into liquid fuel is biomass, which contains carbon in its structural components. There are many thermochemical processes in converting raw biomass to fuels but the process of pyrolysis is still a popular way to turn biomass into bio-oil, a complex combination primarily made up of oxygenated organic molecules and light hydrocarbons with traces of nitrogen and sulfur. The high level of oxygen content in the oil rendered it unbecoming for direct application as fuel or refinery-ready feedstock. This review paper elucidates the various bio-oil production processes and upgrading methods using zeolite catalyst. More so it also focuses on the utilization of catalytic pyrolysis to produce high-quality bio-oil and cutting-edge methods for characterizing bio-oil. Lewis and Brønsted acid sites, the number of structurally arranged acid sites, and the amount of metal loading all have a significant impact on deoxygenation processes and the selective generation of aromatic hydrocarbons.

Keywords: Bio-oil, catalyst, zeolite and upgrading.

OPTIMIZATION OF LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE YIELD USING DESIGN EXPERT**Isaac JATO**Department of Science Laboratory Technology, Federal Polytechnic N'yak Shendam,
Plateau, Nigeria**Ahmed Mohammed INUWA**Department of Chemical Engineering, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University P.M.B 0247,
Bauchi, Nigeria**Habibu Abubakar WANIYO**Department of Chemical Engineering, Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo P.M.B 009,
Gombe, Nigeria**Abstract**

Linear alkyl benzene (LAB), the most widely used raw material in the synthesis of surfactant for use in the creation of biodegradable home cleaners such as detergent, soap, and shampoos, is used to meet the annual demand for high-value household detergents. In order to produce detergent of the highest calibre, linear alkyl benzene specifications must be standardized. The LAB yield is influenced by the uncertainty of the thermodynamic variables such as temperature, pressure, and flow rate. This study used Aspen Hysys to optimize the product yield at the Kaduna Refining and Petrochemical Company's (KRPC) linear alkyl benzene plant. The simulation and modelling results for the LAB production process using ASPEN HYSYS V.11 showed that the developed model was successful and was able to converge when simulated with Peng-Robison as fluid package to give the yield of LAB as 3800 kg/hr, which is very close to the actual LAB plant yield of 3788 kg/hr at the same feed rate. Furthermore, because the model was shown to be significant with Predicted R-Squared values of 0.5565 and R-Squared values of 0.7075, it can be utilized to accurately describe the behavior of the KRPC LAB plant. This equation was constructed using Design-Expert 13.0.0 for the LAB yield. Additionally, at the ideal operating PACOL temperature, pressure, and DETAL temperature, pressure of 457.349°C, 2.320 kg/cm².g and 275.692°C, 2.815kg/cm².g, respectively, the numerical optimization result was able to provide a great improvement in LAB yield value up to 2.10%. The process variables taken into account in the current study, it can be mentioned, contributed to a higher yield of the LAB product at the KRPC LAB plant section.

Keywords: Optimization, Linear Alkyl Benzene and Design Expert.

**INFLUENCE OF SALINITY WITH DIFFERENT KCL CONCENTRATIONS ON
SEED GERMINATION AND SEEDLING CHARACTERISTICS IN RICE
(ORYZA SATIVA L.)**

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted with five introduced rice cultivars (Osmanchik 97, Gala, Luna, CL 34 and Kameo) to determine and compare the inhibitory effect of elevated potassium chloride concentrations on seed germination and seedling characteristics. The six levels of KCl salinity (50, 100, 150, 200, 250 and 300 mM) were used as treatments and deionized water was used as control. Increasing the concentration from 50 to 300 mM had a negative effect on coefficient of velocity of germination, germination rate index, germination index, shoot and root growth parameters and on vigor index as well as prolonged the mean germination time. Relatively the most tolerant to salinization with KCl in terms of seed germination was Osmanchik 97 cultivar, and the cultivar with the lowest tolerance to germination at high levels of salinization was Luna cultivar. At salinity levels ranging from 200 mM to 300 mM KCl, all tested cultivars exhibited very low root and shoot growth tolerance, respectively.

Keywords: rice, salinity, germination, shoot, root, tolerance, KCl

YÜZEYSEL SU AKIŞ MİKTARLARININ FARKLI ARAZİ KULLANIMLARINA BAĞLI DEĞİŞİMİ**CHANGE OF SOIL SURFACE RUNOFF AMOUNTS DUE TO DIFFERENT LAND USES****Doktora Öğrencisi, Cengizhan YILDIRIM**

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ÖZET

Su havzalarında yağış sonrası meydana gelen yüzeysel akış miktarlarının, alandaki mevcut bitki örtüsüne bağlı olarak değiştiği birçok çalışmaya konu olmuştur. Yanlış arazi kullanımı, plansız yerleşmeler ve dere yatağı dinamiğinin yanlış uygulamalarla sekteye uğratılması beraberinde erozivite ve erodibilite dengesini değiştirdiği için heyelan, sel ve taşkın gibi doğal afetlerin yaşanılması kaçınılmaz olmaktadır. Çay üretimi yapılan arazilerde bahsi geçen bu dengenin bozulmasına büyük katkı sağlamakta ve özellikle heyelan oluşumlarını tetiklemektedir. Yıllık 2000 mm üzerinde yağış alan Artvin Arhavi Kapistre Deresi havzasında gerçekleştirilen bu çalışma ile çaylık, findıklık, orman ve mera arazi kullanımlarında yağış sonrası gerçekleşen yüzeysel akış miktarlarını hesaplamak ve bu arazi kullanımları arasındaki farkı tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla dört farklı arazi kullanımında (çay, findıklık, düşük rakım orman ve yüksek rakım orman, mera) 2.5 m genişliğinde 10 m uzunluğunda, her arazi kullanımında 3 adet olmak üzere toplamda 15 yüzeysel akış deneme düzeneği kurulmuş ve yüzeysel akışa geçen sular 250 litrelik depolarda toplanarak ölçülmüştür. Aynı zamanda aylık periyotlarda yüzeysel akışın toplandığı depolardan su numuneleri alınarak laboratuvar ortamında sediment miktarları da tespit edilmiştir. Toplamda 1 yıllık ölçüm verisi toplanmıştır. Ölçüm verilerine bakıldığında, yüzeysel akış miktarları yaklaşık 0.3 L/gün ile en düşük çaylık ve ormanlık alanlarda ölçülmüştür. Bunları takiben mera alanları 2.2 L/gün, en yüksek miktar ise 12 L/gün değeriyle findıklık alanlarda ölçülmüştür. Bu miktarlar değerlendirildiğinde çaylık ve ormanlık alanların; meralardan 6 kat, findıklıklardan ise 33 kat daha fazla su infiltre (emme) etme özelliğini sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yüzeysel akışlardan ölçülen askıda katı madde miktarlarına göre çaylıklarda 0.004, findıklıklarda 0.524, orman alanlarında 0.04, meralarda ise 0.018 ton/ha/yıl erozyon değerleri elde edilmiştir. Toprak içine sızan suyun, depolama ve kullanım süreçlerinin aktif ve efektif olarak gerçekleştiği orman örtüsüne nazaran çay bahçelerindeki suyun büyük oranda infiltre olup perkolasyona geçişi ve mevcut ekosistemde kullanılamayışı özellikle eğimli alanlardaki heyelan oluşumu için büyük bir risk teşkil etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Heyelan, Arazi kullanımı, Çay bahçesi, Arhavi, Yüzeysel akış düzeneği

ABSTRACT

It has been the subject of many studies that the amount of runoff on soil surface after precipitation in water basins varies depending on the existing vegetation in the area. It is inevitable to experience natural disasters such as landslides, floods and overflows, as incorrect land use, unplanned settlements and disruption of stream bed dynamics with incorrect practices change the balance of erosivity and erodibility. It contributes greatly to the deterioration of this balance in the tea-producing lands, and especially triggers landslides. With this study, which was carried out in the Artvin Arhavi Kapistre Stream basin, which receives over 2000 mm of precipitation annually, it was aimed to calculate the amount of runoff after precipitation in the tea, hazelnut, forest and pasture land uses and to determine the difference between these land uses. For this purpose, in four different land uses (tea, hazelnut grove, low altitude forest and high altitude forest, pasture) 2.5 m wide and 10 m long, a total of 15 surface runoff test setups, 3 in each land use, were set up and the waters that passed into the surface flow were collected in 250 liter tanks. collected and measured. At the same time, water samples were taken from the reservoirs where the runoff was collected in monthly periods, and the amount of sediment was determined in the laboratory environment. In total, 1 year of measurement data was collected. Looking at the measurement data, the amount of runoff was measured at about 0.3 L/day, the lowest in the tea and forest areas. Following these, pasture areas were measured at 2.2 L/day and the highest amount was measured in hazelnut fields with a value of 12 L/day. When these amounts are evaluated, tea and forest areas; It has been determined that it has the ability to infiltrate (absorb) 6 times more water than pastures and 33 times more than hazelnut groves. From the surface flow measurements, erosion values of 0.004 for tea, 0.524 for hazelnut, 0.04 for forest and 0.018 tons/ha/year for grassland were obtained according to suspended solids amount. Compared to the forest cover, where the water infiltrating into the soil, storage and use processes take place actively and effectively, the water in the tea gardens is highly infiltrated and passes into percolation and cannot be used in the existing ecosystem, which poses a great risk for landslide formation, especially in sloping areas.

Keywords: Landslide, Land use, Tea garden, Arhavi, Surface runoff mechanism

PREPARATION OF ZnO NANOFLUIDS AND DETERMINATION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

ZnO NANOAKIŞKANLARIN HAZIRLANMASI VE FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Nanoparçacıkların bir temel akışkan içerisinde dağıtılması ile elde edilen nanoakışkanların sağladıkları yüksek ısı iletim katsayısı sebebi ile ısı transferi çalışmalarında kullanımları son yıllarda büyük ilgi görmektedir. Nanokakışkanların kararlılıkları kullanıldıkları proseslerin verimliliklerini yüksek oranda etkilemektedir. Bu sebeple nanoakışkanların fiziksel özelliklerinin belirlenmesi yapılan ısı tranferi çalışmaları için oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada ZnO nanoparçacık olarak seçilmiştir ve saf su temel akışkan olarak kullanılmıştır. ZnO nanoparçacıklar temel akışkan içerisinde hacimsel olarak üç farklı yüzdeye (%0,01, %0,05, %0,1) sahiptir. Nanoakışkanların kararlılıklarını artırmak için sodyum dodesil sülfat (SDS) yüzey aktif madde olarak kullanılmıştır. Her bir yüzdesel oran için SDS miktarı 0,5 g olarak belirlenmiştir. Nanoakışkanların kararlılıklarını etkileyen bir diğer parametre karıştırma şekli ve süreleridir. Nanoakışkanlar ultrasonik karıştırıcı kullanılarak hazırlanmıştır ve ultrasonik karıştırma süresi 30,60,90 dk olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada katı oranı ve ultaronik karıştırma sürelerinin termal iletkenlik ve viskozite üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Tüm özellikler oda sıcaklığında ölçülmüştür. ZnO nanoparçacıkların su bazlı nanoakışkan içerisinde hacimsel olarak katı oranı arttırıldıkça ısı iletim katsayısı ve viskozite değerlerinin arttığı görülmüştür. Aynı şekilde ultrasonik karıştırma süreleri arttırıldıkça ısı iletim katsayısı ve viskozite değerleri artmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nanoakışkan, Nanopartikül, ZnO nanoakışkan

ABSTRACT

Due to the high heat transfer coefficient, use of the nanofluids, which are obtained by dispersing nanoparticles in a base fluid, has attracted great interest in heat transfer studies in recent years. The stability of nanofluids highly affects the efficiency of the processes in which they are used. For this reason, determining the physical properties of nanofluids is very important for heat transfer studies. In this study, ZnO was chosen as nanoparticle and pure water was used as the basic fluid. ZnO nanoparticles have three different volumetric percentages (0.01%, 0.05%, 0.1%) in the base fluid. Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) was used as a surfactant to increase the stability of nanofluids. The amount of SDS for each percentile was determined as 0.5 g. Another parameter that affects the stability of nanofluids is the mixing style and mixing time. Nanofluids were prepared using an ultrasonic stirrer and the ultrasonic mixing time was determined as 30,60,90 min. In the study, the effects of solids ratio and ultrasonic mixing times on thermal conductivity and viscosity were investigated. All properties were measured at room temperature. It has been observed that as the volumetric solid ratio of ZnO nanoparticles is increased, the heat transfer coefficient and viscosity values increase. In addition, as the ultrasonic mixing times were increased, the heat transfer coefficient and viscosity values increased.

Keywords: Nanofluid, Nanoparticle, ZnO nanofluid

**ANORMAL KOLPOSKOPİK BULGUSU OLAN HASTALARDA
İMMÜNOHİSTOKİMYASAL CD-3, CD-4, CD-5, CD-8 VE PD-1 BOYAMANIN,
SERVİKAL LEZYONLARIN HİSTOPATOLOJİK TANISI İLE İLİŞKİSİ**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CD-3, CD-4, CD-5,
CD-8 AND PD- 1 STAINING AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF
CERVICAL LESIONS IN PATIENTS WITH ABNORMAL COLPOSCOPIC
FINDINGS**

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Amaç

Serviks kanseri halen dünyada en sık görülen kanserlerden biridir. Erken tarama yapılır ve etkili bir şekilde yönetilirse, en önlenebilir ve en başarılı şekilde tedavi edilebilen kanserdir. Serviks üzerinde bazı spesifik lezyonların kolposkopi sayesinde tanımlanması ve bu lezyonların servikal preinvazif ya da invazif hastalıklar ile olan ilişkisi nedeniyle kolposkopi daha da önemli hale gelmiştir. Son yıllarda, human papilloma virüs (HPV)'nin neden olduğu servikal kanser için immünoterapi çalışmalarında büyük ilerlemeler gerçekleşmiştir. Bu çalışma; anormal kolposkopik bulgusu olan hastaların, immünolojik alt yapısını ve immün boyamalar ile histopatolojik tanı ilişkisini ele almayı hedeflemektedir.

Yöntem

Çalışma kapsamında 01 Ocak 2015 – 01 Kasım 2019 tarihleri arasında Pamukkale Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Hastanesi Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum Kliniğine başvuran ve kolposkopi yapılmış hastalar retrospektif olarak incelenmiştir. Anormal kolposkopik bulguya sahip ve biyopsi alınmış olan hastalar çalışmaya alınmıştır. Tüm hastaların histopatolojik tanıları mevcut idi. 30 tane düşük dereceli skuamöz intraepitelyal lezyon (LGSIL) ve 30 tane yüksek dereceli skuamöz intraepitelyal lezyon (HGSIL) olmak üzere toplam 60 hasta çalışmaya dahil edildi. Pamukkale Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Hastanesi Tıbbi Patoloji arşivindeki olgulara ait parafin bloklardan alınan yeni kesitlerde immünhistokimyasal (Cluster of Differentiation) CD3, CD4, CD5, CD8 ve PD1 ekspresyonları epitelde [tümörü infiltrate eden lenfositlerde (TIL)] ve stromada değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgular

Düşük dereceli skuamöz intraepitelyal lezyon (LGSIL) ve yüksek dereceli skuamöz intraepitelyal lezyon (HGSIL) tanısı konulmuş toplam 60 hastanın epitelyal ve stromal CD3, CD4, CD8, CD5 ve PD-1 immünohistokimya boyamaları yapılmıştır.

Epiteldeki lezyon içerisinde tüm boyamaların ortalama boyanma endeksi HGSIL grubunda LGSIL grubundan fazla bulunmuştur; CD3 için 24,4 vs. 13,2 ($p<0,001$), CD4 için 10,57 vs. 5,37 ($p=0,002$), CD5 için 8,5 vs. 5,7 ($p=0,006$), CD8 için 13,87 vs. 7,67 ($p<0,001$), PD-1 için 1,83 vs. 0,27 ($p=0,046$).

Stromada ise tüm diğer boyalar istatistiksel olarak HGSIL grubunda daha yüksek olmakla birlikte CD5 için benzer bulunmuştur. Genel olarak CD3, CD4 ve CD8 boyanma endeksi de Ki-67 ile pozitif korelasyon göstermektedir (Pearson korelasyon katsayıları CD3 için 0,51 ($p<0,001$); CD4 için 0,45 ($p=0,002$); CD8 için 0,49 ($p<0,001$)).

Sonuç

Kolposkopi eşliğinde biyopsi işlemi servikal lezyonların tanısında altın standart yöntem olarak güncelliğini korumaktadır. Değerlendirilen biyopsilerde, lezyon varlığında bile, araştırmacılar arasında histolojik servikal intraepitelial neoplazi tanısının tutarlılığının olmaması ve diğer lezyonlarla karışması, spesifik belirleyicilerin önemini arttırmaktadır. Servikal kanser tarama programı kapsamında tarama sonrası riskli bulunan tüm hastalara kolposkopi yapıldığı göz önüne alındığında, kolposkopik bulgular ile korelasyon gösterecek bir testin tanımlanması diagnostik açıdan önem arz eder.

Çalışmamızdan elde ettiğimiz bulgulara göre; CD3, CD4, CD5, CD8 ve PD-1 pozitif hücreler yüksek dereceli lezyonların epiteli içerisinde düşük dereceli lezyonlara kıyasla daha yüksek oranda bulunmaktadır. CD3, CD4 ve CD8 ise Ki-67 proliferasyon endeksi ile de pozitif korelasyon göstermektedir. Bu anlamda adı geçen markerların tanısallık potansiyeli bulunmaktadır.

Literatürde bu boyamalar için birbirine zıt olarak gösterilebilecek verileri içeren çalışmalar mevcut olduğundan, bu ilişkinin prognoz açısından önemini değerlendirebilmek için daha geniş çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: HPV, İmmünohistokimya, Kolposkopi, Servikal intraepitelyal lezyon

Abstract

Cervical cancer is still one of the most common cancers in the World. When cervical cancer is diagnosed early and managed effectively, which is one of the most preventable and successfully treated cancer types. Colposcopy has become even more important due to the identification of some specific lesions on the cervix by colposcopy and the relationship of these lesions with cervical preinvasive or invasive diseases. In recent years, great progress has

been made in immunotherapy studies for cervical cancer caused by human papilloma virus (HPV). With this study, it aims to address the immunological background of patients with abnormal colposcopic findings and the relationship between immune staining and histopathological diagnosis.

Patients who applied to Pamukkale University Medical Faculty Hospital Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinic between January 01, 2015 and November 01, 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. Patients with abnormal colposcopic findings and biopsy were included in the study. All patients had histopathological diagnoses. A total of 60 patients, 30 low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LGSIL) and 30 high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HGSIL) were included in the study. Immunohistochemical CD3, CD4, CD5, CD8 and PD1 expressions were evaluated in tumor infiltrate lymphocytes (TIL) and stroma in new sections taken from paraffin blocks of cases kept in the archive of Pamukkale University Medical Faculty Hospital Medical Pathology.

A total of 60 patients diagnosed with low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LGSIL) and high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HGSIL) had epithelial and stromal CD3, CD4, CD8, CD5 and PD-1 immunohistochemistry staining. The average staining index of all staining within the lesion in the epithelium in the HGSIL group was higher than the LGSIL group; CD3; 24,4 vs. 13,2 ($p < 0,001$), CD4; 10,57 vs. 5,37 ($p = 0,002$), CD5; 8,5 vs. 5,7 ($p = 0,006$), CD8; 13,87 vs. 7,67 ($p < 0,001$), PD-1; 1,83 vs. 0,27 ($p = 0,046$). In stroma, all staining parameters were statistically higher in the HGSIL group, except CD5. In general, CD3, CD4 and CD8 staining index also correlated positively with Ki-67 (Pearson correlation coefficients 0.51 for CD3 ($p < 0.001$); 0.45 ($p = 0.002$) for CD4; 0.49 for CD8 ($p < 0.001$)).

Higher amount of positive cells for CD3, CD4, CD5, CD8 and PD-1 are found in the epithelium of high-grade lesions compared to low-grade lesions. CD3, CD4 and CD8 also show a positive correlation with the Ki-67 proliferation index. In this sense, the mentioned markers may have diagnostic potential. However, larger studies are needed to evaluate the importance of this relationship in terms of prognosis.

Keywords: Human Papiloma Virus (HPV), Cervical intraepithelial lesion, colposcopy, immunohistochemistry

ROMA HUKUKUNDA CONSUL'LERİN IMPERIUM YETKİSİ VE DENETLENMESİ

IMPERIUM AUTHORITY AND SUPERVISION OF THE CONSULS IN ROMAN LAW

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ÖZET

Consul'lük Roma Cumhuriyet Döneminin en önemli ve etkili siyasi organıdır. Bu organ idari, siyasi, askeri ve hukuki alanlarda birçok görevi yerine getirmektedir. Belli bir saygınlığa sahip, toplum içinde kendileri ile ilgili olumlu düşünceler bulunan ve takdir edilen kişiler arasından seçilmektedir. Bir yıllık süre için seçilen consul'ler, görev dağılımı neticesinde genel olarak magistra şeklinde ifade edilmiştir. En yüksek makam ve en geniş yetkilere sahip magistra olarak consul'ler karşımıza çıkmaktaydı. Her bir consul, maior potestas olarak nitelendirilen oldukça önemli yetkilere sahipti. Potestas'ın en geniş olan yetkisi imperium idi. imperium ise, siyasi liderliğin hukuksal sembolü olarak devlet idaresi bakımından, yargılama yetkisi de dâhil olmak üzere, gerekli birçok yetkinin kullanılmasını sağlardı. Imperium'a ilk olarak consul'ler sahip kılınmışlardır.

Bir consul'un imperium yetkisi o consul Roma şehri dışında iken oldukça geniş ve mutlaktı. Ancak Roma şehri sınırları içinde iken sahip olduğu imperium yetkisinin mutlak ve sınırsız olduğu kabul edilmemiştir. Böylelikle Roma şehri içerisinde yaşayan vatandaşların özgürlükleri, consul'un baskıcı yönetimine karşı korunmuştur. Consul'lerin imperium ve potestas ile sahip oldukları yetkileri, bireysel özgürlükleri ve hakları kısıtlayacak şekilde kullanmaları, Roma tarihi boyunca özgür Roma vatandaşları ile kamusal gücü kullanan otoriteler arasında uyuşmazlıkların ortaya çıkmasına ve zamanla bu yetkilerin denetim yollarının değişmesine ve artmasına neden olmuştur. Bu nedenle Roma hukuku düzenlemelerinde sahip oldukları dokunulmazlık çeşitli yollarla denetlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Roma hukuku, Consul, Imperium, Provocatio, Dokunulmazlık, Özgürlük

ABSTRACT

The Consul was the most important and influential political organ of the Roman Republican Period. This body performs many tasks in the administrative, political, military and legal fields. They are selected from among those who have a certain reputation, who have positive thoughts about themselves in society and who are appreciated. The consuls elected for a one-year term are generally expressed as magistrate as a result of the distribution of duties. The consuls called as the magistrate who have the highest authority and the widest powers. Each consul had quite important powers, which were characterized as maior potestas. The largest authority of potestas's was the imperium, which provided for the exercise of many necessary powers in terms of state administration as a legal symbol of political leadership, including jurisdiction. The Imperium was first possessed by the consuls.

The imperium authority of a consul was quite vast and absolute when that consul was outside the city of Rome. However, while within the borders of the Roman city, the imperium authority he had was not accepted as absolute and unlimited. Thus, the freedoms of the citizens living in the city of Rome were protected against the oppressive rule of the Consul. The Consuls' use of the powers they had with imperium and potestas in a way that restricted individual freedoms and rights led to the emergence of disputes between free Roman citizens and authorities exercising public power throughout Roman history, and over time to change and increase the ways in which these powers were controlled. For this reason, their immunity was controlled in various ways by Roman law regulations

Keywords: Roman law, Consul, Imperium, Provocatio, Immunity, Freedom

ROMA HUKUKUNUN ORTA ÇAĞ VE YENİ ÇAĞ AVRUPASINDAKİ YERİ VE ÖNEMİ

THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF ROMAN LAW IN MEDIEVAL AND NEW AGE EUROPE

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ÖZET

Roma Hukuku, genellikle Roma şehrinin kuruluş tarihi olarak kabul edilen M.Ö. 753 yılından, Doğu Roma İmparatoru Iustinianus'un M.S. 565 yılında ölümüne kadar geçen süre içinde Roma'da ve Roma egemenliği altındaki ülkelerde uygulanmış olan hukuktur. Ancak bu dönemden sonra da Roma hukuku hemen hemen tüm Kıta Avrupası ülkelerinde, 19. yüzyıldaki kanunlaştırma hareketlerine kadar, etkinliğini sürdürmüştü. Roma Hukuku, kıta Roma Hukuku bugün özellikle kıta Avrupası'nda yürürlükte olan birçok özel hukuk sistemine ve bunların ana kurallarının büyük bir kısmına kaynak olmuştur. Günümüzde, Almanya, Fransa, İtalya, İsviçre gibi ülkelerde yürürlükte olan özel hukuk kurallarının büyük bir kısmı Roma hukuku temellerine dayanmaktadır.

Roma hukukunun Avrupa ülkelerinde yeniden geçerli olması, 13. yüzyıldan başlayarak 19. yüzyıldaki her ülkede birbirini izleyen kanunlaştırma hareketlerine kadar sürmüştü. Ancak bu dönem içinde Roma hukukunun benimsenmesi ülkeden ülkeye farklılıklar göstermişti.

Roma Hukuku, kıta Avrupası hukuk sistemlerini anlayabilmek için bir anahtar niteliindedir. Yaklaşık üç bin yıl önce Roma İmparatorluğu içinde oluşan ve gelişen bir hukuk sistemi olan Roma hukuku bugün "Batı kültürü" dediğimiz kültürün bir parçası olarak, Batı Avrupa ülkelerinde uygulanan hukuklara bir temel teşkil etmektedir. Roma hukuku tarih içinde, birçok ülkede çeşitli toplumsal, siyasal, kültürel ve hatta dinsel etkenlerin yol açtığı direnmelerle karşılaşmıştır. Bununla birlikte, Avrupa ülkelerinin bölgesel ve ulusal özelliklerine rağmen, hiçbir Avrupa ülkesinden bütünüyle sökülüp atılamamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Roma hukuku, Siyasi Tarih, Avrupa, Orta Çağ, Yeni Çağ

ABSTRACT

Roman Law was the law that was applied in Rome and in the countries under Roman rule from 753 BC, which is generally accepted as the foundation date of the Roman city, until the death of the Eastern Roman Emperor Iustinianus in 565 AD. After this period, however, Roman law remained active in almost all countries of Continental Europe until the enactment of the 19th century. Roman Law, continental Roman Law has been the source and a large part of their main rules of many private legal systems in force today, especially in continental Europe. Today, most of the private law rules in force in countries such as Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland are based on the foundations of Roman law.

The re-application of Roman law in European countries started from the 13th century until successive enactment movements in every country in the 19th century. However, during this period, the adoption of Roman law differed from country to country.

Roman Law is a key to understanding continental European legal systems. Roman law, a legal system that formed and developed within the Roman Empire about three thousand years ago, constitutes a basis for the laws applied in Western European countries as a part of the culture we call "Western culture" today. Throughout history, Roman law has encountered resistance in many countries caused by various social, political, cultural and even religious factors. However, despite the regional and national characteristics of European countries, it could not be completely uprooted from any European country.

Keywords: Roman Law, Political History, Europe, Middle Ages, New Age

GELENEKSEL KARADENİZ MİMARİSİNİN BİYOİKLİMSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF BIO-CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IN BLACK SEA REGION

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ÖZET

Bugün tüm dünyanın ortak sorunu haline gelen iklim krizinin başlıca sebeplerinden biri enerji tüketimidir. İnsanların beslenme, barınma ve ulaşım gibi en temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılarken tükettiği enerjiyi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından sağlamak ve bu enerji miktarını en aza indirmek, özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerin ortak hedeflerinden biri haline gelmiştir. Küresel enerji ve küresel kaynakları yüksek oranda kullanan ve dolayısıyla yüksek oranda sera gazı emisyonu yayan binalar iklim krizinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Bu sebeple iklim krizi ile mücadelede mimarlığın rolü de oldukça büyüktür.

Binalarda ısıtma, soğutma, havalandırma ve aydınlatma gibi kullanıcı konforunu sağlamaya yönelik çözümler günümüzde genellikle yapının inşasından sonra düşünülmektedir. Bu çözümlerin çoğu enerji tüketimini zorunlu kılan çözümlerdir. Ancak henüz tasarım aşamasındayken yapının formu, kabuğu, kütsel ve mekânsal organizasyonu gibi konularda alınan kararlarla yapının iklimsel konforu sağlanabilir. Böylece iklimsel konfor fazla enerji tüketimine sebep olan yapay yöntemler yerine sağlıklı, doğal ve sürdürülebilir yöntemlerle sağlanmış olur. Yapıların iç mekân konfor koşullarının sağlanmasında iklim ve çevre faktörlerinin etkili olduğu bu yaklaşım ise “biyoiklimsel mimarlık” olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Biyoiklimsel mimarlığın kullanıcı konforunu iklim ve çevreye uygun bir şekilde enerji etkin yöntemlerle sağlama hedefi, henüz teknoloji gelişmemişken ve çevresel kaygılar artmışken, bu yaklaşımların pek çoğuyla inşa edilen geleneksel yapılarda da görülmektedir. Biyoiklimsel mimarlıkta geleneksel mimaride olduğu gibi pasif sistemler yardımıyla kullanıcı konforunu sağlamak amaçlanır. Geleneksel yapılar, iklimsel ve topografik koşullara uygun olacak şekilde inşa edilmeleriyle biyoiklimsel mimari örnekleridir. Bu çalışma kapsamında bol yağışlı ve sert iklimsel özelliklere ve yerleşim açısından zorlu bir topografyaya sahip olan Karadeniz Bölgesi'nin geleneksel mimarisinin biyoiklimsel özellikleri incelenecektir. Bunun için biyoiklimsel mimarlık ve geleneksel mimari arasındaki ilişki incelenecek, örnek olarak seçilen Karadeniz Bölgesi'nin coğrafi özellikleri analiz edilecek ve bu bölgenin geleneksel mimarisi form, planlama, yerleşim, strüktür gibi pek çok açıdan incelenecektir. Böylelikle geleneksel Karadeniz mimarisinin biyoiklimsel tasarım kriterleri ve stratejileri bölgede günümüze ulaşmış örnekler üzerinden analiz edilecek, Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde inşa edilecek yeni yapıların iklimsel konforunu sürdürülebilir yollarla sağlamak için bir rehber olması sağlanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoiklimsel Mimarlık, Geleneksel Mimarlık, Geleneksel Karadeniz Mimarisi, Enerji Etkin Yapı Tasarımı

ABSTRACT

One of the main reasons for the climate crisis, which has become a common problem for the whole world, is energy consumption. While meeting the most basic needs of people such as nutrition, shelter and transportation, it has become one of the common goals of especially developed countries to provide the energy they consume from renewable energy sources and to minimize this amount of energy. Buildings that use global energy and global resources at a high rate and therefore emit high levels of greenhouse gas emissions play an important role in the climate crisis. For this reason, the role of architecture in the fight against the climate crisis is quite large.

Solutions for providing user comfort in buildings such as heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting are generally considered after the construction of the building. Most of these solutions are solutions that require energy consumption. However, while still in the design phase, the climatic comfort of the building can be ensured by the decisions taken on issues such as the form, shell, mass and spatial organization of the building. Thus, climatic comfort is provided by healthy, natural and sustainable methods instead of artificial methods that cause excessive energy consumption. This approach, in which climate and environmental factors are effective in providing interior comfort conditions of buildings, is defined as "bioclimatic architecture".

The goal of bioclimatic architecture to provide user comfort with energy-efficient methods in accordance with the climate and environment is also seen in traditional buildings built with many of these approaches, while technology has not yet developed and environmental concerns have not increased. In bioclimatic architecture, as in traditional architecture, it is aimed to provide user comfort with the help of passive systems. Traditional buildings are examples of bioclimatic architecture as they are built in accordance with climatic and topographic conditions. Within the scope of this study, the bioclimatic features of the traditional architecture of the Black Sea Region, which has abundant rainy and harsh climatic features and a difficult topography in terms of settlement, will be examined. For this, the relationship between bioclimatic architecture and traditional architecture will be examined, the geographical features of the Black Sea Region chosen as an example will be analyzed, and the traditional architecture of this region will be examined from many aspects such as form, planning, settlement and structure. Thus, the bioclimatic design criteria and strategies of the traditional Black Sea architecture will be analyzed through the examples that have survived to the present day in the region, and it will be ensured that the new buildings to be built in the Black Sea Region will be a guide for providing the climatic comfort in sustainable ways.

Keywords: Bioclimatic Architecture, Vernacular Architecture, Vernacular Architecture in Black Sea Region, Energy Efficient Building Design

SINIRLARA MEDYADAN BAKIŞ: DÜZENSİZ GÖÇ, KAÇAKÇILIK VE SINIR GÜVENLİĞİ EKSENİNDE MEDYADA SINIR ALGISI

LOOKING AT BORDERS FROM THE MEDIA: THE PERCEPTION OF BORDERS IN THE MEDIA IN THE AXIS OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION, SMUGGLING AND BORDER SECURITY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, medya ve sınır arasındaki ilişkileri anlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla, söz konusu ilişki düzensiz göç, kaçakçılık ve sınır güvenliği bağlamında ele alınmaktadır. Düzensiz göçmenlerin sınır geçişleri, sınır üzerinden yapılan kaçakçılık faaliyetleri ve sınırların güvenli mekanlara dönüşmeleri, sınırları medyadaki güncel gelişmelerin merkezi haline getirmiştir. Küreselleşmeyle birlikte sınırların yeni göç hareketlerinin merkezine dönüştüğü, sınırlardan geçişlerin ve kaçakçılık faaliyetlerinin hız kazandığı ve buna yönelik güvenlikçi yaklaşımların öne çıktığı bir süreçte, sınırların medyadaki görünümü birbirinden farklı boyutlarda tezahür etmektedir. Medyadaki sınır haberlerinin mercek altına alındığı bu çalışmada, Türkiye'nin farklı dijital medya haber metinlerinde sınırların ele alınış biçimine odaklanılmıştır. Çalışmada sınır haberleriyle ilgili olarak milliyet, hürriyet, cumhuriyet, CNN Türk ve TRT Haber'in sınırlarla ilgili yaptıkları haberler analiz edilmiş ve sınırların medyaya yansımaları anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Küreselleşmeyle birlikte artan göçlerin, göçlerle birlikte giderek büyüyen kaçakçılık faaliyetlerinin ve sınır güvenliğinin söz konusu haberlerde öne çıktıkları görülmüştür. Sınırlarla ilgili medyada yer alan haberlerin sınır anlaşmazlıklarını ve sınır hattındaki çatışmaları içerdiği tespit edilmiştir. Sınırların düzensiz göçlerin bir sonucu olarak çok sayıda kaçak göçmenin geçiş alanına dönüştüğü ve kaçakçılık faaliyetlerinin merkezi haline geldiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Sınırlarda meydana gelen düzensiz göç ve kaçakçılık faaliyetleri sebebiyle devletlerin sınırları güvenli alanlara dönüştürdüğü, bu bağlamda sınırların güvenliğine yönelik çeşitli uygulamaları (sınır duvarları, çitlenmeler, güvenlik aygıtları gibi) hayata geçirdiği görülmüştür. Bu açıdan sınırlara medyadan bakıldığında medyanın sınır algısının farklı boyutlar içerdiği anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düzensiz Göç, Kaçakçılık, Sınır Güvenliği, Medya, Sınırlar.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to understand the relationships between media and border. For this purpose, this relationship is discussed in the context of irregular migration, smuggling and border security. Border crossings of irregular migrants, smuggling activities across the border and the transformation of borders into safe places have made borders the center of current developments in the media. In a process where borders have turned into the center of new migration movements, crossings and smuggling activities accelerated with globalization, and security approaches towards this have come to the fore, the appearance of borders in the media manifests in different dimensions. In this study, which focuses on border news in the media, the focus is on the way borders are handled in different digital media news texts of Turkey. In the study, the news about the borders of nationality, freedom, republic, CNN Türk and TRT Haber's news about borders were analyzed and the reflection of borders on the media was tried to be understood. It has been seen that increasing immigration with globalization, smuggling activities increasing with immigration and border security came to the fore in the news in question. It has been determined that the news in the media about borders includes border disputes and conflicts on the border line. It has been concluded that the borders have turned into a transit area for many illegal immigrants as a result of irregular migration and have become the center of smuggling activities. Due to the irregular migration and smuggling activities occurring at the borders, it has been observed that the states have transformed the borders into secure areas, and in this context, they have implemented various practices (such as border walls, fences, security devices) for the security of the borders. In this respect, when the borders are viewed from the media, it is understood that the media's perception of borders includes different dimensions.

Keywords: Irregular Migration, Smuggling, Border Security, Media, Borders.

**KİMLİĞİN MEKÂNI OLARAK KENT: KUŞ UÇUŞU DİZİSİ ÖRNEĞİNDE
KENTSEL MEKÂNDA KİMLİK İNŞA SÜREÇLERİ**

**THE CITY AS A SPACE OF IDENTITY: IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES
IN URBAN SPACE IN THE CASE OF THE BIRD FLIGHT SERIES**

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ÖZET

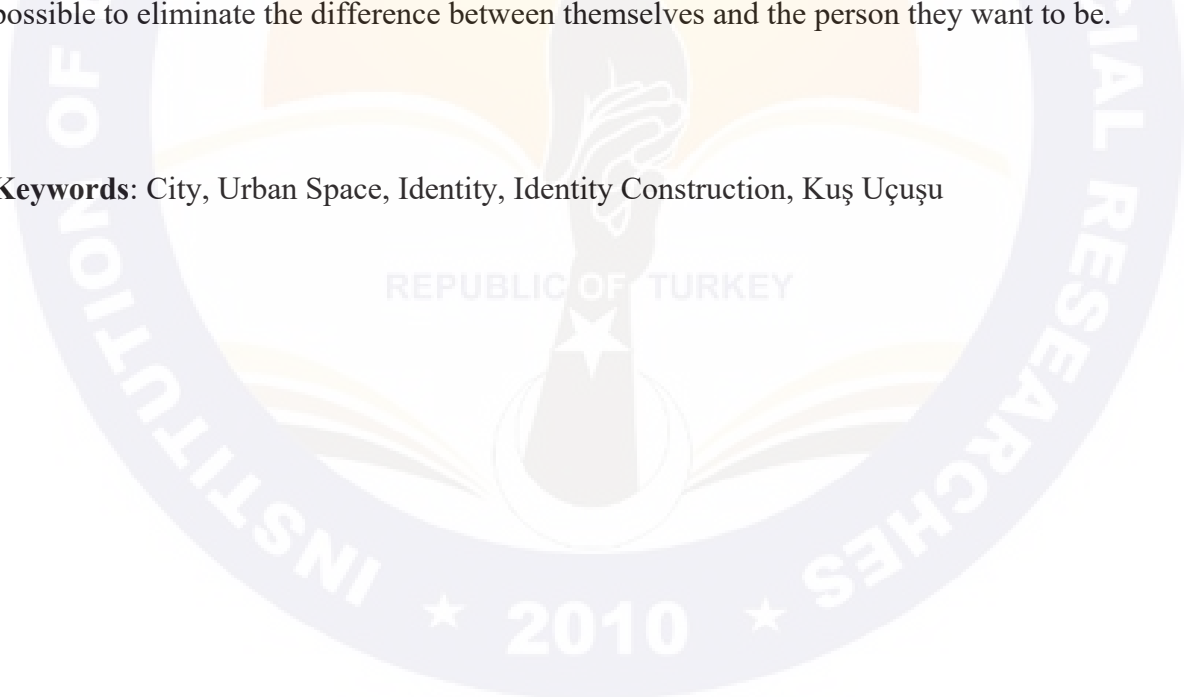
Kimlik inşa süreçleri karmaşık, çok boyutlu ve dinamik bir süreçtir. Bu sürecin oluşumunda kentsel mekanlar önemli bir yere sahiptir. Kentler, geçmişten günümüze değin tarihsel, toplumsal, kültürel, ekonomik ve siyasal açılardan kimliklerin inşa edildiği mekânlar olmuştur. Erken modern dönemde sanayileşme ve kentleşme süreçleriyle şekillenen kentsel mekanlar, geç modern dönemde küreselleşmenin etkisi altında farklı kimlik merkezli toplumsal hareketlerin mekânı halini almıştır. Küreselleşme, bilgi toplumu, tüketim toplumu, post-endüstriyel toplum ve geç modern toplum olarak kavramsallaştırılan günümüz toplumlarında kentler, hızla değişen dünyanın izlerini taşıyan, bireylerin kendi kimliklerini inşa ettikleri, kentsel mekânda değişik tutunma stratejilerinin ortaya çıktığı bir yeniden yapılanmayı içermektedir. Böyle bir değişim sürecini anlamada kuşkusuz filmler önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Kuş Uçuşu dizisi örneğinden hareketle, günümüz kentlerinde bireylerin yaşadıkları alt üst oluşları, kendi olabilme stratejilerini, bu anlamda kendi kimliklerini inşa etme biçimlerini anlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla, çalışmada, Kuş Uçuşu dizisinden hareketle, Z Kuşağından bireylerin kimlik bunalımı yaşadıkları, kendi kendisiyle sürekli çatışma halinde oldukları, kendilerini bir yerlerde konumlandıramama problemi yaşadıkları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu sorunlar içinde modern bireyin kendi olabilme, bir kimlik edinebilme ve kendini konumlandırma mücadelesi verdiği görülmüştür. Kendi kimliklerini inşa etme mücadelesi veren bireylerin bu mücadelede farklı tüketim kalıplarına başvurdukları, başkalarıyla güç mücadelesi içerisinde girdikleri, kendisiyle olmak istediği kişi arasındaki farkı ortadan kaldırmak için her yolu mübah gördükleri anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent, Kentsel Mekân, Kimlik, Kimlik İnşası, Kuş Uçuşu.

ABSTRACT

Identity construction processes are complex, multidimensional and dynamic. Urban spaces have an important place in the formation of this process. Cities have been places where identities are built in terms of historical, social, cultural, economic and political aspects from past to present. Urban spaces shaped by industrialization and urbanization processes in the early modern period have become the spaces of different identity-centered social movements under the influence of globalization in the late modern period. In today's societies, which are conceptualized as globalization, information society, consumer society, post-industrial society and late modern society, cities include a restructuring that bears the traces of the rapidly changing world, where individuals build their own identities, and where different strategies of holding on to urban space emerge. Undoubtedly, movies have an important place in understanding such a change process. In this study, based on the example of the Kuş Uçuşu series, it is aimed to understand the upheavals of individuals in today's cities, the strategies of being themselves, and in this sense the ways of constructing their own identities. For this purpose, in the study, based on the Bird Flight series, it was concluded that individuals from Generation Z experience identity crisis, are in constant conflict with themselves, and have the problem of not positioning themselves somewhere. Among these problems, it has been seen that the modern individual struggles to be himself, to acquire an identity and to position himself. It has been understood that individuals struggling to build their own identities resort to different consumption patterns, enter into a power struggle with others, and see every way possible to eliminate the difference between themselves and the person they want to be.

Keywords: City, Urban Space, Identity, Identity Construction, Kuş Uçuşu



SANTRAL VENÖZ KATETER İLİŞKİLİ KAN DOLAŞIMI ENFEKSİYONLARININ AZALTILMASINA YÖNELİK ÖNEMLİ BİR GİRİŞİM: PEDIATRİK ONKOLOJİDE AĞIZ BAKIMI YÖNETİMİ

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Özet

Santral venöz kateterizasyon (SVK), ilaç ve sıvı tedavisi, parenteral beslenme, kan ve kan ürünlerinin uygulanması gibi birçok uygulama alanının olduğu bir yöntemdir. Tedavi sürecinde görülen santral venöz kateter ilişkili kan dolaşımı enfeksiyonları, pediatrik popülasyonda oldukça yaygın ve önemli bir komplikasyondur. Bu komplikasyonlar hastaların hastanede kalış süresini uzatmakta, sağlık personeline ve hastaneye önemli maddi ve manevi yükler oluşturmaktadır. Mukozit, “oral ve/veya gastrointestinal sistemin enflamatuvar ve/veya ülserli lezyonları” olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Mukozit pediatrik onkoloji hastalarında çok sık karşılaşılan, hastaların yaşam kalitesini olumsuz yönde etkileyen, oral beslenmeyi etkileyen, hastanede kalış süresi ile analjezik kullanımını arttıran önemli bir sorundur. Son yıllarda mukozal bariyer hasarlı, laboratuvar tarafından doğrulanmış kan dolaşımı enfeksiyonu ilişkisi incelenmeye başlandığı görülmüş olup, pediatrik onkoloji hastalarında uygulanan ağız bakımının önemini gözler önüne sermektedir. Bu derleme, onkolojik hastalarda uygulanan ağız bakımının (diş fırçalama, ağır gargarası, cilt bakımı, dudak ve muköz membran nemlendirilmesi) mukozal bariyer hasarlı kan dolaşımı enfeksiyonları ile ilişkisini, ağız bakımında kullanılan yöntemler incelenmiştir. Derlemede ağız bakımına ilişkin yer alan bilgilerin klinikte ve yoğun bakımda güçlü rolleri olan hemşirelere rehber olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Santral Venöz Kateter, Enfeksiyon, Mukozit, Ağız Bakımı, Hemşirelik

Abstract

Central venous catheterization (CVC) is a method with many application areas such as drug and fluid therapy, parenteral nutrition, administration of blood and blood products. Central venous catheter-related bloodstream infections seen during the treatment process is a very common and important complication in the pediatric population. These complications prolong the hospital stay of the patients and create significant financial and moral burdens on the health personnel and the hospital. Mucositis is defined as "inflammatory and/or ulcerous lesions of the oral and/or gastrointestinal tract". Mucositis is an important problem that is frequently encountered in pediatric oncology patients, negatively affects the quality of life of patients, affects oral nutrition, and increases the length of hospital stay and analgesic use. In recent years, it has been observed that the relationship between mucosal barrier damaged and laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infection has begun to be investigated, revealing the importance of oral care in pediatric oncology patients. In this review, the relationship between oral care (tooth brushing, heavy mouthwash, skin care, lip and mucous membrane moistening) and bloodstream infections with mucosal barrier damage and methods used in oral care were examined in oncological patients. It is thought that the information about oral care in this review will be a guide for nurses who have strong roles in clinic and intensive care.

Key words: Central Venous Catheter, Infection, Mucositis, Oral Care, Nursing

**MÜASİR MISİR ƏDƏBİYYATINDA ŞƏRQ-QƏRB FƏRQLİ YAŞAM VƏ DÜŞÜNCƏ
TƏRZİ MƏSƏLƏLƏRİNİN İŞİQLANDIRILMASI**

**ELUCIDATION OF EAST-WEST DIFFERENT WAYS OF LIFE AND THINKING IN
MODERN EGYPTIAN LITERATURE**

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ÖZƏT

Zəngin tarixi, qədim mədəniyyəti ilə Şərqi gözü sayılan Misir bu gün də ərəb ölkələri arasında aparıcı mövqeyini qoruyub saxlamaqdadır. Ələlxüsus müasir qlobal dünyanın çağırışlarına cavab verən, gündəmlə aktuallaşan ədəbiyyatı ötən əsrlərdə olduğu kimi, XXI əsrdə də Şərqdə gedən ədəbi proseslərə böyük təsir gücünə malikdir.

Müasir Misir ədəbiyyatı tarixinə adını yazmış, əsərləri dünya ədəbiyyatı bestsellerləri sırasına daxil olmuş ünlü yazarlar arasında Əhdəf Suyef də var (1950). Qadın yazar ilk şöhrətini 1999-cu ildə yazdığı “Sevgi xəritəsi” romanı ilə qazanıb, əsər dünyanın 21-dən çox dilinə tərcümə olunaraq dəfələrlə tirajlanıb. Sevgi romanı kimi xarakterizə edilə bilən bu əsər bir ailə saqasını ehtiva etməklə əslində, dərin ideya-məzmun daşıyır. Süjet 1977-ci ildə Nyu-Yorkda başlasa da, əsrin əvvəllərinə səyahət olunur, bu zaman fasiləsində Misirdə dəyişən və dəyişməyən ictimai-siyasi reallıqlar müəllifin fikirləri, hadisələrə özəl münasibəti fonunda dolğun əks olunur.

Daha sonra “Qum” (London, 1999) əsəri ilə yaradıcılığa davam edən yazarın seçilmiş əsərləri “Aışə” (1983), “Mən sənin haqqında düşünürəm” (2007) və “Özüm haqqında hekayə” (2010) məcmuələrində toplanıb.

O, siyasi məqalələri ilə dəyərli publisist kimi də tanınır, məşhur “Guardian” jurnalında siyasi şərhçi kimi çıxış edib. 2012-ci ilin yanvarında isə 2011-ci il Misir inqilabının hesabat-gündəliyi xarakterli “Qahirə: doğma şəhərim, bizim inqilab” adlı əsərini çap etdirib.

Hazırda yaşı yetmiş keçmiş yazar yenə yaradıcılığa davam edir, siyasi fəallıqdan, ictimai işlərdən geri qalmır. 2020-ci ildə mətbuat səhifələrində onun COVID-19 pandemiyası dönməndə Misirdə siyasi məhbusların azad edilməsi tələbi ilə çıxışlarına görə həbs edildiyi barədə informasiyalar yer alıb.

Açar sözlər: Misir, ərəb ədəbiyyatı, şərq-qərb, Misir inqilabı, Əhdəf Suyef

Abstract

Egypt, which is considered the eye of the East with its rich history and ancient culture, maintains its leading position among Arab countries. Especially the literature that responds to the challenges of the modern global world and is updated with the agenda has a great influence on the literary processes in the East in the 21st century as well as in the past centuries.

Ahdaf Soueif (1950) is among the famous writers who wrote their name in the history of modern Egyptian literature and whose works are among the bestsellers of world literature. The female writer gained her first fame with her novel "The Map of Love" written in 1999, the work was translated into more than 21 languages of the world and circulated many times. This work, which can be described as a love novel, contains a family saga, but it actually carries a deep idea-content. Although the plot begins in New York in 1977, it travels to the beginning of the century, during which the changing and unchanged social and political realities in Egypt are fully reflected in the background of the author's thoughts and personal attitude to the events.

Later, she continued her work with "Sandpiper" (London, 1999), and her selected works were collected in the collections "Aisha" (1983), "I think of you" (2007) and "Stories Of Ourselves" (2010). She is also known as a valuable publicist with her political articles, she appeared as a political commentator in the famous "Guardian" magazine. In January 2012, she published a report-diary of the 2011 Egyptian revolution called "Cairo: My City, Our Revolution".

At present, the writer, who has passed the age of seventy, continues to be creative, does not lag behind in political activity and public affairs. In 2020, the media reported that she was arrested for her speeches demanding the release of political prisoners in Egypt during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Egypt, Arabic literature, east-west, Egyptian revolution, Ahdaf Soueif

SÖMÜRGEÇİLİK VE SOYKIRIM: FRANSA’NIN CEZAYİR’İ İŞGALİ VE SONUÇLARI

COLONIALISM AND GENOCIDE: FRANCE'S OCCUPATION OF ALGERIA AND ITS AFTERMATH

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ÖZET

1514 yılında Osmanlı’nın hakimiyetine giren Cezayir, 300 yılı aşkın bir süre, Osmanlı yönetimi altında barış ve huzur içinde yaşamıştır. 19. yüzyılda, dünyadaki sömürgecilik faaliyetlerinin hız kazanması ile Fransa, 1830 yılında Cezayir’i işgal etmiştir. Böylece, Cezayir halkı için, 1962 yılına kadar devam edecek olan zulüm dönemi başlamıştır.

Fransa’nın, Cezayir topraklarında 1830 yılından, 1962 yılına kadar sürdürdüğü işgal süresince, Cezayir’in yeraltı ve yerüstü kaynakları sömürülmüş, bu kaynaklardan ciddi zenginlikler elde edilmiş; bunlara ek olarak milyonlarca insan da katledilmiştir. Hayatını kaybeden insanlar dışında, pek çok insan da işkence, tecavüz gibi insanlık dışı muameleler ve zulme maruz kalmıştır.

Fransa ve Cezayir arasında yapılan görüşmelerden sonra 1962 yılında imzalanan Evian-les-Bains Antlaşması doğrultusunda; 1 Temmuz 1962’de yapılan referandum sonucunda halkın %91’inin bağımsızlık yönünde oy kullanması üzerine Cezayir bağımsızlık mücadelesini kazanmış ve Fransız sömürgesi olmaktan kurtulmuştur.

Öte yandan, 1962 yılında Fransa, Cezayir’i terkederken, ardında her yönden harap olmuş bir ülke, 1,5 milyonu Cezayir halkının 1954-1962 yılları arasında verdiği özgürlük mücadelesinde olmak üzere yaklaşık 6,5 milyon katledilmiş insan bırakmıştır. Özellikle özgürlük mücadelesi süresince Fransa’nın gerçekleştirdiği soykırım ve vahşi uygulamalar tüm dünyanın gündemine oturmuş ise de, Fransa ile ilişkilerini bozmak istemeyen devletler bu vahşeti görmezden gelmeyi tercih etmiştir.

Bu acımasız katliamın gerçekleştiği söz konusu yıllarda Birleşmiş Milletler (“BM”) tarafından 1948 yılında kabul edilip 1951 yılında yürürlüğe giren Soykırım Sözleşmesi yürürlükte idi. Buna ek olarak, BM, elindeki tüm imkanlar ve hukuki enstrümanlar ile faaliyette idi. Yine de, söz konusu soykırımın gerçekleşmesine engel olunamamıştır. İşin daha da ilginç, bu soykırımı gerçekleştiren Fransa, Soykırım Sözleşmesi’nin de yaratıcısı ve “dünya barışının teminatı” olan BM’nin, Güvenlik Konseyi’nde veto yetkisine sahip daimi üyelerinden biridir.

Bu bildiri ile, Fransa’nın Cezayir’deki sömürgecilik faaliyetleri ve bu dönem boyunca başta soykırım olmak üzere işlenen uluslararası suçlar hakkında bilgi verilmesi ile Fransa özelinde, sözde barış savunucusu ülkelerin hipokratik tutumunun ortaya konulması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sömürgecilik, Soykırım, Uluslararası Suçlar, Fransa, Cezayir.

ABSTRACT

Algeria, which came under the rule of the Ottoman Empire in 1514, lived in peace and tranquility under the Ottoman rule for more than 300 years. In the 19th century, with the acceleration of colonial activities in the world, France occupied Algeria in 1830. This had initiated the persecution period for the Algerian people, which was going to be continued until 1962.

During the occupation of the Algerian territory by France from 1830 to 1962, underground and aboveground resources of Algeria were exploited, and serious wealth was obtained from these resources. In addition to these, millions of people were killed. Apart from the people who lost their lives, many people have been subjected to inhuman treatment such as torture, rape and persecution.

In accordance with the Évian Accords made in 1962 after the negotiations between France and Algeria; the referendum held on July 1, 1962. After 91% of the people voted for independence, Algeria won the independence struggle and was freed from being a French colony.

On the other hand, when France left Algeria in 1962, a country that was devastated in every way left behind; together with the death toll of approximately 6.5 million people, 1.5 million of whom were killed during the freedom struggle of the Algerian people between 1954-1962. Although the genocide and brutal practices committed by France especially during the freedom struggle was on the fore in the whole world, the states that did not want to spoil their relations with France preferred to ignore this brutality.

The Genocide Convention, which was adopted by the United Nations ("UN") in 1948 and entered into force in 1951, was in force in those years when this brutal massacres took place. In addition, the United Nations was active with all the means and legal instruments at its disposal. Nevertheless, the mentioned genocide could not be prevented. The strangest thing is that France, which committed this genocide, was one of the permanent members of the UN, the creator of the Genocide Convention and the "safeguard of the world peace", with veto power in the Security Council.

With this study, it is aimed to provide information about the colonial activities of France in Algeria and the international crimes committed during this period; especially the crime genocide. In addition, it is aimed to reveal the hypocritical attitude of the so-called peace advocate countries like France.

Keywords: Colonialism, Genocide, International Crimes, France, Algeria.

**MENOPOZAL DÖNEMDEKİ KADINLARIN ÜRİNER İNKONTİNANS
DURUMLARININ BELİRLENMESİ
DETERMINATION OF URINARY INCONTINENCE STATUS OF WOMEN IN
MENOPOUSAL PERIOD**

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı menopozal dönemdeki kadınların üriner inkontinans durumlarını incelemektedir.

Yöntem: Çalışmanın evrenini Diyarbakır ilinde yaşayan 45 yaş ve üzeri menopozal dönemde olan 106 kadın oluşturmuştur. Örneklem sayısı, TÜİK 2013 nüfus sayımına göre Diyarbakır ilinde yaşayan 45 yaş ve üzeri kadınların toplam sayısı üzerinden 1/1000 kategorik örnekleme yöntemi ile katılımcı sayısı belirlenmiştir. Veri toplama araçları olarak literatür doğrultusunda geliştirilen 26 soruluk tanıtıcı bilgi formu ve Ürogenital Distres Envanteri (UDI-6) kullanılmıştır. Veriler online ortamda ve telefon görüşmeleri ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin bir istatistik paketinde değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Kadınların yaş ortalamaları 54.37 ± 12.30 , %77,4'ü evli ve %40,6'sı okuryazar veya ilkökul mezunu, %54,7'sinin geliri giderine denk idi. Beden Kitle İndeksi incelendiğinde %35,8'i pre-obez ve %37,7'sinin obez olduğu belirlendi. Kadınların %11,3'ü günde en az bir paket sigara içtiğini, %47,2'si kronik hastalığı ve %19,8'i kronik kabızlığı ve %19,8'i jinekolojik ameliyat geçirdiğini bildirdi. Katılımcıların, %30,2'si sık idrar yolu enfeksiyonu (İYE) geçirdiğini, %69,8'i hayatında en az bir defa idrar kaçırdığını, idrar kaçıranların

%58,1'i 1 yıldır ve %73'ü iç çamaşırını nemlendirecek kadar idrar kaçırdığını belirtti. Kadınların %27,4'ü doğum ve %13,2'si tıbbi hastalık nedeniyle idrar kaçırdığını düşündüklerini, %76,4'ü idrar kaçırmayla ilgili tedavi almadığını ve %49,1'i hastanede hangi bölüme başvuracağını bilmediğini bildirdi. Katılımcıların UDI-6'dan toplam 26,44±23,11 puan aldıkları ve idrar kaçırmamanın yaşamlarını düşük düzeyde etkilediği belirlendi. UDI-6 ile BKİ, gebelik sayısı, doğum sayısı, doğum yaptığı yer, iri bebek doğumu ve İYE geçirme değişkenleri arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki saptandı ($p<0.05$).

Sonuç: Kadınların yaşamında menopoz uzun süren ve hayatını etkileyen bir durumdur. Menopozun kadınların idrar kaçırmaları üzerinde etkisinin bulunduğu söylenebilir. Kadınların yaşamları boyunca yaşam tarzı, gebelik, doğum, genital yol enfeksiyonları ve hastalıklar menopozun etkileri ile birlikte üriner inkontinansa neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenlerle kadınların yaşam tarzı değişikliğini sağlayacak çalışmalara ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Menopoz, kadın, üriner inkontinans

ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study is to examine the urinary incontinence status of women in the menopausal period.

Method: The population of the study consisted of 106 menopausal women aged 45 and over living in Diyarbakır. The number of samples was determined by using 1/1000 categorical sampling method over the total number of women aged 45 and over living in Diyarbakır, according to the TUIK 2013 census. Introductory information form with 26 questions developed in line with the literature and Urogenital Distress Inventory (UDI-6) were used as data collection tools. Data were collected online and by telephone interviews. The data were evaluated in a statistical package.

Results: The mean age of the women was 54.37 ± 12.30 , 77.4% of them were married, 40.6% of them were literate or primary school graduates, 54.7% of them had income equal to their expenses. When the Body Mass Index was examined, 35.8% were found to be pre-obese and 37.7% were obese. 11.3% of the women reported that they smoke at least one pack of cigarettes a day, 47.2% have a chronic disease, 19.8% have chronic constipation and 19.8% have had gynecological surgery. Of the participants, 30.2% had frequent urinary tract infections (UTI), 69.8% had incontinence at least once in their life, 58.1% of the incontinences were for 1 year and 73% had enough to moisten their underwear. He stated that he was urinating. 27.4% of the women reported that they thought they had urinary incontinence due to childbirth and 13.2% of them due to medical illness, 76.4% of them did not receive any treatment for urinary incontinence and 49.1% of them did not know which department to apply to in the hospital. It was determined that the participants got a total of 26.44 ± 23.11 points from the UDI-6 and urinary incontinence had a low impact on their lives. There was a significant positive correlation between the variables of UDI-6 and BMI, the number of pregnancies, the number of births, the place of delivery, the birth of a large baby and having a UTI ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Menopause is a long-lasting and life-affirming condition in women's lives. It can be said that menopause has an effect on urinary incontinence of women. Lifestyle, pregnancy, childbirth, genital tract infections and diseases cause urinary incontinence along with the effects of menopause throughout the life of women. For these reasons, there is a need for studies that will enable women to change their lifestyle.

Key words: Menopause, woman, urinary incontinence

ÇALIŞANLARIN ÖZ YETERLİLİK ALGILARININ DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLERİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ: ADANA'DAKİ ZÜCCACİYE İŞLETMELERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS IN TERMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: A RESEARCH ON GLASSWARE BUSINESS IN ADANA

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ÖZET

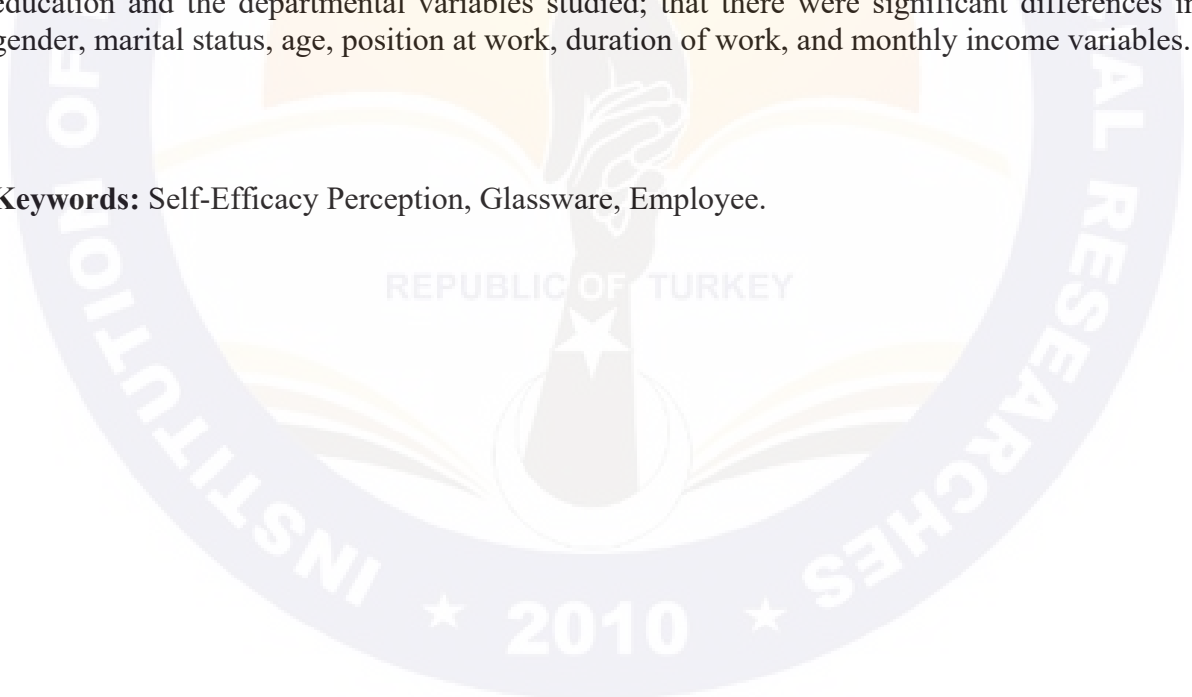
Bir hedefe ulaşmada veya verilen işi yapmada, kişilerin yeteneklerini kullanabilmesine olan inancı veya takım arkadaşlarının kişisel yeteneklerine duyduğu güven yeterlilik olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Arzu edilen hedeflere ulaşabilmek adına eylem planları yapılması ve bu uğurda sergilenen çaba bireylerin öz yeterlilik algısını ortaya koymaktadır. Öz yeterlilik algısı, kişilerin iş yerinde örgütsel boyutta risk almasına ve yenilikçi davranışlarda bulunmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Çalışan bireylerin öz yeterlilik algısının yüksek olmasının, iş yerinde olaylara daha rahat bakmasına ve sorunların çözümüne katkı sağlaması açısından önemli görülmektedir. Bu araştırma ile çalışanların demografik özelliklerinin (cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, medeni durum, yaş vb.) kişilerin öz yeterliliklerine etkisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın veri toplama aşamasında, kişisel bilgi formu ile birlikte Sherer vd. (1982) tarafından geliştirilen “Genel Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeğinin”, Yıldırım ve İlhan (2010) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanması sonucu elde edilen “Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada bir konu ile ilgili herhangi bir durumu belirlemek için yararlanılan, nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden “Betimsel Araştırma Modeli” tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmanın evrenini Adana ilinde züccaciye sektöründe çalışan kişiler oluşturmakta olup, örneklemini ise bu evren içinde yer alan 226 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubuna kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile yüz yüze ulaşılarak veriler toplanmış ve verilerin analizinde SPSS 25.0 istatistik paket programı kullanılmıştır. Verilerin Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normallik Testi ile normal dağılmadığı belirlenmiş ve nonparametrik istatistiksel yöntemlerden (Kruskal Wallis H Testi, Mann Whitney U Testi) yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda iş görenlerin öz yeterlilik algılarında eğitim durumu ve çalışılan departman değişkenlerine göre anlamlı farklılıklar olmadığı; cinsiyet, medeni durum, yaş, iş yerindeki pozisyon, çalışma süresi ve aylık gelir değişkenlerine göre ise anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öz Yeterlilik Algısı, Züccaciye İşletmeleri, İş Gören

ABSTRACT

In achieving a goal or doing the given work, the belief in the ability of individuals to use their skills, or the confidence in their teammates' personal abilities, is called competence. There are plans for action to achieve desirable objectives, and the effort to achieve this demonstrates a perception of individual self-sufficiency. Perception of self-sufficiency contributes to people taking organizational risks and engaging in innovative behaviors at work. The high self-sufficiency perception of working individuals is seen as important to provide a more relaxed view of events at work and to contribute to resolving problems. This research aims to identify the demographic characteristics (gender, educational status, marital status, age, etc.) of employees and the impact on individual self-sufficiency. In the process of collecting data, Sherer along with the personal information form. (1982) developed "The Scale of General Self Qualification", adapted by Yildirim and Ilhan (2010) into Turkish, using the "Scale of Self Qualification". The study favored a "Illustrative Research Model" from quantitative research methods that were used to determine any particular case in a topic. The study's universe is composed of 226 people in the adana region who work in the glassware industry. The workgroup was easily sampled using a face-to-face method of collecting data and analyzing the data using the SPSS 25.0 statistical packet program. Data was determined not to be distributed normally by Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test and utilized nonparametric statistical methods (Kruskal Wallis H Test, Mann Whitney U Test). The study concluded that there were no meaningful differences in the specifics of those employed relative to the state of education and the departmental variables studied; that there were significant differences in gender, marital status, age, position at work, duration of work, and monthly income variables.

Keywords: Self-Efficacy Perception, Glassware, Employee.



CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND REMEDY OF WATER SCARCITY IN RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH HARSH GEOLOGICAL TERRAINS

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ABSTRACT

Water is next to air in importance and its scarcity leads to socio-economic problems and health complications. Attempts at solving water scarcity problems, such as groundwater extraction and stream damming, are not easily attainable in some locations due to geological formations and hydrologic features. This study investigates the health and socioeconomic effects, causes and remedy of water scarcity in rural communities with difficult geological terrains through structured questionnaires. Data were obtained and statistically analysed to ascertain the health implications. Topographical and geological details of the area were obtained to ascertain the causes of minimal ground water storage in the study area. Rainfall data were obtained to assess sufficiency of rainfall runoff for water supply. Eighty-eight (88 %) have less than 25 lpcd and 74 % have no hygienic sanitary systems. Malaria remains the highest occurring water related diseases and prevalent during the wet season increasing with population increase. Geology of the area is basement complex which stores minimal groundwater due to less fracture and minimal thickness. About 6 % slope of the area makes runoff harvesting feasible. Runoff harvested from 0.14 km² area can provide sufficient water supply to meet the water demand of the study area.

Keywords: Consequences; Harsh Geology; Water Scarcity; Health Implications; Runoff Harvesting

LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK ÖĞRENMEYE YÖNELİK MOTİVASYONLARININ ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

VARIOUS VARIABLES EXAMINE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' MOTIVATIONS FOR LEARNING MATH

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ÖZET

Matematik bir problem karşısında elde edilen verilerden yola çıkıp bilgileri düzenleme, mevcut durumu analiz etme, genellemeler yaparak akıl yürütmeye dayalı olarak problemin çözümlenmesine yardımcı olmaktadır. Matematik bilim dalı, öğrencilerin düşünme eylemi sonucunda hayatı anlamalarına, karşılaşılabilecek problemlere farklı çözüm yolları üreterek iyi bir hayat ve kariyer sahibi olmalarına, bireysel yeteneklerinin artmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle öğrencilerin matematiğe karşı motivasyonlu olmaları yani matematik öğrenmeye istekli olmaları hem öğrenme sürecinde akademik başarıya ulaşabilme hem de yaşamın sıkıntılı süreçleriyle mücadele edebilme kabiliyeti sağlaması açısından önemli görülmektedir. Bu çalışma ile lise öğrencilerinin matematik motivasyon düzeylerinin çeşitli değişkenler (cinsiyet, okul türü, sınıf düzeyi vb.) açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aşamasında, Tuan vd. (2005) tarafından geliştirilen “Fen Öğrenmeye Yönelik Motivasyon Ölçeğinin”, matematik dersi için Akçakın (2018) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanması sonucu elde edilen “Matematik Öğrenmeye Yönelik Motivasyon (MÖYM) Ölçeği” ile kişisel bilgi formu kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada araştırma yöntemi olarak nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden “İlişkisel Tarama Modeli” tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmanın evrenini Elazığ ilindeki kamu veya özel eğitim kurumlarında lise düzeyinde eğitim gören öğrenciler, çalışma grubunu ise kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile yüz yüze ulaşılan 277 kişi oluşturmaktadır. SPSS 25.0 istatistik paket programı kullanılarak araştırma verilerinin analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin normal dağılım sergilemediği Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normallik Testi ile belirlenmiş ve nonparametrik istatistiksel yöntemlerden Mann Whitney U Testi ile Kruskal Wallis H Testi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda öğrencilerin büyük çoğunluğunun lise eğitimi bitince üniversite eğitimi almak istediği ve matematik dersine yönelik performanslarının orta düzeyde olduğunu düşündükleri tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca öğrencilerin matematik öğrenmeye yönelik motivasyonlarında cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi, okul türü, yerleşim yeri ve alan türü değişkenlerine göre anlamlı farklılıklar olmadığı; üniversite eğitimi alma isteği, eğitim alınan okul, aylık aile geliri ve matematik performansı değişkenlerine göre ise anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Motivasyon, Matematiğe Yönelik Motivasyon, Lisede Matematik Eğitimi

ABSTRACT

Math helps solve the problem based on the knowledge-editing, analyzing the current situation, generalization, and reasoning based on the data acquired in the face of a problem. The field of mathematics science contributes to students understanding life as a result of the act of thinking, producing different solutions to problems that might be confronted, leading to a good life and career, and increasing individual skills. So students are seen as important in terms of being motivated to learn mathematics, so that they are willing to learn mathematics, both for being able to achieve academic success in the learning process and for fighting the harsh processes of life. This study aims to examine the level of mathematics motivation of high school students in terms of various variables (gender, school type, class level, etc.). In the process of collecting data, Tuan and Vd. (2005) developed "The Scale of Motivation for Science Learning", used in personal information with the "Motivation (MYONM) Scale for Mathematical Learning" resulting from the Turkish adaptation of Mapakin (2018) for a math lesson. The study favored "Relational Scan Model" from quantitative research methods as a research method. The study's universe is composed of 277 students who are studied at the high school level in public or private education institutions in Elazig Prefecture, with easy sampling of the study group. Analysis of research data was performed using the SPSS 25.0 statistical packet program. The resulting data was not normally distributed, but was determined by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test and used the Kruskal Wallis H Test with the Mann Whitney U Test from nonparametric statistical methods. The study found that the majority of students wanted to study at university when they finished high school, and that they thought their performance for math class was moderate. It was also found that there are no meaningful differences in student motivations for math learning based on variables such as gender, class level, school type, location, and area type, and that there are meaningful differences in college education requests, education, school, monthly family income, and math performance variables.

Keywords: Motivation, Motivation for Mathematics, High School Math Education.

SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMI ve ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ HEDEFLERİNİN GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEBİLİRLİĞİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN (ZÜMRE BAŞKANLARININ) GÖRÜŞLERİ

TEACHER'S (HEAD OF TEACHERS COMMITTEES) OPINIONS ON THE SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE CURRICULUM AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE TEACHING PROGRAM

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ÖZET

Eğitim programını genel bir küme olarak düşünürsek içindeki en kapsamlı eleman öğretim programıdır. Çünkü öğretim, öğrenme süreçlerinin tamamını kapsar. Öğretim programı, genellikle belirli bilgi gruplarından oluşan ve bir takım okullarda beceriyle uygulamaya ağırlık veren, eğitim programının hedefleri doğrultusunda bilgi ve becerinin kazandırılmasına yönelik programdır. Bir öğretim programında başarı, tüm öğrencilerin amaçlanan hedeflere ulaşmış olmasıyla ölçülür, ancak bu her zaman mümkün olmayabilir. Mümkün olmadığı durumlarda yetersizliklerin ya da aksaklıkların olup olmadığı; varsa programın hangi öğelerinden kaynaklandığını tespit etmek ve gerekli düzenlemeleri yapmak amacıyla programın değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bir ders programının etkili ve verimli olabilmesi, o programın iyi hazırlanması ve sürekli olarak değerlendirilmesi, dolayısıyla geliştirilmesi ile sağlanabilir. Değerlendirme işleminin yapılmasına ise program uygulayıcılarının aktif bir biçimde katılımının sağlanması büyük önem taşımaktadır. Çünkü çağdaş program geliştirme anlayışı, hazırlanan bir programın masa başında değiştirilmesini değil, eğitim sürecine etkide bulunan tüm koşulların sürekli bir biçimde geliştirilmesini esas alır. Koşulların etkili biçimde geliştirilebilmesi ise mevcut koşulların değerlendirilmesine ve incelenmesine bağlıdır.

Bu çalışmada sosyal bilgiler dersi zümre başkanlarının yeni sosyal bilgiler programı hedeflerinin gerçekleştirilebilirliğine ilişkin değerlendirmeleri ele alınmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini İstanbul ilindeki (ikisi Anadolu yakasında ikisi Avrupa yakasında olmak üzere) 4 farklı ilköğretim okulunda görev yapan sosyal bilgiler öğretmenleri (zümre başkanı) oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcıların tespit edilmesi amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden olan tipik durum örnekleme ile yapılmıştır. Veriler açık uçlu dokuz sorudan oluşan mülakat formu ile toplanmıştır. Araştırma nitel bir çalışma olup, veriler sayısal ve betimsel analiz yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Bilgiler Eğitimi, Öğretim Programı, Öğretim Programının Hedefleri, Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretmeni, Sosyal Bilgiler Zümre Başkanı

ABSTRACT

If we consider the curriculum as a general set, the most comprehensive element in it is the curriculum. Because teaching encompasses all learning processes. Curriculum is a program that generally consists of certain knowledge groups and focuses on skillful practice in some schools and aims to gain knowledge and skills in line with the objectives of the education program. Success in a curriculum is measured by the achievement of all students' intended goals, but this may not always be possible. If not possible, whether there are deficiencies or malfunctions; If any, the program should be evaluated in order to determine which elements of the program originate from and to make the necessary arrangements. The effectiveness and efficiency of a curriculum can only be achieved by well-prepared and continuously evaluating that curriculum, and thus improving it. It is of great importance to ensure the active participation of program practitioners in the evaluation process. Because modern curriculum development approach is not based on changing a prepared program at the desk, but on the continuous development of all conditions affecting the education process. The effective improvement of conditions depends on the evaluation and examination of existing conditions. In this study, the evaluations of the head of the social studies course regarding the feasibility of the new social studies program goals were discussed. The universe of the research consists of social studies teachers (head of the department) working in 4 different primary schools in Istanbul (two on the Anatolian side and two on the European side). It was done with typical case sampling, which is one of the sampling methods to determine the participants. The data were collected with an interview form consisting of nine open-ended questions. The research is a qualitative study and the data were analyzed by numerical and descriptive analysis method.

Keywords: Social Studies Education, Curriculum, Objectives of the Curriculum, Social Studies Teacher, Head of Teachers Committees

**AFET TIBBİ EĞİTİMİ KONUSUNDAKİ MEVCUT DURUMUN HALK SAĞLIĞI
PERSPEKTİFİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF DISASTER MEDICAL
EDUCATION FROM A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE**

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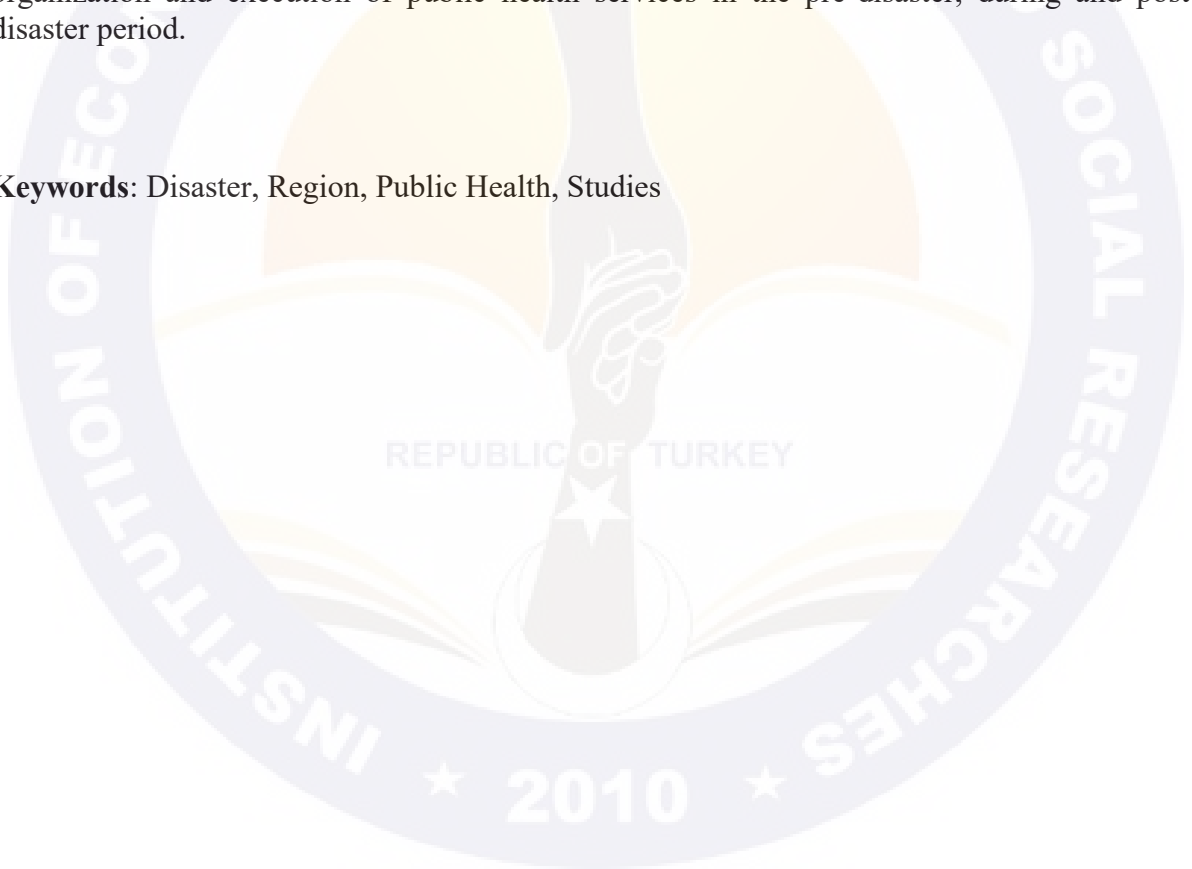
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Afetler, ani gelişen, toplumsal işlevleri kesintiye uğratan, can ve mal kaybının yanında ekonomik ve çevresel kayıplara neden olan ve eldeki mevcut kaynaklar ile baş edilemeyen durumlardır. Afetler sonucunda oluşan ölüm, hastalık ve yaralanmaların yanı sıra sağlık altyapısı bozulmakta ve sağlık hizmet sunumu aksamaktadır. Tek bir afet ülkelerin uzun yıllarda elde ettiği kazanımları yok edebilmekte, her alandaki hedeflere ulaşmayı güçleştirmektedir. Halk sağlığı çalışmalarının bir plan ve program çerçevesinde yürütülmesi ile bu çalışmaların değeri daha iyi anlaşılacak, artan farkındalık, iletişim ve işbirlikleri ile daha iyi sonuçlar alınacak, böylece özellikle halk sağlığının işlevlerinin doğru anlaşılmadığı bölgelerde karar vericiler, medya ve diğer bileşenlerin dikkatlerini bu çalışmaların önemine yoğunlaştıracaktır. Halk sağlığı hizmetlerinden sorumlu kişilerin afet öncesi dönemde belirlenmesi ve afet durumunda görevini hızla üstlenebilecek olması kritik öneme sahiptir. Sorumlu olunan bölgelerin belirlenmesi ve halk sağlığı uzmanlarının bu bölgelerde çalışmaları yürütmesi, daha önce Marmara depreminde de deneyimlenen başarılı bir uygulama olmuştur. Türkiye’de halk sağlığı hizmetlerinin planlanması ve yürütülmesi konusunda en önemli akademik disiplin, tıpta uzmanlık dalı olarak halk sağlığı uzmanlığıdır. Halk sağlığı uzmanlık eğitimi içinde afet tıbbi eğitimlerine yer verilmesi afet öncesi, sırası ve sonrası dönemde halk sağlığı hizmetlerinin planlanması, organizasyonu ve yürütülmesinde önemli iyileşmeler sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet, Bölge, Halk Sağlığı, Çalışmalar

Disasters are situations that develop suddenly, interrupt social functions, cause economic and environmental losses as well as loss of life and property, and cannot be dealt with with the available resources. In addition to deaths, diseases and injuries resulting from disasters, health infrastructure deteriorates and health service delivery is disrupted. A single disaster can destroy the achievements of countries in long years, making it difficult to reach the goals in every field. With the execution of public health studies within the framework of a plan and program, the value of these studies will be better understood, better results will be obtained with increased awareness, communication and cooperation, thus, decision makers, media and other components will focus their attention on the importance of these studies, especially in regions where the functions of public health are not properly understood. It is critical that the people responsible for public health services are identified in the pre-disaster period and that they can undertake their duties quickly in case of disaster. The determination of the responsible regions and the work of public health experts in these regions has been a successful practice experienced in the Marmara earthquake before. The most important academic discipline in the planning and execution of public health services in Turkey is public health expertise as a specialty in medicine. Including disaster medicine training in public health specialization training will provide significant improvements in the planning, organization and execution of public health services in the pre-disaster, during and post-disaster period.

Keywords: Disaster, Region, Public Health, Studies



EKİM ÖNCESİ TOHURLARA ÇİNKO İLE ÖN UYGULAMANIN KOCA FİĞ (*Vicia narbonensis* L.) BİTKİSİNİN VERİM VE BAZI TARIMSAL KARAKTERLERİNE ETKİSİ**THE EFFECT OF ZINC PRIMING ON PRE-SOWING SEEDS ON YIELD AND SOME AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NARBON VETCH (*Vicia narbonensis* L.)****Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Semih AÇIKBAŞ**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, ekim öncesi farklı çinko (Zn) dozları ile tohum ön uygulaması yapılan koca fiğ (*Vicia narbonensis* L.) bitkisinin ot verimi ve bazı tarımsal özelliklerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada koca fiğ bitkisinin Karakaya çeşidi bitkisel materyal olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu amaca yönelik olarak öncelikle Siirt Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Laboratuvarı'nda, 25±1 °C kontrollü şartlar altında; 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ve 6 mM Zn dozları ile koca fiğ tohumları muamele edilmiştir. Çalışmada Zn kaynağı olarak çinko sülfat ($ZnSO_4$) kullanılmıştır. Çinko priming uygulamalarının arazideki etkisini görmek amacıyla tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre 3 tekrarlamalı olarak Siirt Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi Araştırma ve Uygulama Arazisi'nde tarla denemesi kurulmuştur. Çinko priming uygulanmış tohumların ekimi 14 Kasım 2021 tarihinde dozlara göre belirlenen parsellere elle yapılmıştır. Çalışmada parsel ebatları 1.5 m x 2.0 m olup, tohumlar 25 cm sıra aralığı mesafesinde 12 kg/da ekim normu ile 6 sıra halinde ekilmiştir. Araştırmada, doğal bitki boyu, ana sap uzunluğu, sap kalınlığı, klorofil değeri, yeşil ot verimi ve kuru ot verimi parametreleri incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonucuna göre, Zn dozlarına göre doğal bitki boyu 55.3-59.7 cm, ana sap uzunluğu 62.7-72.1 cm, sap kalınlığı 4.3-4.5 mm, klorofil değeri % 55.9-58.3, yeşil ot verimi 1864.4-2218.2 kg/da ve kuru ot verimi 326.4-415.2 kg/da arasında değişiklik göstermiştir. Çinko ile tohumların ön uygulamasının koca fiğde verimi ve verime etkili faktörleri anlamlı şekilde etkilemiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, ekim öncesi tohumların 2 mM Zn ile uygulamasında en iyi sonuçlara ulaşıldığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çinko, Koca Fiğ, Yeşil Ot Verimi, Klorofil İçeriği

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the herbage yield and some agricultural characteristics of the narbon vetch (*Vicia narbonensis* L.) plant, which was pre-treated with different zinc (Zn) doses before planting. In the research, Karakaya variety of narbon vetch plant was used as plant material. For this purpose, first of all, in Siirt University, Faculty of Agriculture, Field Crops Laboratory, under controlled conditions of 25 ± 1 °C; narbon vetch seeds were treated with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 mM Zn doses. Zinc sulfate ($ZnSO_4$) was used as the Zn source in the study. In order to see the effect of zinc priming applications in the field, a field trial was established in the Research and Application Field of Siirt University, Faculty of Agriculture, with 3 replications according to the randomized blocks trial design. The sowing of the zinc primed seeds was done manually on 14 November 2021 in the plots determined according to the doses. In the study, the dimensions of the parcel were 1.5 m x 2.0 m, and the seeds were sown in 6 rows at a spacing of 25 cm with a sowing norm of 12 kg/da. In the study, natural plant height, main stem length, stem thickness, chlorophyll value, forage yield and hay yield parameters were investigated. According to the results of the research, according to the Zn doses, the natural plant height, main stem length, stem thickness, chlorophyll value, forage yield and hay yield varied between 55.3-59.7 cm, 62.7-72.1 cm, 4.3-4.5 mm, 55.9-58.3, 1864.4-2218.2 kg/ha and 326.4-415.2 kg/da respectively. Seeds priming with zinc significantly affected the yield and the factors affecting yield in narbon vetch. As a result of the research, it was observed that the best results were obtained in the application of seeds with 2 mM Zn before sowing.

Keywords: Zinc, Narbon Vetch, Forage Yield, Chlorophyll Value

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC STANDARDIZATION OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OF SPITI HORSES

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Abstract

The diagnostic abdominal ultrasonography is being increasingly used in veterinary practice and has an important role in decision making in equines with abdominal disorders. Detailed systematic ultrasonographic studies to develop baseline data of equine abdomen are lacking. This study was undertaken to develop such baseline data of equine abdomen. Detailed ultrasonographic scan of normal abdomen was performed on 10 adult native Spiti horses of either sex. Transabdominal and transrectal ultrasonography was performed to scan and document images of various organs to delineate their topographical anatomy in different planes and to define their echotexture; so that a baseline topographical data of various organs is generated for standardizing the technique and machine settings. The sonographic caliper measurements of different organs were generated along with dynamic parameters of alimentary tract to help

delineate the pathology. *In-vivo* organ studies revealed that the mean stomach wall thickness was 4.92 ± 0.23 mm while the mean thickness of right dorsal colon (RDC) and right ventral colon (RVC) was 2.16 ± 0.05 mm and 2.1 ± 0.03 mm respectively. The frequencies of the contractions of the RDC and RVC were recorded as 2-6, 2-4 and 1-2 contractions/minute in fed animals, fasted for 12hrs and fasted for ≥ 24 hrs respectively. The mean left dorsal and ventral colon wall thickness was 2.12 ± 0.03 mm and 2.1 ± 0.03 mm respectively, while the mean caecal wall thickness was 2.1 ± 0.05 mm. The mean duodenal and jejunal wall thickness was recorded as 2.0 ± 0.0 mm and 2.04 ± 0.04 mm respectively. It was observed that small intestines are having the most visible motility in GIT, with contractions of about 5-15/minute. Fasting adversely decreases the motility upto 4 contractions/minute. The mean wall thickness of descending colon was 2.04 ± 0.02 mm with a sluggish motility (1-3 contractions/minute). The compiled detailed ultrasonographic baseline data of Spiti horses will help in future to delineate the normal and abnormal conditions of equine abdomen and aid in imaging of static and dynamic variables of stomach and intestines like wall thickness, frequency of contractions and therefore prove an important diagnostic lead in the management of GIT affections.

Key Words: Gastrointestinal Tract, Horses, Right Dorsal Colon, Spiti, Ultrasonography.

**ALMANYA, AVUSTURYA VE İSVİÇRE EĞİTİM SİSTEMLERİNİN
KARŞILAŞTIRMALI OLARAK İNCELENMESİ**

**COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN GERMANY,
AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND**

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ÖZET

İnsanların yaşamlarını sağlıklı ve mutlu bir şekilde sürdürebilmeleri içerisinde yaşadıkları toplumun devamlılığı ile doğrudan ilgilidir. Çünkü insan toplumsal bir varlıktır ve hem bireyin hem de toplumun sağlıklı bir şekilde yaşamını devam ettirebilmesi için toplumsal kurallara uyulması gerekmektedir. Bireylerin içerisinde yaşadığı toplumun yazılı ve yazısız kurallarına uyması için belirli bir eğitim almaları gerekmektedir. Çünkü insan her ne kadar belirli niteliklere sahip olarak doğmuş olsa da yaşamını daha iyi sürdürebilmesi ancak eğitim ile mümkündür. Bu durum insanlığın doğuşundan itibaren hiç değişmeden günümüze ulaşabilmiştir. Bu bağlamda eğitimin insanlık tarihi kadar eski bir kavram olduğu söylenebilir. Eğitim insanlık tarihi boyunca hep var olmuş olsa da eğitimin önemi her geçen gün daha fazla artmıştır. Çünkü toplumların yaşamlarını devam ettirebilmeleri ve kendilerini geliştirmeleri ise hedefledikleri özelliklere sahip nesiller yetiştirebilmeleriyle mümkündür. Eğitim kavramının toplumlar ve ülkeler tarafından her geçen gün daha fazla önemsenmesinde, küresel problemler de etkili olmuştur. İnsanlığın sürekli mücadele içerisinde olduğu küresel çaplı sorunlar ile bilgi, iletişim ve üretim teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler ülkelerin eğitim sistemlerini güncellemelerini ve geliştirmelerini zorunlu kılmıştır. Ancak bunun sağlıklı ve verimli şekilde gerçekleştirilebilmesi, diğer ülkelerin özellikle de gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerin eğitim sistemlerindeki gelişmelerin takip edilebilmesi ile mümkün olmaktadır. Bu nedenle diğer ülkelerin eğitim sistemlerinin güncel durumunun araştırılarak incelenmesi, hem ülkenin eğitim sisteminin hem de ilgili alan yazının gelişimine katkıda bulunacaktır. Batı Avrupa ülkeleri olan Almanya, Avusturya ve İsviçre pek çok alanda Avrupa'nın en gelişmiş ülkelerinden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ayrıca bu ülkeler Türk eğitim sisteminin şekillenmesinde de etkili olmuştur. Dolayısıyla bu ülkelerin eğitim sistemlerinin güncel durumunun incelenmesi önemli görülmektedir. Nitel araştırma yönteminin kullanıldığı bu çalışmada da Almanya, Avusturya ve İsviçre eğitim sistemlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim Sistemi, Almanya, Avusturya, İsviçre

ABSTRACT

It is directly related to the continuity of the society in which people live in a healthy and happy way. Because human is a social being and in order for both the individual and the society to continue their lives in a healthy way, it is necessary to comply with the social rules. Individuals need to receive a certain education in order to comply with the written and unwritten rules of the society they live in. Because although a person was born with certain qualities, it is only possible with education that he can lead his life better. This situation has reached the present day without any change since the birth of humanity. In this context, it can be said that education is a concept as old as human history. Although education has always existed throughout human history, the importance of education has increased day by day. Because it is possible for societies to continue their lives and to develop themselves, by raising generations with the characteristics they aim for. Global problems have also been effective in the importance of the concept of education by societies and countries day by day. Global problems that humanity is in constant struggle with and developments in information, communication and production technologies have made it necessary for countries to update and develop their education systems. However, realizing this in a healthy and efficient way is possible by following the developments in the education systems of other countries, especially developed and developing countries. For this reason, researching and examining the current situation of the education systems of other countries will contribute to the development of both the education system of the country and the relevant literature. Western European countries, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, are considered to be one of the most developed countries in Europe in many areas. In addition, these countries have been influential in shaping the Turkish education system. Therefore, it is important to examine the current situation of the education systems of these countries. In this study, in which the qualitative research method was used, it was aimed to examine the education systems of Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

Keywords: Education System, Germany, Austria, Switzerland

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF ROUTING PROTOCOLS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE-LESS NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

There are no centralized access points in ad hoc networks. These are useful when it is necessary to quickly establish a network, such as during an emergency or relief operation. Packets are transmitted to the next nearest hop and then passed in the direction of destination. Nodes serve as routers, forwarding packets from other nodes. Various routing protocols are simulated and compared to performance metrics under variable load conditions in this paper. The performance of the network as node density increases and mobility increases is evaluated and compared using graphical results and table summaries.

The findings show that DSDV operates better with lower mobility and lighter loads. When there is a lot of traffic, routing protocols like DSR, AODV, and AOMDV function better than DSDV. PDR is higher in the case of DSR and AODV. AOMDV has larger overheads than AODV but provides outcomes that are similar. Depending on the mobility model, the results vary. The requirements of the application are used to determine the routing protocols and mobility. Results from DSR and AODV are superior than those from the DSDV technique.

In DSDV and OLSR protocols, end-to-end delay is kept to a minimum. On demand Routing protocols like AODV, DSR, and AOMDV perform better in environments with a lot of traffic diversity and high mobility. AODV and DSR Protocols have the highest packet delivery ratios. AOMDV generates results that are comparable to those of AODV, but it generates higher overheads. Results for various mobility models vary when it comes to mobility. Based on the requirements of the application, the routing protocol and mobility are chosen. Results from DSR and AODV are superior to those from DSDV and OLSR methods. Manhattan Mobility Model is typically used because, as compared to Random Waypoint and Random group Mobility Models, it offers the highest packet delivery ratio and the lowest control overhead.

Keywords: AODV, OLSR, DSDV, DSR, AOMDV, Ad Hoc Network

**INVESTIGATION OF SPECTRAL PROPERTIES OF Er³⁺/Yb³⁺ CO-DOPED
TEO₂-B₂O₃-NB₂O₅-ZNO-WO₃-TIO₂ GLASS SYSTEMS**

**Er³⁺/Yb³⁺ KATKILI TEO₂-B₂O₃-NB₂O₅-ZNO-WO₃-TİO₂ CAM SİSTEMLERİNİN
SPEKTRAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

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ÖZET

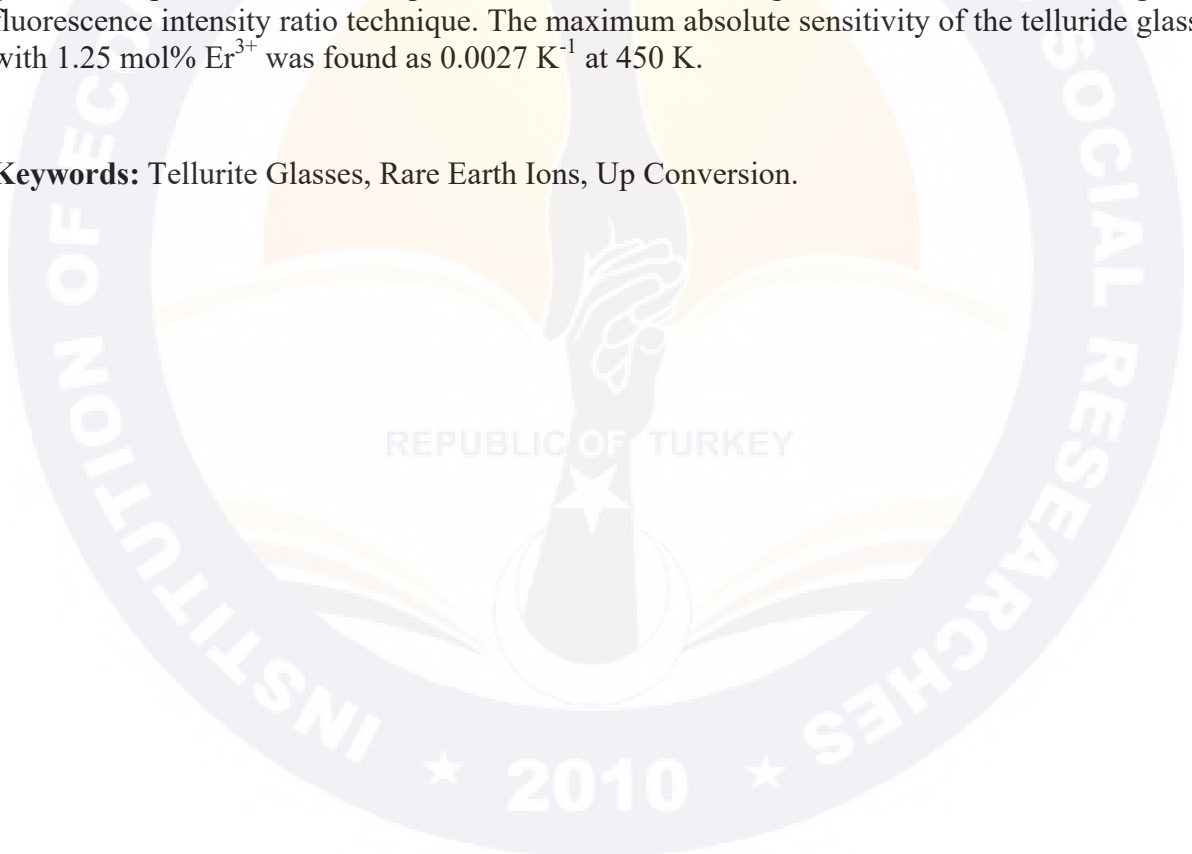
Cam malzemelerin üretiminde TeO₂ ana malzeme olarak kullanılmış ve eritip katılaştırma yöntemi ile oksitlerin (B₂O₃, Nb₂O₅, ZnO, WO₃, TiO₂; RE: Er³⁺/Yb³⁺) karışımı nadir toprak iyonu katkılanarak farklı konsantrasyonlarında hazırlanmıştır. Cam bileşiklerinin mol miktarları; (71-x)% TeO₂-3% B₂O₃-2% Nb₂O₅-18% ZnO-2% WO₃-2% TiO₂-2% Yb₂O₃-x% Er₂O₃; TBNZWTiYE0.5, TBNZWTiYE0.75, TBNZWTiYE1 ve TBNZWTiYE1.25'te Er³⁺ iyonu için x değerleri sırasıyla %0.5 mol, %0.75 mol, %1 mol ve % 1.25 mol'dür. Daha sonra, farklı erbiyum konsantrasyonları için hazırlanan tellürit bazlı camların 975 nm lazer uyarım altında up conversion özellikleri incelenmiştir. Camların güç kaynaklı emisyon yoğunluklarının 4,3W/cm²'ye ulaşana kadar arttığı, 4,3W/cm²'nin üzerindeki güç değerlerinde ise azaldığı görülmektedir. Ayrıca daha yüksek güç değerleri arttıkça yeşil renk emisyonunun azaldığı ve kırmızı renk emisyonunun yeşil renge hakim olduğu, camların renklerinin yeşilden kırmızıya kaydığı anlaşılmaktadır. Camların renk koordinatlarının güce bağlı olarak değişimi CIE renk sisteminde gösterilmiştir. Camların grafiklerinde uyarma gücü arttıkça renk koordinatlarının yeşil bölgeden kırmızı bölgeye doğru hareket ettiği görülmektedir. Camların sıcaklığa bağlı lüminesans ölçümleri alınmıştır. Camların sıcaklık duyarlılıkları, floresan yoğunluk oranı tekniği kullanılarak hesaplanmıştır. Tellürit camın %1,25 mol Er³⁺ ile maksimum mutlak duyarlılığı 450 K'de 0,0027 K⁻¹ olarak bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tellürit Camlar, Nadir Toprak İyonları, Up Conversion.

ABSTRACT

TeO₂ was used as the main building material in the production of glass materials and the mixture of oxides (B₂O₃, Nb₂O₅, ZnO, WO₃, TiO₂; RE: Er³⁺/Yb³⁺) was prepared in co-doped rare earth ion concentrations by melt quenching method. The mole amounts of the compounds of the glasses are; (71-x)% TeO₂-3% B₂O₃-2% Nb₂O₅-18% ZnO-2% WO₃-2% TiO₂-2% Yb₂O₃-x% Er₂O₃; x values are 0.5 mole %, 0.75 mole %, 1 mole % ve 1.25 mole % for Er³⁺ ion in TBNZWTiYE0.5, TBNZWTiYE0.75, TBNZWTiYE1 and TBNZWTiYE1.25, respectively. Later, the up conversion properties of glasses prepared for different concentrations of erbium were investigated under 975 nm laser excitation. It is seen that the power-related emission intensities of the glasses increase until they reach 4.3W/cm² and decrease at power values above 4.3W/cm². In addition, as the higher power values are increased, it is understood that the green color emission decreases and the red color emissions dominate the green color, the colors of the glasses shift from green to red. The change of the color coordinates of the glasses depending on the power is shown on the CIE color system. In the graphs of the glasses, it is seen that the color coordinates move from the green region to the red region as the excitation power increases. Temperature-dependent luminescence of the glasses was performed. The temperature sensitivities of the glasses were calculated using the fluorescence intensity ratio technique. The maximum absolute sensitivity of the telluride glass with 1.25 mol% Er³⁺ was found as 0.0027 K⁻¹ at 450 K.

Keywords: Tellurite Glasses, Rare Earth Ions, Up Conversion.



**THE NEWEST COMPLIANCE RULES IN THE UNITED STATES AND HOW THEY
ARE IMPLEMENTED IN A COMPANY**

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Abstract

Compliance is a growing area increasingly recognized as a key component of all business activities. This analysis introduces the key elements of effective organizational compliance by reviewing concepts, considerations, and strategies for assessing risk and managing the compliance function. Learn the basic principles of effective compliance, what constitutes an effective compliance program, and their application. It also explores his two compliance areas of greatest importance in today's business environment: data protection compliance and anti-corruption. The insights in this article can be applied to many types of organizations, from private companies to non-profit organizations. This article will help develop a strategy for implementing technology, policies, monitoring, and training to build an effective privacy compliance program.

Keywords: Compliance – Compliance programs – Privacy – Corruption

MYCOTOXINS AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Mycotoxins are the toxic substances/secondary metabolites produced by fungi on crops in the field and in storage. The word mycotoxin is coined with “Mykes” derived from greek word which means fungi and “Toxicum” derived from latin word which means poison. Mycotoxin contamination of food is an on-going global concern. Approximately 25% of world’s food crops are affected each year by mycotoxins. According to FAO estimates, world losses of food stuffs due to mycotoxins are in the range of 1000 million tonnes a year. Consumption of mycotoxin contaminated food or feed can cause acute or chronic toxicity in animals. Major group of mycotoxins are Aflatoxins, Zearalenone, Trichothecenes, Ochratoxins, Fumonisins and Patulin. The majority of these mycotoxin groups are produced by three fungal genera: Aspergillus, Penicillium and Fusarium. Mycotoxins are low molecular weight compounds (Usually less than 1000 daltons) that are naturally occurring and practically avoidable. The factors affecting mycotoxin production are temperature, moisture content, relative humidity and oxygen. Management of mycotoxins involves analysis of mycotoxin in food and feed through the use of high performance liquid chromatography, ELISA etc., and practices that are employed during pre-harvest, harvest and postharvest stages (Detoxification approaches).

Key Words: Mycotoxins, Aflatoxins, Zearalenone, Trichothecenes, ELISA

TƏHSİL SAHƏSİNDƏ TRANSFERLƏRİN PEDAQOJİ BİZNESƏ TƏSİR İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ

THE DIRECTIONS OF INFLUENCE OF TRANSFERS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION ON PEDAGOGICAL BUSINESS

Fəridə Kazımlı
Baku, ADPU

Özet

Elmi məqalədə biznes və pedaqoji biznes anlayışlarının mahiyyətinə aydınlıq gətirilmiş, Azərbaycan Respublikasında təhsilin inkişafı üzrə Dövlət Strategiyası'na istinad olunaraq dövlət-ictimai xarakterli və dövlət-biznes partnyorluğuna əsaslanan idarəetmə sisteminin formalaşdırılması ilə bağlı bir çox qanuni məsələlər gözönünə gətirilmişdir. Bununla bağlı olaraq dünyanın ən nüfuzlu təhsil ocaqlarından Harvard, Stenford, Oksford, Kembric, Münhen universitetləri və onların təcrübələri nümunə olaraq göstərilmişdir.

Amerika və bir sıra Qərb ölkələrində dövlət-biznes tərəfdaşlığının mühüm mexanizmlərindən biri kimi endowment (endowment - ianə, pay) institutunun fəaliyyətinə də aydınlıq gətirilmişdir. Təhsil sahəsinə transfertlərin növləri: müxtəlif səviyyəli hakimiyyət orqanları arasında transfertlər və ayrı-ayrı ev təsərrüfatlarına və hüquqi şəxslərə transfertlər (köçürmələr) və onların təhsil fəaliyyətinə təsir istiqamətləri açıqlanmışdır.

YUNESKO-nun Statistika İnstitutunun metodoloji tövsiyələrinə əsasən təhsil üzrə xərclər maliyyələşdirmə mənbələri: dövlət maliyyələşdirmə mənbələri, özəl (qeyri-dövlət) maliyyələşdirmə mənbələri, beynəlxalq maliyyələşdirmə mənbələri qruplaşdırılaraq göstərilmişdir. Eləcə də ölkəmizdə də müstəqilliyin ilk günlərindən başlayaraq keçmiş sovet təhsil sisteminin dəyişdirilməsi, yeni və daha keyfiyyətli müasir maliyyə mexanizmləri ilə zənginləşdirilmiş sistemin formalaşdırılması istiqamətində addımlar gözönünə gətirilmişdir. Elm və biznesin birliyinin önəmliliyi sübuta yetirilmişdir.

Müəllif bu məqsədlə bu gün kvant hesablamaları və kommunikasiyalarına ən çox pul ayıran "Google", "Intel", IBM və "Microsoft", Koreyadan ST TELEKOM və Çindən BAİDU və "AliBaba" şirkətləri nümunə olaraq göstərmişdir.

Açar sözlər: biznes, pedaqoji, transfer, maliyyələşmə, mənbə, təhsil

Abstract

The scientific article clarified the essence of business and pedagogical business concepts, referring to the "State Strategy for the Development of Education in the Republic of Azerbaijan" and brought to mind many legal issues related to the formation of a management system based on state-public and state-business partnership. In this regard, Harvard, Stanford, Oxford, Cambridge, and Munich universities, which are among the most prestigious educational institutions in the world, and their experiences are shown as examples.

In America and a number of Western countries, the activity of the endowment institution as one of the important mechanisms of state-business partnership has been clarified.

Types of transfers to the field of education: transfers between different levels of authorities and transfers (transfers) to individual households and legal entities and the directions of their impact on educational activity are explained.

According to the methodological recommendations of the Statistical Institute of UNESCO, education expenses are grouped by sources of financing: state financing sources, private (non-state) financing sources, international financing sources. Also, in our country, starting from the first days of independence, steps have been taken in the direction of changing the former Soviet education system and forming a system enriched with new and better modern financial mechanisms. The importance of the union of science and business has been proven.

For this purpose, the author gave examples of the companies "Google", "Intel", "IBM" and "Microsoft", ST TELEKOM from Korea and BAIDU and "AliBaba" from China, which allocate the most money to quantum computing and communications today.

Keywords: business, pedagogy, transfer, financing, resource, education

BABA-BEBEK ETKİLEŞİMİNİ SAĞLAMADA EŞSİZ BİR UYGULAMA: BEBEK MASAJI

A UNIQUE APPLICATION TO ENSURE FATHER-BABY INTERACTION: BABY MASSAGE

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Özet

Babalar doğum sonrası süreçte bebekleri ile etkileşime girmekten, bakıma katılmaktan anksiyete duyabilmektedir. Bu durum baba-bebek arasındaki bağı olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bebek masajı fizyolojik, psikolojik ve hormonal yararlarının yanı sıra bebeklerin ebeveynleri ile keyifli etkileşime girdiği, eşsiz bir uygulamadır. Bebekler sağlıklı büyüyebilmek için fiziksel temasa ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Masaj yıllar içerisinde farklı isim, metod ve niteliklere bürünmüş olsa da vücudu rahatlatan, sakinleştiren ve dinlendiren bir uygulamadır. Bebek masajı ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların genellikle anneler üzerine odaklandığı görülmektedir. Bebek ve çocukların gelişiminde önemli yeri olan babaların, bebek masajı uygulamasının ve etkilerinin incelendiği çalışmalar oldukça kısıtlıdır. Yapılan çalışmalarda bebek masajı uygulayan babalarda fizyolojik (oksitocin, kortizol, prolaktin hormonlarında değişiklik) ve psikolojik (depresyon riskini düşürme, sosyalleşme ve empati duygusunda artış) değişiklikler olduğu görülmüştür. Baba-bebek etkileşiminin psikolojik ve mental sağlığı olumlu etkilediği, çocukluk ve yetişkinlik döneminde akademik ve sosyal alanlarda daha başarılı olduğu bilinmektedir. Bebek masajı etkileşimi arttıran, kolay, keyifli ve non-farmakolojik bir uygulamadır. Babaların bebek masajı uygulamasına daha fazla katılımını sağlamak amacıyla bebek masajının baba ve bebekler üzerine etkisi kaleme alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: bebek masajı, baba, bebek

Abstract

Fathers may feel anxiety about interacting with their babies and participating in care in the postpartum period. This situation negatively affects the bond between father and baby. In addition to its physiological, psychological and hormonal benefits, infant massage is a unique application where babies interact with their parents in a pleasant way. Babies need physical contact to grow up healthy. Although massage has taken on different names, methods and qualities over the years, it is an application that relaxes, calms and relaxes the body. It is seen that studies on infant massage generally focus on mothers. Studies examining fathers, who have an important place in the development of infants and children, the application of infant massage and its effects are very limited. Studies have shown that there are physiological (changes in oxytocin, cortisol, prolactin hormones) and psychological (reducing the risk of depression, increasing socialization and empathy) changes in fathers who apply infant massage. It is known that father-infant interaction positively affects psychological and mental health, and it is more successful in academic and social areas during childhood and adulthood. Infant massage is an easy, enjoyable and non-pharmacological application that increases interaction. The effect of infant massage on fathers and infants has been written in order to increase fathers' participation in infant massage practice.

Key words: infant massage, father, baby

APPLICATIONS OF RNA INTERFERENCE (RNAi) TECHNOLOGY IN PLANT DISEASE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Development of crop varieties which are resistant against many economically important diseases is a major challenge for plant biotechnologists worldwide. Although much progress in this area has been achieved through classical genetic approaches, this goal can be achieved in a more selective and robust manner with the success of genetic engineering techniques. RNA interference is an incredible revolution in the field of functional genomics, a breakthrough in plant molecular genetics. It is emerging as one of the promising strategies for enhancing resistance in plants to tackle stresses caused by fungal, bacterial, viral and nematode disease that cause huge losses in plants. RNA interference (RNAi) is a method of blocking gene function by inserting short sequences of ribonucleic acid (RNA) that match part of the target gene's sequence, thus no target proteins are produced. RNAi has the potential to become a powerful therapeutic approach toward targeted and personalized medicine. The range of diseases and disorders it might address is unprecedented. RNAi has provided a way to control pests and diseases, introduce novel plant traits and increase crop yield. Using RNAi, scientists have developed novel crops such as nicotine-free tobacco, non-allergenic peanuts, decaffeinated coffee, and nutrient fortified maize among many others. The advantage of RNAi as a novel gene therapy against fungal, viral, and bacterial infection in plant lies in the fact that it regulates gene expression via mRNA degradation, translation repression and chromatin remodeling through small non-coding RNAs and microRNAs. The application of tissue-specific or inducible gene silencing, with the use of appropriate promoters to silence several genes simultaneously should enhance researchers' ability to protect crops against destructive pathogens. The development of RNAi technologies in relation to plants and applications of this technology in plant disease management to save the green world from pathogenic intruders in eco-friendly manner.

Key Words: mRNA degradation, Gene silencing, Translation repression, Functional genomics.

**COVID-19 ACİL MÜDAHALE ÇALIŞMALARINDA KIRSAL ALANDA SAĞLIK
PERSPEKTİFİNDEN HALK SAĞLIĞININ ROLÜ**

**THE ROLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH FROM A RURAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVE IN
COVID-19 EMERGENCY RESPONSE STUDIES**

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Dünya koronavirüs-2019 hastalığına (COVID-19) yanıt verirken, halk sağlığının kırsal topluluklarda adil sağlık hizmeti sunulmasını sağlamadaki rolü tam olarak takdir edilmedi. Bu tür krizlerin etkisi, kırsal kesimdeki ırksal/etnik azınlık topluluklarında daha da kötüleşiyor. Nüfusun azalması da dahil olmak üzere kırsal alanlarda tanımlanan sorunlara çeşitli unsurlar katkıda bulunur; ekonomik durgunluk; doktor ve diğer sağlık hizmeti sağlayıcılarının eksikliği; orantısız sayıda yaşlı, yoksul ve sigortasız konut sakini; ve yüksek oranda kronik hastalık. Bu yorum, tüm dünyanın karşılaştığı sorunlara odaklanarak, kırsal toplulukların COVID-19'u ele alırken karşılaştığı zorlukları açıklamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Salgın, Hastalık, Halk Sağlığı, Zorluk

As the world responds to the coronavirus-2019 disease (COVID-19), the role of public health in ensuring equitable healthcare delivery in rural communities has not been fully appreciated. The impact of such crises is exacerbated in rural racial/ethnic minority communities. Various factors contribute to the problems identified in rural areas, including depopulation; economic recession; lack of doctors and other healthcare providers; a disproportionate number of elderly, poor and uninsured residents; and a high incidence of chronic disease. This review explains the challenges faced by rural communities in dealing with COVID-19, focusing on the problems facing the entire world.

Keywords: Epidemic, Disease, Public Health, Difficulty

STRUCTURE-BASED VIRTUAL SCREENING AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS OF NATURAL COMPOUNDS TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL MALARIA THERAPEUTICS

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Abstract

Malaria is one of the main causes of death on a worldwide scale. Otherwise, Plasmodium falciparum is one of the most prevalent types of malaria infections and is associated with a high fatality rate. However, this is not the only difficult problem that scientists face; there is also the possibility that Plasmodium falciparum could become resistant to all antimalarial medications. As a result of this, molecular modeling approaches have been utilized as tools in the process of developing new medications.

The current research used virtual screening, ADMET methods and molecular dynamics simulation to study 58 quinoline derivatives isolated from different plants against the plasmodium falciparum. The aim is to discover novel natural compounds as potential plasmodium falciparum inhibitors.

Keywords: plasmodium falciparum, natural substances, quinoline derivatives, virtual screening, ADMET, molecular dynamics.

RARE AND ENDEMIC MEDICINAL PLANTS OF *ARISTOLOCHIA* GENUS WITH WEALTHY BIOACTIVE CHEMICALS AND PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS: AN UPDATE

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Abstract

In South-East Asia, *Aristolochia L.* (Aristolochiaceae) is frequently used to cure a number of illnesses. The link between various phytochemicals and organic extracts and their bioactive components has been examined in several ethnomedical research. Secondary metabolites like alkaloids, phenolic chemicals, and terpenes are thought to have biological impacts according to studies. *Aristolochia* genus although ethnomedical significance haven't yet been the subject of any reviews in the literature so far. The genus has garnered a considerable deal of interest due to its various reports on biological activity and distinctive components, aristolochic acids (AAs). It has numerous medicinal benefits, such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, anti-fertility, anti-venom, anti-diarrheal, anti-pruritic, and toxicological activity. Finding and evaluating the therapeutic potential of natural materials generated from medicinal plants has resulted in the development of novel and affordable medications to treat a variety of illnesses, including chronic wounds. From these species, almost 200 different chemicals have been extracted. Only three *Aristolochia* species have been the subject of pharmacological research yet, however, the other three are also used for the same things. The majority of the supposed medicinal qualities of these *Aristolochia* have not yet been examined and supported by a scientific investigation. We sought to address the ongoing changes in the presence of the numerous metabolites from *Aristolochia* species as well as their varied bioactivities in the current manuscript. This emphasizes the significance of *Aristolochia* as a significant candidate for further research.

Keywords: Aristolochiaceae, Bioactive compounds, Anti-fertility, Therapeutic potential Toxicological activity, Aristolochic acids, Pharmacological effects.

STUDY OF POSSIBILITIES FOR IN VITRO STORAGE OF MENTHA CITRATA L.

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Abstract

The research was carried out in the laboratory of tissue cultures at the K. Malkov IPGR, Sadovo. The possibility of creating an effective storage system for *Mentha citrata* by applying the conventional propagation method was investigated. When introducing *Mentha citrata* into in vitro culture, the medicinal species realized very good growth indicators in the nutrient medium Murashige & Skoog (1962), which was applied as the basic medium in the present study. Varying concentrations of 6-benzylaminopurine and Indole-3-butyric acid were added to reproduce under in vitro conditions.

A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS OF RUMEN AND RETICULUM FOREIGN BODIES OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED AT SHASHEMENE MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA.

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Abstract

The objective of present study was to determine prevalence of rumen and reticulum foreign bodies, type of foreign bodies and associated risk factors in cattle slaughtered at Shashemene municipal abattoir, Oromia regional state, Ethiopia. Ante mortem and postmortem examination was done for assessment of age, sex, breed, body condition and recovery of foreign bodies respectively. From total of 428 cattle examined (68/15.09%) were found positive for the occurrence of foreign bodies. The results showed statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in prevalence among different sexes, age groups and body condition scores and higher prevalence was observed in female (66.7%), old animals (20.6%), cross breed (41.5%) and poor body conditioned animals (57%), respectively. Therefore sex, age, breed and body condition score were considered as potential risk factors and it was concluded that continued awareness creation among farmers should be instituted and appropriate solid waste disposal system need to implement in the study area.

Key words: Rumen, Reticulum, Cattle, Shashemene, Foreign body, Abattoir.

PREPARATION OF ZnO NANOFLUIDS AND DETERMINATION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

ZnO NANOAKIŞKANLARIN HAZIRLANMASI VE FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Nanoparçacıkların bir temel akışkan içerisinde dağıtılması ile elde edilen nanoakışkanların sağladıkları yüksek ısı iletim katsayısı sebebi ile ısı transferi çalışmalarında kullanımları son yıllarda büyük ilgi görmektedir. Nanokakışkanların kararlılıkları kullanıldıkları proseslerin verimliliklerini yüksek oranda etkilemektedir. Bu sebeple nanoakışkanların fiziksel özelliklerinin belirlenmesi yapılan ısı tranferi çalışmaları için oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada ZnO nanoparçacık olarak seçilmiştir ve saf su temel akışkan olarak kullanılmıştır. ZnO nanoparçacıklar temel akışkan içerisinde hacimsel olarak üç farklı yüzdeye (%0,01, %0,05, %0,1) sahiptir. Nanoakışkanların kararlılıklarını artırmak için sodyum dodesil sülfat (SDS) yüzey aktif madde olarak kullanılmıştır. Her bir yüzdesel oran için SDS miktarı 0,5 g olarak belirlenmiştir. Nanoakışkanların kararlılıklarını etkileyen bir diğer parametre karıştırma şekli ve süreleridir. Nanoakışkanlar ultrasonik karıştırıcı kullanılarak hazırlanmıştır ve ultrasonik karıştırma süresi 30,60,90 dk olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada katı oranı ve ultaronik karıştırma sürelerinin termal iletkenlik ve viskozite üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Tüm özellikler oda sıcaklığında ölçülmüştür. ZnO nanoparçacıkların su bazlı nanoakışkan içerisinde hacimsel olarak katı oranı arttırıldıkça ısı iletim katsayısı ve viskozite değerlerinin arttığı görülmüştür. Aynı şekilde ultrasonik karıştırma süreleri arttırıldıkça ısı iletim katsayısı ve viskozite değerleri artmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nanoakışkan, Nanopartikül, ZnO nanoakışkan

ABSTRACT

Due to the high heat transfer coefficient, use of the nanofluids, which are obtained by dispersing nanoparticles in a base fluid, has attracted great interest in heat transfer studies in recent years. The stability of nanofluids highly affects the efficiency of the processes in which they are used. For this reason, determining the physical properties of nanofluids is very important for heat transfer studies. In this study, ZnO was chosen as nanoparticle and pure water was used as the basic fluid. ZnO nanoparticles have three different volumetric percentages (0.01%, 0.05%, 0.1%) in the base fluid. Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) was used as a surfactant to increase the stability of nanofluids. The amount of SDS for each percentile was determined as 0.5 g. Another parameter that affects the stability of nanofluids is the mixing style and mixing time. Nanofluids were prepared using an ultrasonic stirrer and the ultrasonic mixing time was determined as 30,60,90 min. In the study, the effects of solids ratio and ultrasonic mixing times on thermal conductivity and viscosity were investigated. All properties were measured at room temperature. It has been observed that as the volumetric solid ratio of ZnO nanoparticles is increased, the heat transfer coefficient and viscosity values increase. In addition, as the ultrasonic mixing times were increased, the heat transfer coefficient and viscosity values increased.

Keywords: Nanofluid, Nanoparticle, ZnO nanofluid

ABSTRACT BOOK



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