

3. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

ABSTRACT BOOK

Edited by
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Baran ARSLAN
Dr. Merve ERDOĞAN

ISBN: 978-625-367-050-4

3. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

April 17-18, 2023 / Mersin, Türkiye

ABSTRACT BOOK

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CONGRESS ID

3. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

DATE-PLACE

April 17-18, 2023

Mersin, Türkiye

EDITORS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Baran ARSLAN

Dr. Merve ERDOĞAN

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS: 253

THE NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TÜRKİYE: 124

OTHER COUNTRIES: 129

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (19):

Türkiye, Azerbaijan, North Cyprus, Canada, Indonesia, Nigeria, Ukraine, Morocco, Vietnam, Republic of Belarus, Spain, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Egypt, France, Algeria

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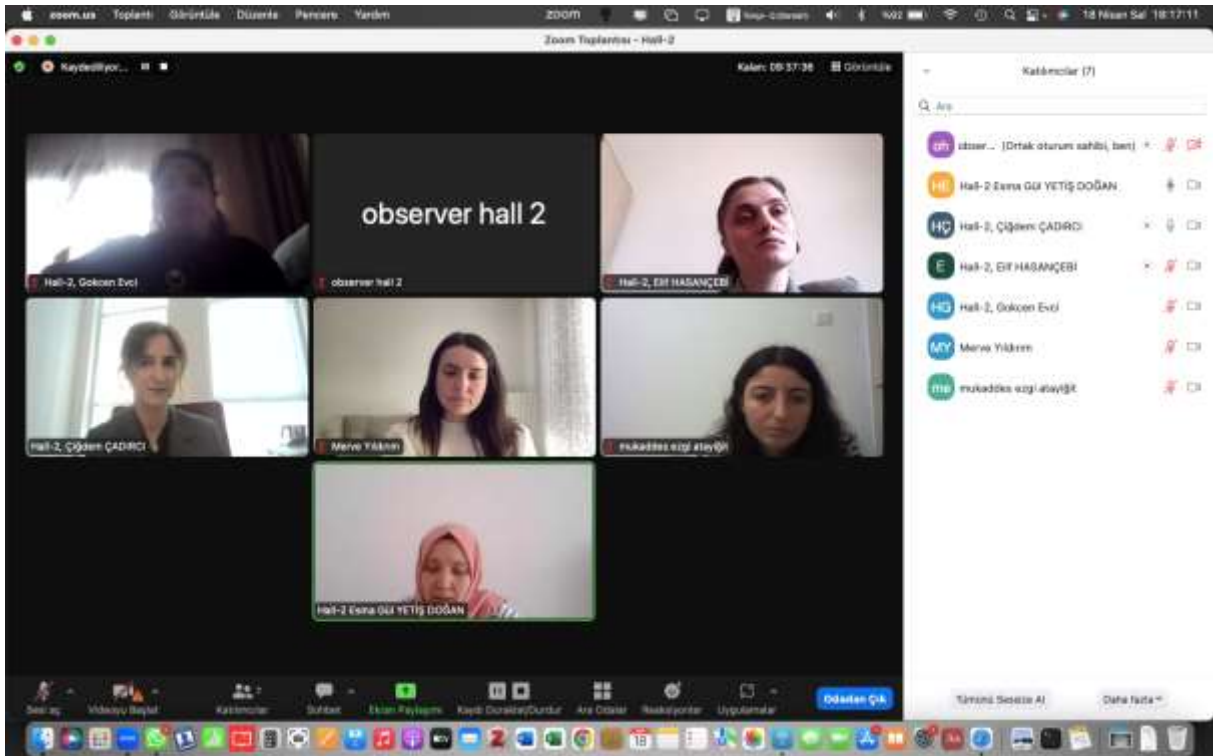
Dr. Zafer GÜLSAR

Independent Researcher, Turkey


Dr. Murat Genç

Ataturk University, Turkey


PHOTO GALLERY



Kayıtlıyız... Kalar: 00:19:01



INTRODUCTION



Malnutrition

- Hunger and malnutrition remain major global problem.
- About 1 billion people still have no access to nutritious food.

Over-population

(FAO, 2020)

Hall 5 - Bar Kaym...

Hall 5 - Observer

Hall 5 - Observer

HALL-5-Deniz Güçlüğü A...

HALL-5-Kıyır ESK NİZ

Muhammad Sar...


Muhammad Sarwat

Adan Naeem


Adan Naeem

Kayıtlıyız... Kalar: 00:10:41


Introduction



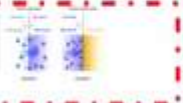
Coagulation-flocculation



Membrane filtration



Ion-exchange



Adsorption

Hall 5 - LEUCUCU M...

Hall 5 - Observer

Hall 5 - Observer

Hall-5, Dora Ma...

Hall-5, Dora Marfida

Waleed Zaid

Z

Hall-5 zainab murtich

Saman Lata Dhar

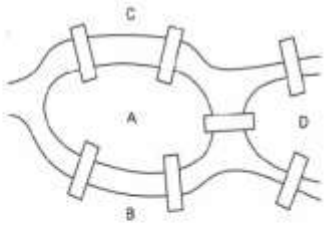
Oludan Çık

Kayıtlı... **Tanzeela Rubab ekran görüntüsünü** Seçenekleri Gözetile

Kilim: 09:17:47 Görünüm

Introduction

- Graph theory is an essential branch of discrete mathematics that was originated when Euler's suggested seven bridges problem in Königsberg in 1735 [1].



[1] L. Euler, Solutio problematis ad geometriam situs pertinentis. Euler, Leonhard, Commentarii academiae scientiarum Petropolitanae, pag.120-140). 1741.

(KÜLT KÖHAT) April 18, 2023 7 / 18

Brahm Dahi

Hall-4 Observer

Hall-4 Observer

H-I, Dr. Neha Gohil


Tanzeela Rubab

Tanzeela Rubab

Ses aç Videoyu Bezet Katılmolar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kayıt Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar **Oda İçin Çık**

Kayıtlı... **USMAN HADIR ekran görüntüsünü** Seçenekleri Gözetile

Kilim: 09:19:51 Görünüm



EFFECT OF WHEAT-BASED FEED SUPPLEMENTED WITH XYLANASE ENZYME ON GUT PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMERCIAL BROILER

Sec E, Hall-4 Ibrahim Karim A...

Hall-4 Observer

Hall-4 Observer

USMAN HADIR

exp. hall 5 Talw...

exp. hall 5 Talw Adarom

volkan demirel

volkan demirel

Ses aç Videoyu Bezet Katılmolar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kayıt Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar **Oda İçin Çık**

Kayıtlı... Seslenler Gösterile Kalan: 09:49:02

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INNOVATIONS
IN THE INDIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

Presented By
ASHA DEVI J
Research Scholar
Institute of Management in Kerala (IMK),
University of Kerala

DR. K.S CHANDRASEKAR
Senior Professor,
Institute of Management in Kerala (IMK),
University of Kerala

HALL-4 Observer

HALL-4 Observer

HALL-4, Disha Khatri

Session 1, Hall-...

Session 1, Hall-4, ASHA DEV...

HALL - 4, Kuma...

HALL - 4, Kumar Swamy K.

Sesli Ses Videoyu Bezet Katılmolar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kayıtlı Durumları/Durumlar Ara Odalar Rozetler Uygulamalar Oda dan Çık

Kayıtlı... Kalan: 09:32:04

**ESG INVESTING IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION:
BENEFITS, CHALLENGES, AND BEST PRACTICES**

BY EKTA MISHRA
RESEARCH SCHOLAR, GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

HALL-4 Observer

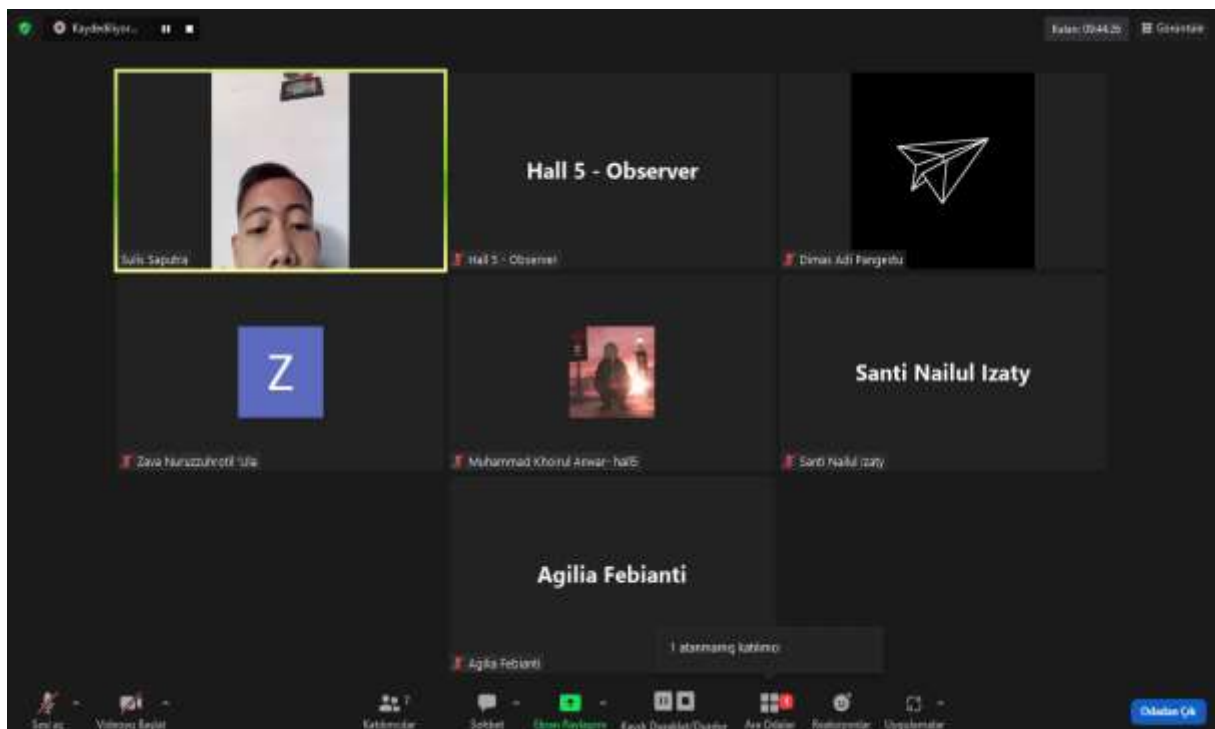
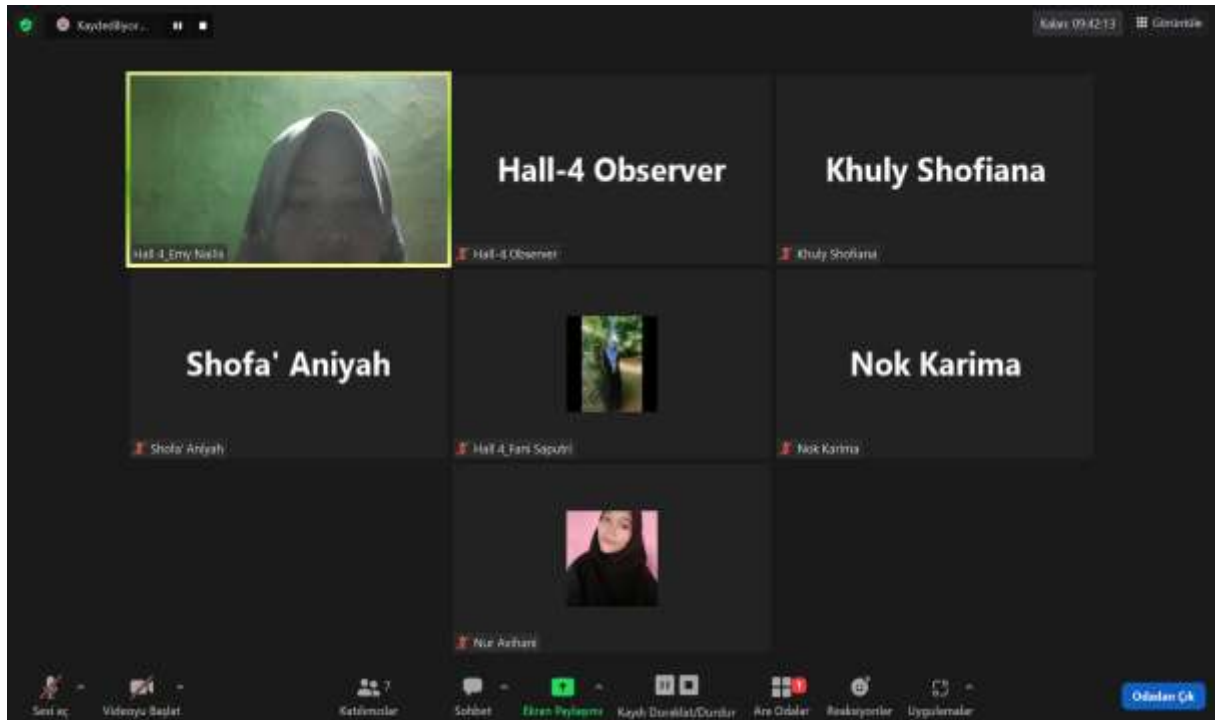
HALL-4 Observer

Imane Rafel

Ekta Mishra

Hall-4-Nevres 1...

Hall-4-Nevres İyay KAC...



Zoom Meeting | Hall 5 (Fatma ez-Zahra) Hall 5 (Fatma ez-Zahra) | Duruşma Gözetleme | Kapanış: 09:35:47 | Gözetleme

Introduction

In this section, we formulate an SIQR model with the saturation incidence rate, to show the progressions of individuals between four states : Susceptible (S), Infectious (I), Quarantined (Q) , and Recovered (R). Therefore, we consider the following system with time delay :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS}{dt} = A - \frac{\beta S(t-\tau)I(t-\tau)e^{-\mu\tau}}{1+\alpha I(t-\tau)} - \mu S(t), \\ \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\beta S(t-\tau)I(t-\tau)e^{-\mu\tau}}{1+\alpha I(t-\tau)} - (\mu + \mu_1 + \sigma + \gamma)I(t), \\ \frac{dQ}{dt} = \sigma I(t) - (\mu + \mu_2 + \varepsilon)Q(t), \\ \frac{dR}{dt} = \varepsilon Q(t) + \gamma I(t) - \mu R(t). \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where τ is the latent period delay.

3/20

F. Faizi, H. Fathi, C. Alimov, [...] FST Bilkent Müftül 17 April 2023 3/25

Zoom Meeting Controls: Ses Aç, Videoyu Başlat, Katılımcılar, Sohbet, Ekran Paylaşımı, Ekrana Dönüştür/Durdur, Ara Gözet, Bildirimler, Uygulamalar, Oturma Gözet

Participants: Hall 5 - Ablo Ekr... (Muted), Hall 5 - Observer, Hall 5 - Observer, Hall 5 - Temizlikçi, Öneriler, Hall 5 - Moderator, WINGS ZARFI, Hall 5, Fatma ez-Zahra, Hall 5, Fatma ez-Zahra Faizi

Zoom Meeting - Hall 5 | Kapanış: 09:35:47 | Gözetleme

OBSERVER HAL...

Zoom Meeting Grid:

- Hall 5, Hal 5SMMW
- OBSERVER HALL 1
- Hall 5 - End Albayrak
- Dr. Numan Zeki
- Hall 5 Zeki Karaca
- Musa Yildiz
- Mehmet
- Hall 5 (Fatma Naz)
- Zahranur Karadas
- Arçık

Zoom Meeting Controls: Ses Aç, Videoyu Başlat, Katılımcılar, Sohbet, Ekran Paylaşımı, Ekrana Dönüştür/Durdur, Ara Gözet, Bildirimler, Uygulamalar, Oturma Gözet

Participants List (Katılımcılar (9)):

- Katılımcı bul
- ÖZSEL... (Dışarı çıkarmak seçildi) [Muted]
- S-1 Hall-7 End Albayrak [Muted]
- numan perçin Ekr... [Muted]
- Dr. Numan Zeki [Muted]
- Hall 5 - Zeki Kar... [Muted]
- Hall 5, Hal 5SMMW [Muted]
- Hall 5 Zeki Karaca [Muted]
- Mehmet [Muted]
- Musa Yildiz [Muted]

Windows Taskbar: Aşağıdaki uygulamalar: Aşağıdaki uygulamalar, 19:11, 17.04.2023





3. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

April 17-18, 2023
Mersin Türkiye

CONGRESS PROGRAM



Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949
Passcode: 171717

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89259192949?pwd=dXRPYkltTajhLY2N1LopJVFFNMEI3Zz09>

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (19):

**Türkiye, Azerbaijan, North Cyprus, Canada, Indonesia, Nigeria, Ukraine,
Morocco, Vietnam, Republic of Belarus, Spain, India, Pakistan, Malaysia,
Hungary, Kazakhstan, Egypt, France, Algeria**

Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

- ❖ Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildirimler 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

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

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

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

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

**Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name_surname and HALL number:
exp. Hall-1, Seda BEYAZ**



Session-1, Hall-1

17.04.2023

Moderator: Asst. Prof. Erol ALBAYRAK

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELASTIC, THERMODYNAMIC AND ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF FeBiNi SEMI-HEUSLER ALLOY BY DENSITY FUNCTION THEORY	Asst. Prof. Erol ALBAYRAK	Kırıkkale University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF CHANGE OF PRODUCTION PARAMETERS OF FOAM COMFORT ON POLYURETHANE BURNING PROPERTIES WITH EXPERIMENT DESIGN	Dr. Nuri ŞİŞMAN	Teknik Malzeme Ar-Ge Merkezi, Bursa, Türkiye
A CASE STUDY: FATIGUE ANALYSIS SIMULATION USING DIFFERENT MATERIALS ON THE FRONT AXLE	Arş. Gör. Berkay KARAÇOR Prof.Dr. Mustafa ÖZCANLI Ömer Hükümdar	Çukurova University, Türkiye
MODAL ANALYSIS AND STRUCTURAL SIMULATION OF HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE CHASSIS	Arş.Gör. Berkay KARAÇOR Prof.Dr. Mustafa ÖZCANLI Ömer Hükümdar	Çukurova University, Türkiye
STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE METHOD OF ISOLATED GROUPS FOR TESTING AUTOMATED PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS	Almammadova Mehriban Kamenieva Nina	Ukrainian State University of Railway Transport
TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF A NEW HYBRID DRYER: INDIRECT TYPE HYBRID DRYER WITH GEOTHERMAL AND SOLAR ENERGY	Dr. Mesut YAZICI Prof. Dr. Ramazan KÖSE Prof. Dr. Semra DURMUŞ ACER	Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Türkiye
QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CO-DEFORMATION BEHAVIOR OF CERAMIC AND METALLIC PARTICLES	Hafız Muhammad Numan ZAFAR Fehmi NAİR	Erciyes University, Kayseri, Türkiye.

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.



Session-1, Hall-2

17.04.2023

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya GEMİCİ DEVECİ

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
CALCULATIONS OF (n,d) CROSS SECTIONS USING EMPIRICAL FORMULAS	Eyyup TEL Mustafa YIĞİT İsmail Hakkı SARPÜN	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Türkiye Aksaray University, Aksaray, Türkiye Akdeniz University, Antalya, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF (n,2n) NON-ELASTIC CROSS SECTIONS FOR SOME ACTANIDES AT 14-15 MEV	Eyyup TEL İsmail Hakkı SARPÜN Mustafa YIĞİT	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Türkiye Akdeniz University, Antalya, Türkiye Aksaray University, Aksaray, Türkiye
INTELLIGENT IRRIGATION ROBOT WITH DISTRIBUTED CLIENT CONTROL	Dilek ÇAKIR Mehmet Serhat ODABAŞ	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Türkiye
ALTERNATIVE UNIVERSE MODELS IN MODERN COSMOLOGY	Derya GEMİCİ DEVECİ	Altınbaş University, stanbul, Türkiye.
ANALYSIS OF POWER QUALITY EVENTS IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS WITH A SYNCHROPHASOR DEVICE (PHASOR MEASUREMENT UNIT - PMU)	Kerim KAYA Caner ÖZEN	Yeşilırmak Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş., Samsun, Türkiye
ADAPTIVE PROTECTION IN DISTRIBUTED ENERGY SYSTEMS AND INVESTIGATION OF RELATED STANDARDS	Oğuz Kaan ATAR	Yeşilırmak Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş., Samsun, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF TÜRKİYE'S CARBON FOOTPRINT FROM DİESEL OİL AND GASOLINE CONSUMPTION	Ali Burak YAVUZ Osman Kara Bülent YANIKTEPE	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Türkiye
TEXTILE DESIGN PROCESS AND THE ROLE OF THE DESIGNER	Anıl GÜNDÜBAY, Serkan ATAMAN	Tosunoğlu Tekstil A.Ş Denizli, Türkiye
CONVERSION OF CO2 TO CYCLIC CARBONATES WITH Co(II) SALT IN BOTH ATMOSPHERIC AND REACTOR AMBIENTS	Assist. Prof. Emine AYTAR	Harran University, Sanlıurfa, Türkiye.

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Session-1, Hall-3

17.04.2023

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÇELİK

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PERSONNEL SELECTION AND EVALUATION WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK	Emine BÜYÜK Nursel ÖZTÜRK	Bursa Uludağ University, Bursa, Türkiye
CONTACTLESS CARGO DELIVERY LOCKERS WITH SMART AND VOICE ASSISTANT	Furkan Said DURMUŞ Hasan Hüseyin ÇELİK	Marmara University, Istanbul, Türkiye
USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY IN SPORTS	Onur SEVLİ Ferhat ERSOY	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur, Türkiye
DEVELOPMENT OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC AUTHENTICATION METHODS AND ALGORITHMS IN CYBER-PHYSICAL SYSTEMS	Tamara Alakbarova	Azerbaijan University of Technology, Ganja, Azerbaijan
ANALYSIS OF THREATS IN CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS AND MEASURES FOR THEM	Parvin Abbasova	Azerbaijan University of Technology, Ganja, Azerbaijan
THE DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF FUSE CURRENT TESTER IN CARS BY USING ARDUINO	Erdal KILIÇ Ersoy MEVSİM	Tekirdag Namik Kemal University, Tekirdag, Türkiye
THE EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FIGHTING AGAINST CORONAVIRUS ON THE BASIS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Fatih Ulaşan	T.C. Adalet Bakanlığı, Ankara, Türkiye Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara, Türkiye
AN APPLICATION ON NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING BASED TEXT SEGMENTATION IN CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT	Muhammet Furkan Özara Emrah Sezer Ahmet Erkan Çelik Doç. Dr.Hidayet Takçı	Next4biz AR-GE, İstanbul, Türkiye Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Türkiye
DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING BASED SALES AND QUALITY ENHANCING SUGGESTIONS FOR E-COMMERCE MARKETPLACE SELLERS	Emre Tolga AYAN Akasya AKYÜZ TUNÇ Z. Sude SARI M. Fatih AKAY	Trendyol, Data Science, Natural Language Processing Çukurova University, Türkiye
YAPAY ZEKÂ VE IOT TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN İNSAN HAYATINA YANSIMALARI	Yusuf ÇIRAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Onur SEVLİ	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye

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Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.

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Session-1, Hall-4

17.04.2023

Moderator: Prof. Dr. K. V. Prasad

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS: WHY INITIAL INVESTIGATION ON DATASET IS IMPORTANT TO DATA ANALYSTS?	Ismail Olaniyi MURAINA, Solomon Onen ABAM	Lagos State University, Lagos Nigeria
HUMAN MOTION ANALYSIS USING COMPUTER VISION AND DEEP LEARNING	GHIZLANE RAHIL IMANE RAHIL MUSTAPHA OUJAOURA WALID BOUARIFI	Mathematical Team and Information Processing National school of applied sciences SAFI, Morocco
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INNOVATIONS IN THE INDIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR	Asha Devi. J., Dr. K.S Chandrasekar	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India
PREDICTION OF THE FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF WIND TURBINE BLADES USING NORONNE NETWORKS	Dalila Khalfa ,Oussama Meghlaoui ,Abdelouahab Benretem	
ADAPTIVE PENALTY FUNCTION METHOD BASED ON 'NFT' USED IN DECOMPOSITION BASED MOEA	Mr. Akhtar Munir Khan Prof. Dr. Muhammad Asif Jan	Kohat University of Science &Technology (KUST), Pakistan
TREATMENT AND REUSE OF A DECENTRALIZED DAIRY EFFLUENT USING AN INNOVATIVE HYBRID VERTICAL FLOW AND HORIZONTAL FLOW MULTI-SOIL LAYERING SYSTEMS	Ali Mohssine Prof. Dr. Hassan Chaair Prof. Dr. Soumia Belouafa	Hassan 2 University, Faculty of sciences and technologies- Mohammedia/Morocco
MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH FOR AUDIO VIOLENCE DETECTION IN SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS	IMANE RAHIL GHIZLANE RAHIL MUSTAPHA OUJAOURA WALID BOUARIFI	Mathematical Team and Information Processing National school of applied sciences SAFI, Morocco
AUTOMATIC CATEGORIZATION OF SEEDS USING MACHINE LEARNING MODELS AND ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS	Kumar Swamy K Prof. Dr. K. V. Prasad	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari, Karnataka, India
DEEP NEURAL NETWORK MODEL FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DRY BEANS	Renuka S, Hanumesh Vaidya	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Karnataka, India

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Session-1, Hall-5

17.04.2023

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Rafiq Lone

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DEEP NEURAL NETWORK MODEL FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DRY BEANS	Renuka S, Hanumesh Vaidya	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Karnataka, India
ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK-BASED APPROACH TO PREDICT MAIN ENGINE POWER IN REEFER SHIPS	Samet GÜRGEN	İskenderun Technical University, Hatay, Türkiye.
MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH FOR AUDIO VIOLENCE DETECTION IN SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS	IMANE RAHIL GHIZLANE RAHIL MUSTAPHA OUJAOURA WALID BOUARIFI	Mathematical Team and Information Processing National school of applied sciences SAFI, Morocco
ADAPTIVE EVOLUTIONARY ALGORITHM FOR SOLVING ENGINEERING DESIGN OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS	Wali Khan Mashwani	Kohat University of Science & Technology (KUST), Pakistan
ONLINE EXAM BUILDER	PRATHIGA P, PURUSHOTHAMAN G	Bannari Amman Institute Of Technology, Sathyamangalam.
EARLY DETECTION OF CYBERBULLYING ON SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKS USING MACHINE LEARNING	Saranya Gayathri Devi N, Santhosh Kumar S	Bannari Amman Institute Of Technology
APPLYING UX PRINCIPLES TO FIND PRE-PATTERNS IN HANDHELD AUGMENTED REALITY GAMES	Pushkar Pandey	Department of Design, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India
ADAPTIVE PENALTY FUNCTION METHODS EMPLOYED IN DECOMPOSITION BASED MULTI-OBJECTIVE EVOLUTIONARY ALGORITHMS	Mr. Akhtar Munir Khan Prof. Dr. Muhammad Asif Jan	Kohat University of Science & Technology (KUST), Kohat 26000, Pakistan
ANALYZING THE EFFECT OF CRM ON CUSTOMER RETENTION USING FACTOR ANALYSIS	Mohammad Rafiq Lone Aabida Akhtar	Government Degree College Sumbal Sonawari (J&K)
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF MIMO DETECTION ALGORITHMS FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM	Ahmed Ali Elmi Dr. Shaheen Naz	Sharda University

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Session-2, Hall-1

17.04.2023

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Özge ÖZEL

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES IN THE 5TH GRADE TURKISH TEXTBOOKS ACCORDING TO BLOOM TAXONOMY	Prof. Dr. Esra (LULE) MERT	Inonu University, Malatya, Türkiye
THE EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES IN THE 6TH GRADE TURKISH TEXTBOOKS ACCORDING TO BLOOM TAXONOMY	Prof. Dr. Esra (LULE) MERT	Inonu University, Malatya, Türkiye
INVESTIGATING PRESCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES' DIGITAL LITERACY LEVELS	Mümine GÜL Assist. Prof. Dr. Özge ÖZEL	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur, Türkiye
EXAMINING PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS ABOUT TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION	Seden YAY Assist. Prof. Dr. Özge ÖZEL	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur, Türkiye
DETERMINING THE METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES TOWARDS THEIR FUTURE TEACHERS	Bekir CAR	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHER CANDIDATES' PREPARATION FOR TEACHING, PROFESSIONAL ANXIETY TOWARDS TEACHER CANDIDACY AND PERSONAL PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE	Bekir CAR Ahmet KURTOĞLU	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Türkiye
A AGING-OLD AGE THEMED BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN TÜRKİYE THROUGH POSTGRADUATE THESES	Harun CEYLAN Metin ZAFER	Yalova University, Yalova, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF THE SECONDARY STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS PHYSICAL EDUCATION COURSE	Erkan ADAK İlknur Yazıcılar ÖZÇELİK Nilgün VURGUN	Amasya University, Amasya, Türkiye. Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Manisa, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES THROUGH ONLINE TOOLS ON SPEAKING ANXIETY OF EFL LEARNERS	Meltem ŞANLI	Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Eskişehir, Türkiye.

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Session-2, Hall-2

17.04.2023

Moderator: Canan ŞENTÜRK BARIŞIK

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE USE OF ORAL NARRATIVES IN TURKISH LANGUAGE TEACHING	Taha Tuna KAYA	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Türkiye.
THE PANDEMIC AND DISTANCE EDUCATION: INEQUALITIES AND ITS IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION PROCESS	Elif KÖSEMEHMETOĞLU Ece LEVENTOĞLU	Gendarmerie and Coast Guard academy, Ankara, Türkiye. Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Türkiye
“EDUCATION” AS A TOOL OF NATIONALIZATION	Esra TAŞDELEN	Atatürk University, Erzurum, Türkiye
COPING STRATEGIES FOR ETHICAL DILEMMAS FACED BY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS: EXAMPLES OF CASES AND SOLUTIONS	Canan ŞENTÜRK BARIŞIK Mehmet SÜRMEİ Deniz YÜCE	Akşehir Science and Art Center, Konya, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS DESIGNED ACCORDING TO DECROLY SYSTEM ON 6TH GRADE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin BAYRAM	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University, Ağrı, Türkiye
AN EVALUATION OF ENGLISH COURSES THROUGH THE PERSPECTIVES OF EFL TEACHERS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION	Ece LEVENTOĞLU Mustafa SIRAKAYA	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENT PARENTS TO THE TRAINING OF PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES	Gökhan KARABOYUN Assist. Prof. Engin İŞ	Mardin Artuklu University, Mardin, Türkiye
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Session-2, Hall-3

17.04.2023

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Turgay KABAK
Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
REASONS FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE GILAN REVOLUTION	Sevinj Mammadova	The Institute of Oriental Studies after acad. Z.M. Bunyadov ANAS
PRISON WORKERS IN IZMIR IN OTTOMAN TIME	Muhammed ÇOBAN	Sakarya University, Sakarya, Türkiye.
ARAŞTIRMACI JOHN DE PLANO CARPINI'NİN MOĞOL TARİHİ MOĞOL ADETLERİNİ İNCELEMEK İÇİN BİR KAYNAK OLARAK	Murvet Aliyev Xatire Abayeva	Azerbaycan Devlet Pedagoji University
GEOGRAPHIC INTERACTIONS OF FİKRET OTYAM IN ANATOLIAN CULTURE	Merve Nur OKLU YILDIRIM Fatih USLU	Akdeniz University, Antalya, Türkiye
AN EXAMINATION ON THE LEGEND OF THE BALLSTRAIT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF ORAL HISTORY AND CULTURE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Turgay KABAK	Bayburt University, Türkiye
IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES IN CAHIT ZARİFOĞLU 'S WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ART	Cennet ESEN	Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara, Türkiye.
TAKING OF THE POSITIONING OF FEMALE CHARACTERS AS SEXUAL OBJECTS IN THE MOVIE 'BORROWED BRIDE' IN THE FRAMEWORK OF FEMINIST THEORY	Mahmut KUTLU	Dr. Bağımsız Araştırmacı, Kayseri Türkiye
ARISTOTLE ON "FRIENDSHIP" IN THE CARTOON "THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF NILS" (NILS AND THE FLYING GOOSE)	Mahmut KUTLU	Dr. Bağımsız Araştırmacı, Kayseri Türkiye
IBN HAZM'S ATTITUDE TO THE DEBATE ON KHALQ AL-QUR'AN	Dr. Tuğba ÖZOĞLU	University of Ankara, Ankara, Türkiye.

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Session-2, Hall-4

17.04.2023

Moderator: Ananda Majumdar

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE SOURCES OF MULTILITERACY AND MULTIMODALITY	Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta
POSTCOLONIAL REWRITING AND TAYEB SALIH'S THE SEASON OF MIGRATION TO THE NORTH	Dr. İpek KOTAN YIĞİT	İstanbul Kültür University, English Language and Literature. İstanbul, Türkiye
LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH MEDICAL DISCOURSE	Kseniya Arkhipava	Republic of Belarus, Baranavichy, Baranavichy State University
FORMATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS OF LANGUAGE SPECIALTIES THROUGH THE STUDY OF ARCHITECTURAL CULTURAL SPACE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF BRITISH SACRED ARCHITECTURE)	Daria Nekrashevich	Republic of Belarus, Baranovichi, "Baranovichi State University"
WAYS OF INTERPRETING THE NATIONAL TRADITION OF ARCHITECTURE IN SACRED ARCHITECTURE	Daria Nekrashevich	Republic of Belarus, Baranovichi, "Baranovichi State University"
RECONSIDERING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCIENCE AND MUSEUMS: AN EXAMINATION OF THE SALVADOR DALI AND RENÉ MAGRITTE MUSEUMS THROUGH THE LENS OF ELON MUSK'S SURREALIST INFLUENCE ON TECHNOLOGY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mutlu Erbay Res. Asst. Nevres Işılçay Kaçakgil Öksüzoğlu	Bogazici University, İstanbul, Türkiye. İstanbul University, İstanbul, Türkiye.
ESG INVESTING IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION: BENEFITS, CHALLENGES, AND BEST PRACTICES	Ekta Mistri	Gujarat University, Research Scholar
INFLUENCE OF TEACHERS' QUALIFICATION ON CURRICULUM IMPLEMENTATION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL BIOLOGY TEACHERS IN NIGER SOUTH SENATORIAL ZONE OF NIGER STATE, NIGERIA	KOROKA, M. U. S., ALIYU, N. M., SHUAEEB, A. I., YAHAYA, Fatima	Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria
A STUDY ON INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TOWARDS ENHANCING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRESERVICE TEACHERS IN TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS	Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute
YOUNG TURK REVOLUTION AND GREEK-ORTHODOX COMMUNITY IN IZMIR (1908)	Pelin Doygun	Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

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Session-2, Hall-5

17.04.2023

Moderator: Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DAMAGED ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN BATANG	Sulis SAPUTRA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
SWOT ANALYSIS OF BTN SHARIA INDONESIA MOBILE BANKING APPLICATION SERVICES	Minhatus SANIYAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA Ali MUHTAROM	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE URGENCY OF PARENTS' SELF-AWARENESS IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION	Santi Nailul IZATY Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN ENTREPRENEURIAL MOTIVATION	Muhammad Khoirul ANWAR Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
SHARIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN PRACTICED IN INDONESIA	Yanda Kartikasari Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA HAPPY SISTA DEVY	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
WHAT IS MEANT BY GADGETS	Dimas Adi PANGESTU Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
CHALLENGES OF PANCASILA EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION	Wafi Najmi Naufal ATHALLAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ISLAMIC CONSUMPTION STYLES	Zava Nuruzzuhroti 'ULA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THINGS THAT AFFECT UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDONESIA	AGILIA FEBIANTI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
HISTORY AND DYNAMICS OF E-COMMERCE IN INDONESIA	Naila HALISYA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

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Session-3, Hall-1

17.04.2023

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Salih İKİZ

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
BASIC LAW PROPOSAL ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND "CENTRALIZATION" IN TÜRKİYE	Izel AKKURT	Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Türkiye
FORENSIC ACCOUNTING PERCEPTION LEVELS OF LAWYERS AND ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONALS: THE CASE OF AĞRI PROVINCE	Burak KIRIMLI Ferhat Sami İBAÇOĞLU Doç. Dr. Fatma TEMELLİ	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University
YOUTH COUNCILS IN TÜRKİYE	Bahadır TİRYAKİ Doç. Dr. Çiğdem AKMAN	Süleyman Demirel University- İktisadi ve idari bilimler fak. Siyaset bilimi ve kamu yönetimi bölümü Yüksek Lisans
AN ANALYSIS OF THE STUDIES ON CYBERLOAFING IN TÜRKİYE	Bahadır TİRYAKİ Doç. Dr. Çiğdem AKMAN	Süleyman Demirel University- İktisadi ve idari bilimler fak. Siyaset bilimi ve kamu yönetimi bölümü Yüksek Lisans
IMPREVISION THEORY IN CONTRACTS: KAHRAMANMARAŞ CENTERED EARTHQUAKE DISASTER AND ITS LEGAL DIMENSIONS	Ahmet Salih İKİZ	MSKU, FEAS, Political Science, Muğla, Türkiye

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Session-3, Hall-2

17.04.2023

Moderator: Dr. Esra Nur AKPINAR

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF IDENTITY	Öznur Yılmaz Altun	Artvin Çoruh University, Türkiye
THE ROLE OF THE OUT OF CLASS EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT IN SOCIAL STUDIES, FOLK CULTURE AND OUR CITY COURSES FROM THE STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE	Beyza KARAASLAN BOLAT	Mersin University, Türkiye
ANATOLIA IS REBUILT	Beyza KARAASLAN BOLAT	Mersin University, Türkiye
A SOCIOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON FRAGMENTED FAMILY FORMS	Esmâ AYDIN Dolunay ŞENOL	Kırıkkale University, Kırıkkale, Türkiye
CHILDREN WORKING ON THE STREET AND THE CONCEPT OF CAPITALISM	Derya ÇORUM Dolunay ŞENOL	Kırıkkale University, Kırıkkale, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF DRIVER FEEDBACK ON TRAILER-INTERIOR MANUAL CLIMATE CONTROL IN CHICKEN TRANSPORT VEHICLES	Apti ONUK Ercan ŞİMŞEK	Bursa Uludag University, Bursa, Türkiye.
THE EFFECT OF CLOSE WORKPLACE FRIENDSHIP ON JOB SATISFACTION AND LIFE SATISFACTION	Büşra KOÇ Ali AYVAZ Hüseyin ÇİÇEK	Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur, Türkiye Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Türkiye.
SUCCESS AND SATISFACTION LEVELS OF PHYSIOLOGY COURSE DURING DISTANCE UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION	Oktay KURU	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Muğla, Türkiye.

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Session-3, Hall-3

17.04.2023

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan DİKİCİ

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EVALUATION OF THE VIEWS OF BAYKAN SEZER AND DOĞAN ERGUN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF POSITIVISM	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan DİKİCİ	Bitlis Eren University, Bitlis, Türkiye
DIGITAL BUSINESS MODELS AND IMPACTS	Mehtap BATTAL	Bahcesehir University, Istanbul, Türkiye.
THE EXPERIENCE OF A SURGERY ASSIGNED TO THE EARTHQUAKE REGION IN THE FIRST WEEK OF MANDATORY SERVICE	İsa KARACA	Isparta City Hospital, Isparta, Türkiye
EARTHQUAKE EXPERIENCES OF HEALTH PROTECTORS	Arş. Gör. Dr. Seher ÇEVİK AKTURA Arş. Gör. Semiha DERTLİ Öğr. Gör. Hanife ÇELİK Doç. Dr. Seyhan ÇITLIK SARITAŞ	Fırat University, Türkiye Malatya Turgut Özal University, Türkiye
MISSED NURSING CARE IN NEWBORN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS	Arş. Gör. Semiha DERTLİ Arş. Gör. Dr. Seher ÇEVİK AKTURA	Fırat University, Türkiye
SUCCESS MOTIVATION OF NURSE STUDENTS TAKING ONLINE EDUCATION AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE	Seyhan ÇITLIK SARITAŞ Seher ÇEVİK AKTURA Hanife ÇELİK	Malatya Turgut Özal University, Türkiye Fırat University, Türkiye
PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY IN NURSING SIMULATION FOR OPTIMAL LEARNING	Hanife CELIK Seher ÇEVİK AKTURA Seyhan ÇITLIK SARITAŞ	Bingöl University, Bingöl, Türkiye Firat University, Elazig, Türkiye Malatya Turgut Özal University, Malatya, Türkiye
1975 TO PRESENT BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS IN PHYSIOLOGY	Günnur KOÇER Seher NASIRCILAR ÜLKER	Near East University, TRNC Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Alanya, Türkiye.

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Session-3, Hall-4

17.04.2023

Moderator: Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING IN HOUSEHOLD LIFE IN WARU LOR	Shofa' ANIYAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
IMPACT OF HEDONISM LIFESTYLE ON COLLEGE STUDENTS	Khuly SHOFIANA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
DESIGN AND BUILD IN THE ISLAMIC ECONOMIC SYSTEM	Emy Nailis Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Tamamudin	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF USING GADGETS ON CHILDREN	Ananda MEILANI Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
TYPES OF ROAD DAMAGE	Hafidhoh Kholifah Al ROSYADAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGY TO INCREASE PRODUCT SALES AT SHOPEE	Nok KARIMA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE EFFECT OF SUBSIDIES AND TAXES ON MARKET EQUILIBRIUM	ARSEN ADHITA SENDI Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE INFLUENCE OF TAX RATES, TAX UNDERSTANDING, TAX AWARENESS AND TAX SANCTIONS ON MSMEs TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE, PEKALONGAN CITY	Naelatul Muna Fani Saputri Aprilita Wijiasri Alfan Nur Utomo Gunawan Aji	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
CHILDFREE IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE	Rafika Maharani	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
IMPLEMENTATION OF MERDEKA LEARNING TO INCREASING THE QUALITY OF LEARNING AS ENGAGEMENT OF PARENTING GROUP AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Nur Avihani	UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION LEVELS IN BATANG DISTRICT	Mohammad ZACKY Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
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Session-3, Hall-5

17.04.2023

Moderator: Moses Adeolu AGOI

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
FORMS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS PERMITTED AND PROHIBITED IN ISLAM	M. Hadi ASFARI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA Muhammad Aris SYAFI'I	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF COMPUTER-BASED ASSESSMENT (CBA) ON STUDENT PERFORMANCE AND ITS EFFICACY IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT	Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.
POST-PANDEMIC PARIS: ASSESSING SATISFACTION LEVELS AMONG AMERICAN TOURISTS IN THE CITY OF LIGHTS	Thi-Hoang-Anh TRAN	Can-Tho University, Vietnam
INCREASING PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY PROFITS THROUGH GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	Anggita ARSYIKIRANI Ana KADARNINGSIH Michelle Rosa PERTIWI	Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Faculty of Economic and Business
COMPANY GROWTH DETERMINES THE SUCCESS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	Shafira Ayu RACHMAWATI Luluk Tri RAHAYU Ana KADARNINGSIH	Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Faculty of Economic and Business
DYNAMICS OF A DELAYED EPIDEMIC MODEL WITH SATURATED INCIDENCE RATE	Dr. FATIMA EZZAHRAE FADILI Prof. Dr. CHAKIR ALLALOU	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, FST of Beni Mellal, Morocco
MARITIME DRONES: A REVIEW OF ITS INDUSTRIAL USES	Ahmad Azizi Bin Mohd Kasri Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rohafiz Sabar Dr. Faisal Zulhumadi	Universiti Utara Malaysia
EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MOST SUSTAINABLE SOURCE OF TAX REVENUE IN NIGERIAN ECONOMY BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER COVID-19 PANDEMIC: AN UNSUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH TO PUBLIC FINANCE	OGUNLEYE, Timothy A. ADEYEMO, Felicia DAPPA, Jane A. ALABI, Remilekun E.	Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria Caleb University, Imota-Lagos, Nigeria Federal Polytechnic of Oil and Gas, Bonny, Nigeria
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WORKING WOMEN DURING POST COVID-19 PANDEMICS: A CASE STUDY OF SINDH PAKISTAN	Dr. Faiz Muhammad Shaikh Shoukat Rafiue Awan Dr.Nadeem Bhatti Iqra Soomro	NUST Islamabad
THE EFFECT OF E-SERVICE QUALITY OF E-SATISFACTION: A REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SHOPPERS IN TÜRKIYE	Abla Elvir KONDO	Kocaeli University, Faculty of Social Science, Marketing, Kocaeli, Türkiye.
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Session-1, Hall-1

18.04.2023

Moderator: Lecturer Özge KUTLU

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DETERMINATION OF "PHYSICAL EDUCATION" AND "SPORTS" PERCEPTIONS OF 10-14 YEAR OLD CHILDREN LIVING IN THE VILLAGE BY USING METAPHORS	Arş. Gör. Canan ALDIRMAZ Arş. Gör. Ayşegül Funda ALP Prof. Dr. Elif KARAGÜN	Kocaeli University, Türkiye
INTERPRETING INTRA-FAMILY RELATIONSHIP OF 5-18 AGED CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER THROUGH DRAWINGS ANALYSIS	Elif ÇELİK Asst. Prof. Dr. Derya KAVGAOĞLU Lecturer Selin KALABAŞ Arş. Gör. Aslıhan Kübra SAKARYA ATAY	Istanbul Gelişim University, Türkiye
SENIOR VILLAGES: AN ALTERNATIVE MODEL FOR AGING IN PLACE	Asst. Prof. Sevinç SÜTLÜ Lecturer Özge KUTLU	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye.
A SAVIOR FOR MENTAL HEALTH ON THE BRINK OF GLOBAL CRISES: TELEPSYCHIATRY	Lecturer Özge KUTLU Asst. Prof. Sevinç SÜTLÜ	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye.
EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOOD ADDICTION AND DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY	Kübra KAYAOĞLU Kerim Kaan GÖKÜSTÜN Eda AY	Malatya Turgut Özal University, Türkiye Ataturk University, Türkiye
PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM	Ruaa Hussein ALİ AL-GRAITI Hilal SEKİ ÖZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye

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Session-1, Hall-2

18.04.2023

Moderator: Lect. Fatma Betül ŞEKER

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PRESSURE ULCERS AND NURSING CARE IN IMMOBILE PATIENTS	Ayşenur ÖZENÇ KOLUTEK Güler BALCI ALPARSLAN	Osmangazi University, Eskişehir Türkiye
FACTOR AFFECTING THE FORMATION OF UNDESCENDED TESTIS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH MATERNAL NUTRITION	Uzm. Dr. Aziz YILMAZ Op.Dr. Atilla Satır Doç. Dr. Serpil Sancar Prof.Dr. Hakan Demirci	Sağlık Bilimleri University, Bursa, Türkiye
PROTECTIVE EFFECTS of PROPOLIS AND QUERCETIN AGAINST DIABETIC RETINAL DAMAGE in STREPTOZOTOCIN-INDUCED DIABETIC RATS	Ali ŞİMŞEK Sibel TÜREDİ	Harran University, Şanlıurfa, TÜRKİYE
A COST-EFFECTIVE LAPAROSCOPIC VENTRAL HERNIA REPAIR TECHNIQUE IN A STATE HOSPITAL	Serdar ACAR	Isparta City Hospital General Surgery Department, Isparta, Türkiye.
INVESTIGATION OF LABORATORY FINDINGS IN PATIENTS ATTENDING THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT WITH SUSPICION OF COVID-19: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Serkan GÜRGÜL Öğr. Gör. Fatma Betül ŞEKER Dr. Mustafa Sencer ÖZKEÇECİ	Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Türkiye.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DYNAMIC BALANCE AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL	Ayşenur YILDIRIM Emine BİŞKİN Meryem ÖZDEMİR Şifanur FİŞNE Esra PEHLİVAN	Health Sciences University, Istanbul, Türkiye
FRONTAL SUSPENSION SURGERY RESULTS IN PTOSIS WITH POOR LEVATOR MUSCLE FUNCTION	Emrah MAT Şeyda KARADENİZ UĞURLU	Egepol Hospitalniversity, İzmir, Türkiye Katip Celebi University Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, İzmir, Türkiye
APPLICATION OF THE CLONOLOGICAL SURVIVAL ASSAY IN-VITRO	Ayla BATU ÖZTÜRK	Mersin University, Mersin, Türkiye
CHARACTERISATION OF MOUSE HIPPOCAMPAL HT22 CELL LINE REGARDING THE MARKERS OF NEUROGENESIS	Ayla BATU ÖZTÜRK Derya YETKİN Nail Can ÖZTÜRK Ahmet Hakan ÖZTÜRK	Mersin University, Mersin, Türkiye

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Session-1, Hall-3
18.04.2023
Moderator: Dr. Huma Ali
Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
FREQUENCY OF ANEMIA AND CAUSES OF RENAL FAILURE IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS	Zainab AL-KHUZAMEE Erdal ÜNLÜ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye
NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN AND SELF-COMPASSION LEVELS	Ahmed ABD ALI SHAHER Hilal SEKİ ÖZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Kırşehir, Türkiye
KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF NURSES WORKING IN CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS IN AL-HILLA ABOUT PAIN MANAGEMENT IN CHILDREN	Layth ABDULHAMEED JABBAR AL-DULAIMI Hilal SEKİ ÖZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye
KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF HEALTH WORKERS IN AL-DIWANYAH CITY IN IRAQ ON AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER	Ali Falh ABDALHASAN Hilal SEKİ ÖZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Kırşehir, Türkiye
KHELLIN LOADED NANOPARTICLE FORMULATIONS FOR POTENTIAL USE IN THE TREATMENT OF VITILIGO	İmren Esentürk Güzel Lüceyn Abdo Sehernaz Topuzoğlu Ash Gürbüz Yurtsever Evren Alın Yapar	University of Health Sciences, Istanbul University Sivas Cumhuriyet University
ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP: PRESCRIBING TRENDS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN ANTIBIOTICS USAGE IN HOSPITAL SETTINGS. A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY	Dr. Huma Ali Dr. Anam Tariq	Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jinnah Sindh Medical University Karachi Pakistan
MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF GOLD MILK -A SHORT REVIEW	Devi Raman	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, India
APPLICATION OF TRANSGENIC ZEBRAFISH FOR INVESTIGATING INFLAMMATORY RESPONSES TO NANOMATERIALS	A.Sreesivasakthi, Mrs. Devi, Dr.R.Srinivasan, E.Sam David, A.Dhavamanikandan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research – Faculty Of Pharmacy, Chennai

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Session-1, Hall-4

18.04.2023

Moderator: Ibrahim DAHI

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
SEVERAL ZAGREB INDICES OF THE ENHANCED POWER GRAPH ASSOCIATED WITH THE GROUP OF SYMMETRIES	Nouman Ahmad, Wali Khan Mashwani	1Institute of Numerical Sciences, Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat, KPK, Pakistan
CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INVARIANTS OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE SUBGROUPS OF $SL(2, C)$	Rimsha	Kohat University of Science and Technology.
DISTANCE PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE NON-ABELIAN GROUPS	Husna Bibi	Kohat University of Science and Technology.
CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER SEMI-DIHEDRAL GROUPS	Mr. Kumail Raza	Mathematics department, Kohat University of Science and Technology
COMBINATORIAL PROPERTIES OF POWER GRAPHS OVER GYROGROUPS	Tanzeela Rubab	Kohat University of Science and Technology.
EXISTENCE AND ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR OF SOLUTION FOR NONLOCAL THERMISTOR PROBLEM	Ibrahim DAHI	AMNEA Group, MAIS Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences and Technology Errachidia, Moulay Ismail University of Meknès
SOLVING HIGHER-ORDER FUZZY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS VIA THE FUZZY LAPLACE RESIDUAL POWER SERIES APPROACH	AZIZ EL GHAZOUANI M'HAMED ELOMARI SAID MELLIANI	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco.
OPTIMAL CONTROL OF THE CORRUPTION MODEL: STRATEGIES AND DYNAMICS	Id ouaziz Saida, EL Khomssi Mohammed	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez,
SEVERAL ZAGREB INDICES OF THE ENHANCED POWER GRAPH ASSOCIATED WITH THE GROUP OF SYMMETRIES	Nouman Ahmad, Wali Khan Mashwani	1Institute of Numerical Sciences, Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat, KPK, Pakistan
CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF QUATERNARY SEMICONDUCTORS $Cu_2ZnTiSe_4$ and Cu_2ZnTiS_4 FOR SOLAR CELL ABSORBER	Guerroum jamal, Youssef lachtioui, Bajjou omar, Al-hattab Mohamed, Moudou lhoucine	Sultan Moulay Slimane University - Department of Physics PhD beni-mellal Morocco
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Session-1, Hall-5

18.04.2023

Moderator: Dr. Syed Makhdoom Hussain

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
SUSTAINED LEAF PHYSIOLOGY IN DROUGHT-STRESSED WHEAT DURING TILLERING THROUGH EXOGENOUS APPLICATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES	Muhammad Sarwar, Muhammad Farrukh Saleem, Muhammad Jahanzaib Khan, Hamza Maqsood, Hassaan Ahmad, Najeeb Ullah, Muhammad Shahid	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad Pakistan Universiti Brunei Darussalam Agronomic Research Satation, Bahawalpur Pakistan
EFFECT OF METHANOL EXTRACT OF ANCHOMANES DIFFORMIS ON GENTAMICIN INDUCED NEPHROTOXICITY IN WISTAR RATS	Emeka Godwin Anaduaka	University of Nigeria, 410001, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria.
EXAMINATION OF SOME POMOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN FEIJOA FRUIT	İlknur ESKİMEZ Doç. Dr. Mehmet POLAT Deniz GÜLKAYA ARITÜRK	Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Horticulture, Isparta, Türkiye
ALOE VERA SUPPLEMENTATION IMPROVES GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND NUTRIENT UTILIZATION OF CATLA CATLA FINGERLINGS FED DIETS WITH CANOLA MEAL	Zeeshan Yousaf	Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan
THE URGENCY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHLY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE CREATION OF NEW GENERATION FOOD PRODUCTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olga GORACH Svitlana OLEINIKOVA	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, Department of Food Production Engineering
USE OF FISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN HUMAN'S HEALTH	Dr. Syed Makhdoom Hussain	Government College University, Faisalabad, 38000, Pakistan
PROMOTING A STUDY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING ADEQUATE NUTRITION AND HEALTH DIET FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY IN MODERN SOCIETY	Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute
PERMEABILITY OF A SAND WITH WASTE TIRE	Ali Firat CABALAR Ilker KIYMIK	Gaziantep University, Türkiye

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Session-2, Hall-1

18.04.2023

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON PROFITABILITY: AN ANALYSIS IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR	Evren TUNÇ Dr. Mehpere KARAHAN GÖKMEN	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Türkiye
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC APPROACHES TO EXTEND THE USE OF BİOFUELS IN TÜRKİYE	Cahit GÜNGÖR Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK	Çukurova University, Adana, Türkiye
POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BEING A SULFUR EMISSION CONTROL AREA ON SEA TRADE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökçe Çiçek CEYHUN	Bursa Technical University, Bursa, Türkiye
IN TURKEY I. AND II. AN OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS (1963-67, 1968-72)	Gürbüz ARSLAN Lütfi İbrahim KADEM	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, Türkiye
3RD AND 4TH FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN THE CONTEXT OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTE GROWTH (1973-77, 1979-83)	Şeyda BÜKRÜCÜ KAZKONDU	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, Türkiye
INTEGRATED RESOURCE EFFICIENCY FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	Cahit GÜNGÖR Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK	Çukurova University, Adana, Türkiye

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Session-2, Hall-2

18.04.2023

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Murat SENİŐIK

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A PRELIMINARY STUDY ABOUT IMAGE-GUIDED THERAPY IN RADIOTHERAPY CENTERS	Ahmet Murat SENİŐIK	Altınbaş University SHMYO Radiotherapy, Istanbul, Türkiye
GENETIC COUNSELING AND THE ROLE OF THE NURSING IN CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES	Çiler ÇOKAN DÖNMEZ	Bilim Uzmanı, Çukurova Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Balcalı Hastanesi Tıbbi Genetik Anabilim Dalı, Adana.
DOUBLE HYPOGLOSSAL CANAL	Anar Abdullayev Sevda Garayeva Nigar Allahverdiyeva Zemfira Nadirli	Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
MODERN APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF ANAL FISSURE	Valeh Rahimov Jumshud Ramazanov Vugar Farajli Shabnam Rahimli Farah RAHİMOVA	Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan. Aydın Adnan Menderes University
EVALUATION OF CHILDREN FOLLOWED AND TREATED WITH COAGULATION DISORDER	Duygu YILMAZ Meltem KÜRTÜNCÜ	Bülent Ecevit University, Zonguldak, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENE POLYMORPHISMS OF THE TCF7L2 (RS7903146) GENE AND ALLELES IN DIABETIC OBESE AND DIABETIC NON-OBESE PATIENTS	Zeliha DOĞAN	Altınbas University, Istanbul, Türkiye.
NUTRITION IN STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION PATIENTS	Deniz Aküzüm Ayşe GÜNEŐ BAYIR	Bezmialem Vakif University, Istanbul, Türkiye
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Session-2, Hall-3

18.04.2023

Moderator: Gulnara Kerimbeyova

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE EFFECTS OF AXONGE AND PROPOLIS ON WOUND HEALINGS IN RATS	Meltem Cayci Emre Cayci Aysun Saricetin	Harran University, Türkiye Sanliurfa Mehmet Akif Inan Training and Research Hospital, Türkiye Bursa Uludag University, Türkiye
EFFECT OF ARTERIAL BLOOD FLOW MEASURED BY ULTRASONOGRAPHY ON RADIAL ARTERY CATHETERIZATION	Dr. Feyza Kolsuz Erdem Prof. Dr. Aybars Tavlan Doç. Dr. Şule Arican Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi Resul Yılmaz Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi Gülçin Büyükbezirci	Necmettin Erbakan University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF VIRAL RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN DURING AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE CUKUROVA REGION	Gokhan ÖZTURK Huri SOKMEN Oğr. Gör. Dr. Hatice Hale GUMUS Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayse OZKAN Prof. Dr. Fugen YARKIN	Çukurova Üniversitesi, Türkiye
ASSOCIATION OF SOLANINES WITH SIGNALING PATHWAYS IN CANCER CELL SUPPRESSION	Ebru BARDAS OZKAN	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Türkiye
SLEEP DURING INFORMATION PROCESSING	Ebru BARDAŞ ÖZKAN	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Türkiye
ANTIPARASITIC EFFECT OF FIR EXTRACT IN CUTANUS LEISHMANIOSIS	Gulnara Kerimbeyova Hayat Aliyeva Hafiza Mansurova Metanet Novruzova, Ramile Bayramova Yegane Bakhishova	Azerbaijan Medical University
DETERMINATION OF ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PROFILE and int11GENE OF COLIFORM BACTERIA OBTAINED FROM GROUND BEEF AND MEATBALL CONSUMED IN AMASYA, TURKIYE	Tuğba SARI Özge KULAÇ Ceren BAŞKAN Gökhan İNAT Belgin SIRIKEN	Amasya University, Amasya, Turkiye Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkiye
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Session-2, Hall-4

18.04.2023

Moderator: Ibrahim Kani Aminu

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
CATALYTIC DECOMPOSITION OF 2-NITROPHENOL VIA IRON, COBALT AND NICKEL INCORPORATED MESOPOROUS MCM-41: A REVIEW	Hardvi Mehta, Jay Malaviya, Suranjana V. Mayani	Marwadi University, India
EXTRACTION OF Bi(III) IONS FROM THE MEDIUM CONTAINING SOME METAL IONS THROUGH THE MDLM SYSTEM	Volkan DEMİREL Ramazan DONAT	Pamukkale University, Faculty of Science, Chemistry Department, 20070, Denizli/Türkiye
ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY STUDIES OF Ni(II) AND Cu(II) COMPLEXES WITH SCHIFF BASE; 2-HYDROXY-1-NAPHTHALIDENE-1-NAPHTHYLAMINE	Ibrahim Kani Aminu	Bayero University Kano, Nigeria
GREEN MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES FOR IMAGING AND BRAIN CANCER TREATMENT	M. Asif, M. Nasir, M.fakhar-e-Alam, Sonia, Muazam Ali, M.Irfand	International university of Kyrgyzstan. GC university Faisalabad, Pakistan
SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND EVALUATION OF SOME BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF NEW [1,2,3]-TRIAZOLE-CHALCONE DERIVATIVES	Nehakumari N. Gohil	The M. S. University of Baroda, India
TSALLIS HOLOGRAPHIC DARK ENERGY SCENARIO IN VISCOUS f(Q) GRAVITY WITH TACHYON FIELD	Sanjeev Gupta Archana Dixit Anirudh Pradhan	GLA University, Mathura,India CCASS Center, GLA University, Mathura,India
EFFECT OF WHEAT BASED FEED SUPPLEMENTED WITH XYLANASE ENZYME ON GUT PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMERCIAL BIRDS	Ayesha Ahamd Usman Haider Wania Nasir Najeeb Ullah Khan Muhammad Naeem Faisal Muhammad Rehan Sajid	University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan
CHITOSAN IMMOBILIZATION OF A THERMOSTABLE EXTRACELLULAR B-GALACTOSIDASE FROM LACTOBICILUS ACIDOPHILUS EVOLUTIONARILY WELL ADAPTED TO A LACTOSE ENVIRONMENT	Ferdinand C. Chilaka, Arinze L. Ezugwu, Emeka H. Oparaji, Ozoemena E. Eje	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS, ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF BARK AND LEAVES EXTRACTS OF BALANITE AEGYPTIACA	Ahmed Umar, Ibrahim Sada, Abubakar Sani, Abubakar Umar Birnin-Yauri	Umaru Musa Yardua University, Nigeria Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Nigeria
ELABORATION OF A NEW ADSORBENT BASED ON NATURAL HYDROXYAPATITE FOR ORANGE G DYE REMOVAL	Zaineb Mchich Khalid Aziz	Ibn zohr, Faculty of Sciences, Chemistry, Agadir, Morocco.
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Session-2, Hall-5
18.04.2023
Moderator: Dr. Farhad Ali
Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR THE SPATIOTEMPORAL EPIDEMIC TRANSMISSION OF TUBERCULOSIS (TB)	Dr. Benahmadi Lahbib Prof. Mustapha Lhous	Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco
LOCAL AND GLOBAL WELL-POSEDNESS FOR FRACTIONAL POROUS MEDIUM EQUATION IN CRITICAL FOURIER-BESOV SPACES	Dr. Ahmed El Idrissi Prof. Dr. Brahim El Boukari Prof. Dr. Jalila El Ghordaf	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Morocco Centre Rgional des Mtiers de l'Education et de la Formation de la Rgion de beni mellal khenifra(CRMEF) Morroco.
INTERPOLATION BETWEEN LOGARITHMIC SOBOLEV AND POINCARÉ INEQUALITIES	Dr. M'hammed Ouyahia Prof. Dr. Ali Hafidi	Moulay Ismail University, B. P. 509, Errachidia, Morocco
PARAMETRIC APPROACH FOR MULTI-OBJECTIVE ENHANCED INTERVAL LINEAR FRACTIONAL PROGRAMMING PROBLEM	Mridul Patel, Jyotirmayee Behera, Pankaj Kumar	SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, India
DISTANCE PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE NON-ABELIAN GROUPS	Dr. Fawad Ali Prof. Dr. Wali Khan Mashwani	Kohat University of Science and Technology.
LIE AND NOETHER SYMMETRIES OF SECOND-ORDER PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	Dr. Farhad Ali	Kohat University of Science and Technology
BAYESIAN SPACE-TIME VARIATIONS IN DIFFERENT FORMS OF MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN NIGERIA	Mr. Taiwo Aderemi Dr. Aladeniyi O.B Dr. Gayawan .E	Federal University of Technology Akure, Faculty of Physical Science, Statistics
ON THE LOCAL AND GLOBAL EXISTENCE FOR STOCHASTIC FRACTIONAL NAVIER-STOKES EQUATION IN CRITICAL FOURIER-BESOV-MORREY SPACES	Dr. Fatima Ouidirne Dr. Achraf Azanzal Prof. Dr. Chakir Allalou Prof. Dr. Mohamed Oukessou	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Morocco.
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Session-3, Hall-1

18.04.2023

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Havva Eylem POLAT

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT CRITERIA OF MARINAS IN TÜRKİYE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	Nazel Turgay Tuba Kececi	Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Türkiye
A NOVEL FUNCTIONAL PRODUCT: CHOCOLATE-COVERED COCOA COLD PROBIOTIC BAR	Mehmet Gündoğdu Aynur Gül Karahan Çakmakçı	Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Türkiye
AZƏRBAYCANIN BÖYÜK QAFQAZ VİLAYƏTİNİN QARIŞI KƏPƏNƏKLƏRİNİN GEOMETRİNAE YARIMFƏSİLƏSİNİN (LEPIDOPTERA, GEOMETRİDAE, GEOMETRİNAE) ÖYRƏNİLMƏSİNƏ DAİR	Səkinə Əhməd Qızı Hacıyeva Sevda Məhərrəm Qızı Muradova	Azərbaycan Respublikası Elm Və Təhsil Nazirliyi Zoologiya İnstitutu
BARN DESIGN SUITABLE FOR HAIR GOAT BREEDING IN MERSIN PROVINCE	Doç. Dr. Havva Eylem POLAT Araş. Gör. Ahmet Cengiz YILDIRIM Araş. Gör. Dr. Sertan AVCI	Ankara University, Ankara, Türkiye.
IMPACT OF RED BEET POMACE FLOUR ON SOME QUALITY PARAMETERS OF SUCUK PATTIES	Rümeysa Akkurt Doç. Dr. Kübra Ünal Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali Samet Babaoğlu	Selcuk University, Konya, Türkiye
EVALUATION METHODS OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE	Kader KURT Sevgi GÜNEŞ DURAK	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Nevşehir, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF PROBIOTIC PROPERTIES OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM TRADITIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL KEFIR	Merve YURTTAŞ Hümeyra BODUR Ceren BAŞKAN	Amasya University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION of RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UDDER MORPHOLOGY and LACTATION MILK YIELD in AWASSI SHEEP	Ülkü DAĞDELEN Doğan TÜRKYILMAZ Nurinisa ESENBÜĞA	Atatürk University, Erzurum, Türkiye
EFFECT of COLOSTRUM DENSITY on WEANING WEIGHT in AWASSI LAMBS	Doğan TÜRKYILMAZ Ülkü DAĞDELEN Nurinisa ESENBÜĞA	Atatürk University, Erzurum, Türkiye

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Session-3, Hall-2

18.04.2023

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Çiğdem ÇADIRCI

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DO THE 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES TRIGGER A POSSIBLE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN TÜRKİYE? : THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF THE DISASTER OF THE CENTURY	Assist. Prof. Çiğdem ÇADIRCI	Harran University, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye
THE IMPACTS OF THE 6 FEBRUARY 2023 EARTHQUAKE SEQUENCE ON BORSA ISTANBUL INDICES: AN EVENT STUDY	Gokcen EVCİ	Yalova University, Yalova, Türkiye.
RELATION OF STOCK MARKET DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CASE OF FRAGILE ECONOMIES	Merve YILDIRIM Doç. Dr. Durmuş YILDIRIM	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Türkiye
TÜRKİYE'S ECONOMIC POLICY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	Esmâ Gül YETİŞ DOĞAN	İstanbul University, Ankara, TÜRKİYE
INTEGRATION OF ERZURUM DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM STUDENTS WITH NEW COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	Öğr. Gör. Elif HASANÇEBİ	Atatürk University, Erzurum, Türkiye
ACCREDITATION PROCESS AND FEATURES IN HEALTH TOURISM ACTIVITIES	Mukaddes Ezgi ATAYİĞİT Prof. Dr. Tülay GÜZEL	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Türkiye
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Session-3, Hall-3

18.04.2023

Moderator: Oladejo, Muhideen Adewale

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
MENTORING PRACTICES AND JOB PERFORMANCE AMONGST ACADEMIC STAFF IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA	Oladejo, Muhideen Adewale	Lagos State University of Education, Nigeria
LEARNING WITH THEMATIC APPROACH IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Adinda Riski Amalia	State Islamic University K. H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan
REALITIES AND PROSPECTS OF FISCAL POLICY IN UKRAINE	Sergii Aliluiko Maria Aliluiko	European University, Kyiv, Ukraine / Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ternopil, Ukraine
INVARIANT - SYNTAX THAT COMBINES STRUCTURAL, SEMANTIC, SYNTACTIC FEATURES EXPRESSED BY DIFFERENT MEANS IN LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS, SUCH AS AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH	Aygün ƏLİYEVƏ	Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının İmadəddin Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutunun doktorantı
THE CURRENT STATE AND FORECASTS OF TOURIST FLOWS IN UKRAINE	Andrii Aliluiko Viktor Sopiha Maria Aliluiko	West Ukrainian National University, Ternopil, Ukraine Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ternopil, Ukraine
PRECONDITION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD - MYTHIC KNOWLEDGE	Gulbanu Kosymova Aliya Zadakhanova	Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakhstan

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Session-3, Hall-4

18.04.2023

Moderator: Pushkar Pandey

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PERSONALITY, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS OF COASTAL RESIDENTS IN MALAYSIA	Abu Bakar Jaafar, Nurshahira Ibrahim, Wan Azmi Wan Ahmad, Maziah Mahmud, Ramlan Mustapha, Muhammad Nasrul Hakim Roslan	University Teknologi MARA, Kampus Pahang, Malaysia.
EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE, AND HAPPINESS GIVING IMPACT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN MALAYSIA	Nurshahira Ibrahim, Mohd Lokman Bin Sapiee, Tengku Maaidah Tengku A. Razak	Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Pahang, Malaysia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
PERSONALITY QUALITIES AFFECT THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Mohd Lokman Sapiee, Mohammad Hafeez Md Ramli, Nurshahira Ibrahim	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Jabatan Pendidikan Politeknik dan Kolej Komuniti University Teknologi MARA, Kampus Pahang, Malaysia.
COUNSELING SESSIONS CAN IMPROVE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE IN SOCIETY	Mohd Lokman Sapiee, Nurshahira Ibrahim, Maziah Mahmud	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Pahang, Malaysia
CLINICAL, HISTOPATHOLOGICAL, AND ULTRASTRUCTURAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF CHLORELLA VULGARIS SUPPLEMENTATION IN PROTECTING HEALTHY TISSUE FROM TOXICITY BROUGHT ON BY THE THERAPEUTIC REGIMEN OF CISPLATIN	Ebtehal Gameel Abdelghaffar; Hany Ahmed Hafney; Hala Mohamed Ebaid; Heba Nageh Gad EL-Hak Ebtehal Gameel Abdelghaffar	Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt
CONFORMABLE FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVES AND IT IS APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS	AIT BRAHIM Abdessamad	Soltane Moulay Slimane, FST, Mathematics, Morocco, Beni Mellal.
GLOBAL WELL-POSEDNESS IN THE CRITICAL CASE OF THE FRACTIONAL POROUS MEDIUM EQUATION	Ahmed El Idrissi Brahim El Boukari Jalila El Ghordaf	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, Department of Mathematics, Beni Mellal, Morocco.
COUPLED SYSTEMS OF Ψ -CAPUTO DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IN BANACH SPACES	Najat CHEFNAJ Khalid HILAL Ahmed KAJOUNI Abdellah TAQBIBT	LMACS, Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Faculty of Sciences and Technics, Beni Mellal, Morocco
RAJASTHAN: A CRADLE OF TRADITIONAL EMBROIDERIES	Dr. Ruchi Kholiya Dr Madan Lal Regar	National Institute of Fashion Technology, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
HUMAN-CENTRIC UX DESIGN PRINCIPLES AND DESIGN THINKING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY USING DESIGN CHALLENGES	Pushkar Pandey Aditi Oraon	Indian Institute of Technology, Department of Design, Kanpur 208016, India.
UX STUDY ON HANDHELD AUGMENTED REALITY GAMES BY APPLYING SPRADLEY'S NINE DIMENSIONS DESIGN PRINCIPLE	Pushkar Pandey Renu Kundu	Indian Institute of Technology, Department of Design, Kanpur 208016, India.



Session-3, Hall-5

18.04.2023

Moderator: Ouskhnid idriss

Meeting ID: 892 5919 2949 / Passcode: 171717

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
FALL CONE TEST OF A CLAY WITH CONCRETE WASTE TREATED BY XANTHAN GUM BIOPOLYMER	WALEED ZAID Ali CABALAR	Gaziantep University, Civil Engineering Department, 27310, Gaziantep – TÜRKİYE
APPLICATION OF REMOTE SENSING, SPECTROMETRIC ANALYSIS AND X-RAY DIFFRACTION TO MINING EXPLORATION IN THE JBEL SAGHRO AREA	Dr.NAFOURI Imane Prof. Dr.Algouti Ahmed Prof. Dr.Algouti Abdellah Dr.TOUDAMRINI Hanane Dr.EL KHOUNAIJRI Hayat	Cadi Ayyad University Faculty of Sciences Semlalya
STUDY OF THE FRACTURE BEHAVIOR OF DIFFERENT STRUCTURES BY THE EXTENDED FINITE ELEMENT METHOD	Zagane Mohammed El Sallah, Moulgada Abdelmadjid, BALTACHA Abdelghani	University of Tiaret, Algeria. University of SidiBel Abbes, Algeria. University of Mascara,Algeria.
A REVIEW ON VIRTUAL SMART ENERGY METERS	ILBOUDO Mouniratou Dr. T. Jaya CHITRA Dr. Suman LATA	Sharda University, India
ISOPERIMETRIC PROBLEM PERTURBED BY THE NON- LOCAL INTEGRABLE POTENTIAL	Ouskhnid idriss	Sultan moulay sliman university, Faculty of science and technico
HIGHLY EFFICIENT SUN-LIGHT-ACTIVE CN/BiC/SW NANOCOMPOSITES FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATIONS OF DYES	Brahim Ennasraoui, Hamza Ighnih, Mohamed Rhaya, Redouane Haounati, Hassan Ouachtak, Naima Hafid, Amane Jada, Abdelaziz Ait Addi	Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco. Centre Régional des Métiers de l'Education et de la Formation Souss Massa, Morocco Institut de Sciences des Matériaux De Mulhouse (IS2M-CNRS), Université de Haute Alsace (UHA), F-68100 Mulhouse, France
TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT ZNO/ [MG] _X [ZN]_(1-X) O UNSTRESSED QUANTUM WELL HETEROSTRUCTURES	Lhoucine MOUDOU, Mohamed AL-HATTAB, Khalid RAHMANI, Ibrahim MAOUHOUBI, Jamal GUERROUM	Sultan Moulay Slimane University,Béni Mellal -Morocco. Mohammed V university in Rabat,Morocco.
ASSESSMENT OF THE NORM CONCENTRATION IN PRODUCED WATER FROM OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES IN AZERBAIJAN	PHD. Hamza Nacer Prof. Dr. Sakit Rasoluv	Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University, Department of fire safety
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COMPOSITE RESEARCH IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MYCELIUM	Dóra Márföldi	Budapest Metropolitan University University of Pécs



ELABORATION OF A NEW ADSORBENT
BASED ON NATURAL HYDROXYAPATITE
FOR ORANGE G DYE REMOVAL

Dr. Zaineb Mchich
Prof. Rachid Mamouni

Université Ibn Zohr Agadir cité
Dakhla Agadir 80000, Morocco

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3. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

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3. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

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FeBiNi YARI HEUSLER ALAŞIMININ YAPISAL, ELASTİK, TERMODİNAMİK VE ELEKTRONİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN YOĞUNLUK FONKSİYON TEORİSİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELASTIC, THERMODYNAMIC AND ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF FeBINI SEMI-HEUSLER ALLOY BY DENSITY FUNCTION THEORY

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ÖZET

FeBiNi alaşımı F-43m uzay grubunda bulunan yarı heusler bir alaşımdır. Bu alaşım yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi (DFT) içinde bulunan genelleştirilmiş gradyent kabulleri uygulanarak çeşitli hesaplamalar yapıldı. Oluşturulan örgü yapısında atomların konumları xyz koordinat sistemine göre (0,0,0), (1/4,1/4,1/4), (3/4, 3/4, 3/4) olarak belirlendi. Çeşitli hesaplamalar sonucunda FeBiNi yarı heusler alaşımının mekanik kararlılığa sahip olduğu anlaşıldı. Alaşıma ait optimize edilmiş denge durumu örgü sabiti 6.005 Å olarak bulundu. Bu değer literatürle kıyaslandığında yalnızca % 0.06'lık bir sapmayla oldukça iyi hesaplandığı görüldü. Bir malzemenin çeşitli özelliklerini anlamak için o malzemeye ait birçok farklı özelliğin araştırılması gerekir, bu bağlamda FeBiNi yarı heusler alaşımının elastik özelliklerini anlamak için ikinci dereceden elastiklik sabitleri $C_{11} = 119.2$ GPa, $C_{12} = 85.3$ GPa ve $C_{44} = 6.4$ GPa olarak hesaplandı. Bu sabitler incelendiğinde alaşımın Born kararlılık kriterlerini sağladığı, bu yüzden de alaşımın mekanik olarak kararlı olduğu anlaşıldı. C_{11} , C_{12} ve C_{44} elastik sabitlerinin diğer hesaplamalarda kullanılması sonucu anizotropi faktörü A , Bulk modülü B , Kayma modülü G , B/G , poisson oranı σ ve Young modülü E hesaplandı. Buna göre malzeme için σ değeri 0.25 değerine yakın olduğundan alaşım iyonik karakterdedir. Bu durum aynı zamanda C_{11} - C_{12} farkının pozitif olmasıyla da anlaşılmaktadır. Alaşıma ait A değeri 0.38 olup 1 den farklıdır. Buna göre alaşım anizotropik karakterdedir denilebilir. Alaşıma ait elektronik bant yapısı incelendiğinde fermi seviyesi üzerinde bir yasak enerji aralığı olduğu görülür fakat fermi seviyesi altında bu aralık yok denilecek kadar azdır. Ayrıca valans ve iletkenlik bantlarının da birbirini kesmediği ve valans ile iltkenlik bantlarının da üst üste olduğu açık bir şekilde görülebilmektedir. Buna göre alaşım spin yukarı durumu için yalıtkan iken spin aşağı durumu için yarı iletken ve bu şekildeki malzemelere YARI METAL denilmektedir. Valans ile iltkenlik bantlarının üst üste olması malzemenin non manyetik olduğu şeklinde yorumlanabilir. DOS grafiği incelendiğinde iletkenliğe en büyük katkının spin yukarı durumunda sırasıyla Ni 3d, Fe 3d ve Bi 6p orbitali elektronlarından, spin aşağı durumunda ise sırasıyla Fe 3d, Ni 3d ve Bi 6p orbitali elektronlarından geldiği söylenebilir. Debye modeline göre termodinamik incelemeler yapıldığında Sıcaklık arttıkça titreşim enerjisi artarken, toplam enerjinin korunumu gereği serbest titreşim enerjisi azalmaktadır. Isı sığası, düşük sıcaklıklardan yüksek sıcaklıklara doğru gidildikçe ~100 K'e kadar hızla artmaktayken 100 K'den sonra yavaşça artmakta olduğu bilgisini verir. Düzensizliğin bir ifadesi olan entropinin sıcaklık arttıkça arttığı görülmektedir. Son olarak titreşim enerjisi-sıcaklık ilişkisi incelendiğinde titreşim enerjinin sıcaklıkla arttığını görürüz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi, elektronik ve elastik yapı özellikleri, FeBiNi yarı heusler alaşım.

ABSTRACT

FeBiNi alloy is a semi-heusler alloy in the F-43m space group. Various calculations were made by applying the generalized gradient assumptions found in this alloy density functional theory (DFT). In the created mesh structure, the positions of the atoms were determined as (0,0,0), (1/4,1/4,1/4), (3/4, 3/4, 3/4) according to the xyz coordinate system. As a result of various calculations, it was understood that the FeBiNi semi-heusler alloy has mechanical stability. The optimized equilibrium state of the alloy was found to be 6.005 Å. This value was calculated quite well with a deviation of only 0.06% compared to the literature. In order to understand the various properties of a material, many different properties of that material need to be investigated, in this context, in order to understand the elastic properties of the FeBiNi semi-heusler alloy, the second-order elasticity constants were calculated as $C_{11} = 119.2$ GPa, $C_{12} = 85.3$ GPa and $C_{44} = 6.4$ GPa. When these constants were examined, it was understood that the alloy met the Born stability criteria, so the alloy was mechanically stable. As a result of the use of C_{11} , C_{12} and C_{44} elastic constants in other calculations, anisotropy factor A, Bulk modulus B, Slip modulus G, B/G, poisson ratio σ and Young modulus E were calculated. Accordingly, the alloy has an ionic character, since the σ value for the material is close to 0.25. This is also understood by the positive C_{11} - C_{12} difference. The A value of the alloy is 0.38 and differs from 1. Accordingly, it can be said that the alloy has an anisotropic character. When the electronic band structure of the alloy is examined, it is seen that there is a forbidden energy range above the fermi level, but under the fermi level, this range is almost non-existent. In addition, it can be clearly seen that the valence and conductivity bands do not interrupt each other and that the valence and conductivity bands overlap. Accordingly, while the alloy is insulating for the spin up state, it is semiconductor for the spin down state and the materials in this way are called HALF METAL. The overlap of valence and conduction bands can be interpreted as non-magnetic of the material. When the DOS graph is examined, it can be said that the greatest contribution to conductivity comes from the Ni 3d, Fe 3d and Bi 6p orbital electrons respectively in the spin up state, and from the Fe 3d, Ni 3d and Bi 6p orbital electrons respectively in the spin down state. When thermodynamic investigations are made according to the Debye model, the vibration energy increases as the temperature increases, while the free vibration energy decreases due to the conservation of the total energy. Heat capacitance is rapidly increasing by up to ~100 K as you move from low temperatures to high temperatures, but slowly increasing after 100 K. Entropy, an expression of disorder, appears to increase as temperature increases. Finally, when the vibration energy-temperature relationship is examined, we see that the vibrational energy increases with temperature.

Keywords: Density functional theory, electronic and elastic structure properties, FeBiNi semi-heusler alloy.

**OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIK
DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATING PRESCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES' DIGITAL LITERACY LEVELS

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ÖZET

Gün geçtikçe değişmekte gelişmekte olan dünyamızda 21. yy. becerileri arasında yer alan dijital okuryazarlık, bireyin bilgilere kolay, hızlı, doğru ve etkili bir biçimde ulaşması için yaşadığı zamanın en önemli becerileri arasındadır. Dijital okuryazarlık yazılı ve görsel kitle iletişim araçlarıyla gönderilen yayın ve iletilerin alınması, anlamlandırılması, çözümlenmesi, değerlendirilmesi ve bu süreçlerin donunda uygun cevap verme iletilerinin bireye kazandırma kabiliyetidir şeklinde ifade edilir. Gelecek nesillerimizin bu becerilere sahip olmaları için yetişkin desteğine ihtiyaçları vardır. Çocukların ve gençlerin geleceğe hazırlanmasında kritik konuma sahip öğretmenlerin hizmet içi ve hizmet öncesi eğitimlerinin alandaki gelişmelerle paralel olarak şekillenerek verilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada amaç, okul öncesi öğretmenliği bölümünde öğrenimine devam etmekte olan öğretmen adaylarının dijital okuryazarlık düzeylerini bazı değişkenler açısından (cinsiyet, yaş, sınıf düzeyleri, mezun olunan lise türü) incelemektir. Araştırmada Nicel tarama (survey) modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya 2022-2023 yılı güz dönemi Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi Okul Öncesi Öğretmenliği Lisans Programında 1., 2., 3. ve 4. sınıflarda öğrenimine devam eden teknolojik aletlere sahip olan 125 öğretmen adayı katılmıştır. Araştırmada veriler Ng tarafından (2012) geliştirilen ve Hamutoğlu, Güngören, Uyanık ve Erdoğan (2017)'in Türkçeye uyarladıkları "Dijital Okuryazarlık Ölçeği" kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, okul öncesi öğretmen adaylarının dijital okuryazarlık düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Veriler incelendiğinde öğretmen adaylarının en fazla "tutum boyut"undaki becerilere sahip oldukları ve öğretmen adaylarının en düşük ortalamalarının "bilişsel boyut" becerilerine ait olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Değişkenler açısından bakıldığında öğretmen adaylarının cinsiyet, mezun olunan lise ve öğrenim görülen sınıf düzeylerinin dijital okuryazarlık düzeyleri üzerinde etkisi olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Fakat öğretmen adaylarının ortalama puanlarına bakıldığında ise erkek öğretmen adaylarının kadın öğretmenlere göre, Güzel Sanatlar Lisesi mezunu öğretmen adaylarının diğer lise mezunu öğretmen adaylarına göre, 25-34 yaş adayların diğer adaylara göre ve 4. sınıf öğretmen adaylarının 1., 2. ve 3. sınıf öğretmen adaylarına göre daha fazla puana sahip oldukları görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: okul öncesi eğitim, dijital okuryazarlık, öğretmen adayları, teknoloji entegrasyonu.

ABSTRACT

In our developing world, which is changing day by day, the 21st century. Digital literacy, which is among the skills of the individual, is among the most important skills of the time in which an individual lives in order to reach information easily, quickly, accurately and effectively. Digital literacy is expressed as the ability to receive, interpret, analyze and evaluate broadcasts and messages sent by written and visual mass media, and to give the individual the appropriate response message in the end of these processes. Our future generations need adult support to acquire these skills. In-service and pre-service training of teachers, who have a critical role in preparing children and young people for the future, should be shaped in parallel with the developments in the field. The aim of this study is to examine the digital literacy levels of pre-service teachers who continue their education in the department of preschool education in terms of some variables (gender, age, class levels, type of high school graduated). Quantitative survey model was used in the research. 125 pre-service teachers with technological tools who continue their education in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades of Mehmet Akif Ersoy University Preschool Education Undergraduate Program in the fall semester of 2022-2023 participated in the research. In the study, data was collected using the "Digital Literacy Scale" developed by Ng (2012) and adapted into Turkish by Hamutođlu, GÜngören, Uyanık, and Erdoğan (2017). As a result of the research, it was seen that the digital literacy levels of pre-school teacher candidates were high. When the data was examined, it was determined that the pre-service teachers had the skills in the "attitude dimension" the most and the lowest averages of the pre-service teachers belonged to the "cognitive dimension" skills. In terms of variables, it has been determined that the gender of the pre-service teachers, the high school they graduated from, and the grade level of education have no effect on their digital literacy levels. However, when the average scores of teacher candidates are examined, it is seen that male teacher candidates compared to female teachers, Fine Arts High School graduate teacher candidates compared to other high school graduate teacher candidates, 25-34 years old candidates compared to other candidates, and 4th grade teacher candidates 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade teacher candidates. It was seen that they had more points than teacher candidates.

Keywords: preschool education, digital literacy, preservice teachers, technology integration.

THE SOURCES OF MULTILITERACY AND MULTIMODALITY

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ABSTRACT

The dimension of literacy has been described in language and literacy programs for years, especially four sizes always illustrated, such as speaking, listening, writing, and reading (Bainbridge et al., 2017). The last two, representing and viewing, have always been explained for better pedagogical understanding. Representing has been illustrated as a multimodal text for communication about an idea, such as how to draw a picture, or a picture book, or make a computer graphic etc. Educators have always created spaces for students to explain their representation and viewing. It can be done by drawing, painting, creating a picture textbook, or a picture book. Therefore, the creation of a picture textbook has been illustrated as students' representation through which they demonstrate surrounding by colour, graphics, and environmental scenarios. This is how they represent their learning, skills, and culture to others in the classroom. Viewing and representation by creating a picture book or picture textbook build relations among the dimensions of literacy. These dimensions help students write, learn, and create visual images as classroom learning requirements. Literacy thus has been defined as multiliteracy throughout six dimensions that always help students understand many pedagogies, such as constructing

meaning. The article's objective is to focus on understanding multiliteracies in the context of six sizes, which can help the educator create a curriculum for elementary learners through many narratives, such as making a picture book for early literacy etc. The outcome of the article has illustrated pedagogical theories through literacy learning that can help students for learning in the classroom. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis, mainly emphasized in a chapter called, Introduction to Language and Literacy Education of the book Constructing Meanings Pedagogies for Literacies K-8 7th edition (Bainbridge et al., 2017). The feature question is how does a picture book illustrate multiliteracies for pedagogical development in the context of students learning?

Keywords: Multiliteracy, Picture Book, Collage, Six Dimensions of Literacy (Speaking, Reading,

**SÖZLÜ TARİH KÜLTÜR İLİŞKİSİ BAĞLAMINDA TOP BOĞAZI EFSANESİ ÜZERİNE
BİR İNCELEME**

AN EXAMINATION ON THE LEGEND OF THE BALLSTRAIT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE
RELATIONSHIP OF ORAL HISTORY AND CULTURE

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ÖZET

Mersin ili Silifke ilçesi zengin tarihi ve kültürel arka planı ile bilimsel açıdan araştırılması gereken bir yöredir. Yöre antik çağlardan başlayarak günümüze kadar stratejik konumu ve ekonomik değeri ile sürekli gözde bir yerleşim yeri olmuştur. Bu sebeple tarihinde pek çok büyüklü küçüklü savaş olduğu gibi zengin bir kültürel birikim de mevcuttur. Silifke tarihin her döneminde bütün devletler tarafından ele geçirilmek istenmiş bir şehirdir. Bu durumu Osmanlı Devleti ile Karamanoğlu Beyliği arasındaki mücadelelerde de görmekteyiz. Tarihi belgelere göre Silifke Karamanoğlu Beyliği'nin en önemli topraklarından birisi ve son kalesidir. Bu sebeple Osmanlı Devleti ile Karamanoğlu Beyliği şehrin hakimiyeti için sürekli savaşmıştır. Silifke'nin fethini gerçekleştiren Osmanlı paşası Gedik Ahmet Paşa'nın Silifke Kalesi'ni almak için yaptığı bir seferi konu alan Top Boğazı Efsanesi de bu mücadeleyi anlatmaktadır. Efsanede geçen Top Boğazı aslında Akdeniz bölgesi ile İç Anadolu bölgesini birbirine bağlayan üçüncü bir yoldur ve pek bilinmez. Gülek ve Sertavul geçitlerinin gölgesinde kalmış, Silifke ile Karaman ilini birbirine bağlayan bir geçittir.

Bu çalışmada Silifke ilçesinden Top Boğazı Efsanesi kaynak kişilerden derlenmiş ve sözlü tarih-folklor ilişkisi açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmamızın konusu olan "Top Boğazı" efsanesi efsane tasnifleri içerisinde ikinci grupta yani "tarihi efsaneler ve medeniyet tarihi ile ilgili efsaneler" başlığı altında değerlendirilebilecek bir efsanedir. Efsanemiz konusu itibarıyla hem tarihi bir olayla hem tarihi bir kişilikle hem de bir yerin oluşumu ile alakalı bir efsanedir. Efsanede geçen Gedik Ahmet Paşa Osmanlı Devleti'nin Fatih döneminde görev yapmış en meşhur sadrazamlarından birisidir ve Karamanoğlu Beyliği'ni bitiren sadrazam olarak bilinmektedir. Yapılan inceleme sonucunda efsanenin tarihi gerçekler ile kurguyu birleştirdiği ve anlatıcının mensubiyetinden dolayı olayların sonucunu değiştirdiği görülmektedir. Gedik Ahmet Paşa Silifke'ye yaptığı seferlerde başarılı olmuş ve Silifke Kalesi'ni fethetmiştir; ancak efsanede Paşa yaptığı seferde başarısız olmuş ve kaleyi fethedememiştir. Ayrıca efsanede Ahmet Paşa'nın gedik lakabını Silifke Kalesi'nde açtığı gediklerden dolayı aldığı açıklanmaktadır; ancak bu bilgiyi de tarihi kaynaklar doğru lamamaktadır. Bu durum da göstermektedir ki sözlü kültür ürünleri tarih araştırmalarında kaynak olarak kullanılabilir; ancak tarihi vesikalarla karşılaştırılmadan verilen bilgiler doğru kabul edilmemelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Silifke, Top boğazı, sözlü tarih, Karamanoğlu, Osmanlı.

SUMMARY

Silifke district of Mersin province is a region that should be investigated scientifically with its rich historical and cultural background. The region has always been a popular settlement with its strategic location and economic value, starting from ancient times until today. For this reason, there is a rich cultural accumulation as well as many large and small wars in its history. Silifke is a city that was wanted to be captured by all states in every period of history. We see this situation in the struggles between the Ottoman Empire and the Karamanoğlu Principality. According to historical documents, Silifke is one of the most important lands and the last castle of the Karamanoğlu Principality. For this reason, the Ottoman Empire and the Karamanoğlu Principality constantly fought for the dominance of the city. The Legend of Top Boğazı, which is about the expedition of Gedik Ahmet Pasha, the Ottoman pasha who conquered Silifke, to take Silifke Castle, also tells about this struggle. The Top Strait, which is mentioned in the legend, is actually the third road connecting the Mediterranean region and the Central Anatolia region, and it is not well known. Overshadowed by the Gülek and Sertavul crossings, it is a gateway connecting Silifke and Karaman provinces.

In this study, Top Boğazı Legend from Silifke district was compiled from source people and evaluated in terms of oral history-folklore relationship. The legend of "Top Boğazı", which is the subject of our study, is a legend that can be evaluated under the second group of legend classifications, namely "historical legends and legends about the history of civilization". Our legend is a legend related to both a historical event, a historical personality and the formation of a place. Gedik Ahmet Pasha, who is mentioned in the legend, is one of the most famous grand viziers of the Ottoman Empire who served during the Fatih period and is known as the grand vizier who finished the Karamanoğlu Principality. As a result of the examination, it is seen that the legend combines historical facts with fiction and changes the outcome of the events due to the narrator's affiliation. Gedik Ahmet Pasha was successful in his campaigns to Silifke and conquered Silifke Castle; However, in the legend, Pasha failed in his campaign and could not conquer the castle. In addition, it is explained in the legend that Ahmet Pasha got the nickname "gedik" because of the breaches he made in Silifke Castle; However, historical sources do not confirm this information. This situation shows that oral cultural products can be used as a source in historical research; however, the information given without comparison with historical documents should not be accepted as correct.

Key words: Silifke, Top boğazı, oral history, Karamanoğlu, Osmanlı.

PERMEABILITY OF A SAND WITH WASTE TIRE

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ABSTRACT

Soil and water have a dynamic and also inevitable relationship that circulate and convey human life and services. Therefore, understanding these dynamics and figure the background and foreseen interactions gains an enormous importance to fulfill the demands of human kind. At basics soil generally static and mostly guessable but when water interacts with it, it becomes much more complex and unforeseeable so that it can cause catastrophic failures. For this reason, one of the consisting factors like permeability in the soil matrix or medium definitely alters the attitude of the governing soil. Permanent or temporary change in the parent soil can be resulted in catastrophic failures that can be seen in history. Furthermore, to define much more resolved scope, experimental processes are conducted within 2 different soils (Narli Sand (NS) and Crushed Sand Stone (CSS)) with different shape characteristic (rounded and angular). NS is relatively more rounded than the CSS so that it gives an opportunity to define a relationship between shape parameters and hydraulic conductivity. To widening the perspective of the study, an industrial waste Tire Waste Powder (TWP) is inducted to materials (Narli Sand (NS) and Crushed Sand Stone (CSS)) with a percentage of 0.5% to their dry weight. On one hand relationship between shape parameters and hydraulic conductivity can be seen on the other hand response of these materials' (Narli Sand (NS) and Crushed Sand Stone (CSS)) corresponding water permeabilities with respect to addition of an industrial waste (TWP) can be recognizable as the significance of the study. From the consequences it can be said that filling of the pores of the soil matrix is seen so that hydraulic conductivity is limited with a substantial margin. For further researches, addition of a differential percentages by its weight or a different additive and/or applying timetable can be suggestable.

Keywords: Permeability, Shape Characteristics, Tire-Waste Powder

5-18 YAŞ ARASI OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞU OLAN ÇOCUKLARIN AİLE İÇİ İLİŞKİLERİNİN RESİM ANALİZİ ARACILIĞIYLA YORUMLANMASI

INTERPRETING INTRA-FAMILY RELATIONSHIP OF 5-18 AGED CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER THROUGH DRAWINGS ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Araştırmayla 5-18 yaş arası Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu (OSB) tanısı almış çocukların aile içi ilişkilerinin çizdikleri resimler aracılığıyla incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma tarama modelinde betimsel bir araştırmadır. Araştırmanın evrenini Van ilinde yaşayan otizm ve a tipik otizm tanılı 5-18 yaş arasındaki çocuklar, örneklemini ise bu evrenden kolayda örnekleme yoluyla seçilen, 2020-2021 eğitim-öğretim yılı içerisinde Van ilinde yer alan bir anaokulunun özel eğitim sınıfında öğrenim gören otizm ve a tipik otizm tanılı 5-18 yaş arasında 9 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak otizm ve a tipik otizm tanılı çocukların aile içi ilişkilerine yönelik olarak çizdikleri resimler ve bu resimleri çizerken sergiledikleri tavırları öğretmen görüşlerine göre incelemeye imkan sağlayacak, araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanmış 7 maddelik gözlem formu kullanılmıştır. Uygulama sürecinde her bir öğrenciye “bana aileni çizer misin?” şeklinde yönerge verilerek resimleri çizmeleri sağlanmıştır. Betimsel analiz neticesinde ulaşılan veriler, Lowenfeld modelinin şema öncesi (4-7 yaş), şematik (7-9 yaş), gerçekçilik (9-12 yaş) ve görünürde doğalcılık (12+ yaş) basamakları baz alınarak belirlenen kategorik temalar çerçevesinde değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmayla, 5-18 yaş aralığındaki otizm spektrum bozukluğu (OSB) olan çocukların tamamının aile içi ilişkilerini anlatan bir resim çizebildikleri görülmüştür. Çocuklar aile içi ilişkilerini doğal bir şekilde resimlerine yansıtabilmektedirler. Bu anlamda otizm spektrum bozukluğu (OSB) olan çocukların duygularının doğal bir biçimde yansımaları ve çözümlenmesi açısından resim çizdirme oldukça uygun bir yöntemdir. Bununla birlikte çocukların resim çizme esnasındaki davranışları onların gelişimsel seviyeleri hakkında da önemli ipuçları sunmaktadır. Bu durumda gerek uygulayıcıların gerekse araştırmacıların, otizm spektrum bozukluğunda (OSB) resim analizini, bir tanı aracının ötesinde pedagojik bir araç olarak da ele almaları otizmlili çocukların duygu dışavurumları ve otizmlili çocuğa sahip ailelerde çocukla olan duygusal etkileşimin etkin yönetimi için faydalı olabilecektir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu (OSB), Resim analizi, Ebeveyn-çocuk ilişkisi, Eğitim psikolojisi

The study aimed to examine the family relationships of children between the ages of 5-18 diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) through their drawings. The study is conducted as a descriptive study in the survey model. The population of the study is children between the ages of 5-18, diagnosed with autism or atypical autism, living in Van province of Turkey. The convenience sampling method was used for the study. The sample consists of 9 students with autism or atypical autism who were studying in the special education class of a kindergarten in Van province during the 2020-2021 academic year. The researchers prepared a 7-item observation form as the data collection tool to examine the drawings by the children about their family relationships. In addition to the scale, teachers' opinions on the children's attitudes while drawing were collected. During the application process, each student was asked, "Can you draw me your family?" and they were given some time to draw. The data obtained were evaluated using the descriptive analysis model. The framework of the categorical themes is determined based on the pre-schematic (4-7 years), schematic (7-9 years), realism (9-12 years), and apparent naturalism (12+ years) stages of development of the Lowenfeld model. It is observed that all children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) between the ages of 5-18 were able to draw an image describing their family relationships. Children were able to reflect their family relationships on the drawings. It is concluded that drawing a picture is a very appropriate method in terms of natural reflection and analysis of the emotions of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Furthermore, children's behavior during drawing also provides important clues about their developmental levels. In this case, both practitioners and researchers may consider analysis of children's drawings in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) as a diagnostic tool as well as a pedagogical tool. The technique can support the emotional expression of children with autism and effectively manage emotional interaction with the child in families with children with autism.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Children's drawings, Parent-child relationship, Educational psychology

DÖVİZ KURUNUN FİRMA KARLILIĞINA ETKİSİ: İMALAT SEKTÖRÜNDE BİR UYGULAMA

THE IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON PROFITABILITY: AN ANALYSIS IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR

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ÖZET

Uluslararası piyasalarda yer edinebilmek ve dolayısıyla sürdürülebilir bir karlılık sağlayabilmek günümüz firmalarının en önemli problemlerinden biri haline gelmiştir. Gelişen teknoloji üretim süreçlerini daha etkin bir hale getirmekle beraber ürün çeşitliliğinin artmasına önemli bir katkı sağlamış ve günümüz ekonomileri daha fazla etkileşim içerisine girmişlerdir. Bu değişim firmaların büyümesinde ve karlı hale gelmesinde önemli bir ivme kazandırsa da makroekonomik problemler firmaların etkin bir büyüme politikası geliştirmesi üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahiptir. Özellikle, döviz kurunda yaşanan dalgalanmalar firma büyüme ve karlılıklarını etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmada, 2002-2022 döneminde BIST (Borsa İstanbul) imalat sektörü tekstil ve elektrikli ev aletleri ve otomotiv alt sektörlerinde faaliyet gösteren 43 firma incelenmiştir. Bu şirketlerin karlılıkları ile döviz kuru arasındaki ilişki panel ARDL yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonucundan döviz kuru ve karlılık arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır. Bununla birlikte karlılık ile cari oran ve aktif devir hızı arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ve pozitif bir ilişki; karlılık ile kaldıraç oranı arasında negatif bir ilişki bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Döviz Kuru, Karlılık, İmalat Sektörü, Panel Veri

ABSTRACT

Recently one of the biggest problems of companies is to attain a place in international markets and therefore to have sustainable profit. Technological developments have both increased the efficiency of production processes and contributed to the rise in the variety of products and economies are now more in interaction. While this change has enhanced the growth and profitability of companies, macroeconomic problems negatively impact companies in applying an efficient growth policy. Especially fluctuations in exchange rate affect growth and profitability of companies. In this study 43 companies that are listed in BIST (Borsa İstanbul) and operation in textile, electrical appliances and automotive for the years 2002-2022. The relationship between exchange rate and profitability is analyzed via panel ARDL. According to results of the study there is no statistically significant relation is found between exchange rate and profitability. Besides a significantly positive relation is present between profitability and current ratio and asset turnover. There is a negative relation between profitability and leverage.

Keywords: Exchange Rate, Profitability, Manufacturing Sector, Panel Data

**SÖZLEŞMELERDE EMPREVİZYON NAZARİYESİ: KAHRAMANMARAŞ MERKEZLİ
DEPREM FELAKETİ VE HUKUKSAL BOYUTLARI**

IMPREVISION THEORY IN CONTRACTS: KAHRAMANMARAŞ CENTERED EARTHQUAKE
DISASTER AND ITS LEGAL DIMENSIONS

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ÖZET

Sözleşmeler hukukuna hâkim olan ana ilke ahde vefa (pacta sunt servanda) ilkesidir. Bu ilkeye göre sözleşme yapıldığı andaki koşullara aynen riayet edilmeli, sözleşmenin her iki tarafı da borcunu sözleşmeye uygun olarak yerine getirmelidir. "Emprevizyon" kelimesi, "geleceği öngörmek" anlamına gelen bir kavramdır. "Nazariye" ise bir teori ya da felsefi bir düşüncenin temelini oluşturan prensipler bütünüdür. Hukuk biliminde bu çok farklı bir anlam taşımaktadır. Emprevizyon nazariyesi, geleceği tahmin etmek için kullanılan farklı yaklaşımların ve yöntemlerin incelenmesine dayanan bir teoridir. Bu teori, geleceği tahmin etmek için kullanılan araçların ve yöntemlerin bilimsel prensiplerine odaklanır ve bu prensipler üzerine bir sistem kurar. Bir sözleşme yapıldıktan sonra sözleşmenin hükümleri yerine getirilirken önceden öngörülemeyen olağanüstü bir durumun ortaya çıkması halinde hakim tarafından sözleşmenin hükümlerinde değişikliğe karar verilmesine veya tamamen feshedilebilmesine emprevizyon nazariyesi denir. Medeni kann çerçevesinde her sözleşme edim ile sonlanmadığında sözleşme çerçevesinde yaptırımlar zorunludur. Bununla birlikte deprem, su baskını, terör eylemleri ve bunun gibi öngörülemeyen sebepler ile sözleşme şartlarını yerine getiremeyen taraf bu mağduriyetini gidermek için bu cezai yaptırımlardan muaf olabilir. Bilindiği üzere Cumhuriyet tarihinin en büyük felaketini yaşamaktayız. Bu doğal felaketin sosyo ekonomik sonuçları önümüzdeki yılları da kapsayacak gibi görünmektedir. Özellikle ticari hayat üzerinde bu etki önemli boyutlarda olacaktır. Bu tür bir felaketin öngörülemeyeceği ve oldukça açıktır ve ticari risk kapsamı dışındadır. Bu nedenle özellikle özel sektörde faaliyet gösteren gerçek ve tüzel kişiler deprem öncesi yaptıkları ticari anlaşmaları yerine getirmeleri imkân dahilinde olmayacaktır. Emprevizyon nazariyesi veya öngörülmezlik teorisi bu çerçevede oldukça geçerli bir teamül olarak kabul edilmek zorundadır. Ticari sözleşmede taraflar bu öngörülmezlik hali nedeni ile edimlerini yerine getirmekten kaçınabilirler. Bu çalışmada asrın felaketi olan Kahramanmaraş depreminin sonucunda öngörülmezlik teorisinin geçerliliği genel şartlar çerçevesinde anlatılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kahramanmaraş depremi, emprevizyon nazariyesi, öngörülmezlik teoremi, Türkiye ekonomisi, deprem

ABSTRACT

In this template, the congress formatting requirements are described. The abstract should be at least 300 words, including spaces and summarising the paper's main points. The font should be Times New Roman, font size 12 pt. Page Margins: Top, bottom, left and right margins must be set to 2,5 cm. Do not add paragraph spacing. All papers should be written in *.doc or *.docx format and they should be submitted to the email address of the conference website.

The main principle that dominates the law of contracts is the principle of pacta sunt servanda. According to this principle, the conditions at the time of the contract must be complied with, and both parties must fulfill their obligations in accordance with the contract. The word "imprevisión" is a concept that means "predicting the future". "Theory", on the other hand, is a set of principles that form the basis of a theory or a philosophical thought. In legal science, this has a very different meaning. Impression theory is a theory based on the study of different approaches and methods used to predict the future. This theory focuses on the scientific principles of tools and methods used to predict the future and builds a system on these principles. In the event that an unforeseen extraordinary situation arises while the provisions of the contract are fulfilled after a contract is made, the theory of imprecision allows the judge to change the provisions of the contract or to terminate it completely. is called. Sanctions within the framework of the contract are obligatory when every contract does not end with an act within the framework of civil law. However, the party that cannot fulfill the terms of the contract due to earthquakes, floods, acts of terrorism and similar unforeseen reasons may be exempt from these penal sanctions in order to compensate for this grievance. As it is known, we are living through the biggest disaster in the history of the Republic. The socio-economic consequences of this natural disaster seem to cover the coming years as well. In particular, this impact on commercial life will be significant. It is quite obvious and unpredictable that such a disaster is outside the scope of commercial risk. For this reason, real and legal persons operating in the private sector will not be able to fulfill the commercial agreements they made before the earthquake. Improvisation theory or the theory of unpredictability has to be accepted as a very valid convention in this context. In a commercial contract, the parties may refrain from fulfilling their obligations due to this unpredictability. In this study, the validity of the theory of unpredictability as a result of the Kahramanmaraş earthquake, which was the disaster of the century, will be explained within the framework of general conditions.

Keywords: Kahramanmaraş earthquake, improvisation theory, unpredictability theorem, Turkish economy, earthquake

**SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ KAPSAMINDA TÜRKİYEDEKİ
MARİNALARIN ÇEVRESEL PERFORMANS ÖLÇÜM KRİTELERİNİN
İNCELENMESİ**

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT CRITERIA OF
MARINAS IN TURKEY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

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ÖZET

Denizcilik sektöründe sürdürülebilir gelişimin sağlanması mücadele gerektiren bir konu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Sektörün önemli bir parçası olan marinalarda da çevresel sürdürülebilirliğin sağlanması büyük önem arz etmektedir. Deniz kirliliği, çevresel ve iklimsel sorunlar, kurumları sürdürülebilir çevre yönetimi anlayışına yöneltmek ile birlikte bu alanda yapılan çalışmaları hızlandırmıştır. Türkiye'deki marinalarda çevre yönetimi uygulamaları, mevcut olan yasal mevzuatlara uyum ve gönüllülük esasına dayalı bazı programların uygulanmasına dayanmaktadır.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Türkiye'deki marinaların çevresel performans değerlendirilmesinde kullanılan faktörlerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri kapsamında incelenmesidir. Bu doğrultuda literatür araştırması yöntemi kullanılarak marinaların mevcut çevre yönetimi uygulamaları ve sertifikasyon süreçleri incelenmiştir. Çalışmada yeşil liman konsepti merkeze alınarak değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Yeşil liman konseptinin getireceği faydalar ve karşılaşılan zorluklara değinilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar marinaların çevre yönetiminin değerlendirilmesine yardımcı olmanın yanı sıra, bu alanda ileride yapılacak çalışmalar ile birlikte yeşil liman konseptinin Türkiye'deki marinalara entegrasyonunda yardımcı kaynak niteliği taşıyacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: marina, çevre yönetimi, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik, yeşil liman, performans ölçüm kriterleri

*Bu çalışma Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuba KEÇECİ danışmanlığında, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Denizcilik Çalışmaları Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisi Nazel TURGAY tarafından hazırlanan “Yeşil Marina Konsepti ve Marina İşletmecilerinin Yeşil Marina Performans Kriterlerine Bakış Açısının İncelenmesi İçin Bir Yaklaşım Önerisi” başlıklı yayınlanmamış yüksek lisans tezi esas alınarak hazırlanmıştır.

ABSTRACT

Ensuring sustainable development in the maritime sector is a challenge that requires struggle. It is of great importance to ensure environmental sustainability in marinas, which are an important area of the sector. Marine pollution, environmental issues and climatic changes have accelerated the studies in this field, as well as directing the institutions to the understanding of sustainable environmental management. Environmental management practices in marinas in Turkey are based on compliance with existing legal regulations and the implementation of some programs on a voluntary basis.

The aim of this research is to examine the factors used in the environmental performance evaluation of marinas in Turkey within the scope of sustainable development goals. In this direction, the current environmental management practices and certification processes of marinas were examined by using the literature research method. In the study, evaluations were made by taking the green port concept to the center. The benefits and challenges of the green port concept are mentioned. The results obtained will not only help to evaluate the environmental management of marinas, but also will be a helpful resource for the integration of the green port concept into marinas in Turkey, with future studies in this area.

Keywords: marina, environmental management, environmental sustainability, green port, performance measurement criteria

* This study is extracted from the unpublished master thesis entitled “An Approach Proposal for Examining the Green Marina Concept and Marina Operators Perspectives on the Green Marina Performance Criteria”, prepared by Nazel TURGAY, a student of Istanbul Technical University, Graduate School, Maritime Studies Graduate Program, supervised by Asst. Prof. Dr. Tuba KEÇECİ.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DAMAGED ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN BATANG

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe the Analysis of the Causes of Damaged Road Infrastructure. This research method uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals in the form of qualitative data related to road infrastructure that is easily damaged. The results of this research literature review concluded that road damage can be caused by several factors, including water, changes in temperature, weather, air temperature, pavement construction materials, unstable subgrade conditions, poor compaction process on top of subgrade soil and tonnage or loads of heavy vehicles that exceed the capacity and volume of vehicles that are increasing. The reality on the ground shows that in certain road networks, especially in urban areas, there is an imbalance between the growth rate of roads on the one hand and the growth rate of vehicles on the other hand, where road growth is much smaller than the growth rate of vehicles, this means that there is an excessive burden on roads. Based on the results of a survey conducted on the Kedungmundu–Meteseh road surface, the types of damage that occurred were bleeding, hairline cracks, crocodile skin cracks, furrows, curls, edge damage and holes. The following is the result of measuring the percentage of types of damage to the Kedungmundu-Meteseh road surface. According to the road maintenance manual No : 03/MN/B/1983 issued by

Directorate General of Highways, road damage can be divided into:

- Cracking (cracking)
- Distortion
- Surface defects (disintegration)
- Wear (polished aggregate)
- Obesity (bleeding of flushing)
- Reduction in former utility plantings

There are factors that result in frequent accidents on the Pantura road in BATANG Regency, namely poor road infrastructure. The types of damage that occurred on the roads were mostly in the form of bleeding, hairline cracks and crocodile skin cracks. The bleeding that occurred was 482 m² or 39.18% of the total damage that occurred along the Road Section. This can be caused by the use of high asphalt content in the asphalt mixture, the use of too much asphalt in prime coat or tack coat work so that the surface becomes slippery. At high temperatures, asphalt becomes soft and wheel tracks will occur. Meanwhile, the damage to hairline cracks and crocodile skin cracks that occurred amounted to 456 m² or 37.07% of the total damage that occurred along the Road Section.

Keywords: Road infrastructure, Causes of damage, and Pantura Flow.

SWOT ANALYSIS OF BTN SHARIA INDONESIA MOBILE BANKING APPLICATION SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

This research was written by Minhatus Saniyah, a postgraduate student at UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia, with the title SWOT analysis of BTN Sharia Indonesia mobile banking application services. This study aims to dig up information about how to do a SWOT analysis of the BTN Sharia mobile banking application. The research method used by researchers is a qualitative type through a case study approach. Then the research subject is the manager of BTN Sharia Pekalongan branch. Retrieval techniques through interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis used descriptive analysis by testing the validity of the data using the triangulation method. From the research results, it was found that BTN Sharia responded to the current development of information technology by launching the m-banking application. The m-banking application offered by BTN Sharia has the strength of providing optimal service. The opportunity for this application is to increase m-banking customer service data. The weakness of this application is the lack of features offered, so this can also be a threat, namely customers may feel bored and choose to use another mobile banking application.

Keywords: SWOT Analysis, Mobile Banking, Sharia BTN

THE URGENCY OF PARENTS' SELF-AWARENESS IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe the urgency of parents' self-awareness towards their children's education. This research method uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to the urgency of parental self-awareness of children's education. The results of this study's literature review concluded that the family has an important role in teaching and protecting children from birth to adolescence. Family education is one of the main and first learning spaces that children get since they are still in the parental care phase, this education contributes greatly to the formation of the child's personality and intelligence. It can even be said that the success and failure of family education determines the success and failure of children in the future. The family has a very important role in children's education, because it is the family, especially the parents, that is the environment and the people the child first recognizes, so that basic education is the responsibility of the parents. Words, attitudes and actions that parents do to children will be absorbed and imitated by children. So that parents become examples and first figures for children. The active role of parents is very necessary for the success of children in school so that children are able to recognize themselves, children can develop their potential according to their talents and interests, can lay a solid foundation for success and help children design their lives.

Keywords: Urgency, Self Awareness, Parents and Children's Education.

**THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN ENTREPRENEURIAL
MOTIVATION**

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ABSTACT

This study aims to explain the importance of the Role of Entrepreneurship Education in Entrepreneurial Motivation. This study uses qualitative research chosen to identify the factors that motivate and shape student interest which originate from books and journals related to the importance of personal financial management. In this study we collected data by conducting in-depth interviews. The results of the literature review in this study concluded that the role of entrepreneurship education is very large for entrepreneurship, so (entrepreneurship) is a creative and innovative ability that is used as a basis, tips, and resources to seek opportunities for success. Something new and different is the added value of goods and services which is a source of advantage to be used as an opportunity. Something new and different is the added value of goods and services which is a source of advantage to be used as an opportunity. Someone may have entrepreneurial talent from birth, but if this talent is not stimulated in the learning process, this talent may disappear by itself. Interest is a tendency that persists in the subject to feel interested in a particular field and feel happy to be involved. So, entrepreneurship is an ability to create added value in the market through the process of managing resources in new and different ways. Entrepreneurship education is defined as education that aims to create new goods and or services that can generate higher economic value. Entrepreneurship education is also very important for all aspects of life.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurship, and Entrepreneurial Motivation

WHAT IS MEANT BY GADGETS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the definition of gadgets and why many people use gadgets in their daily lives. This study uses a qualitative method. Sources of data for this research come from journals, books and other literary works related to the definition of gadgets in general and the reasons why many people use gadgets. This study concludes that gadgets are media that are used as modern communication tools. The use of gadgets facilitates human communication. With the advent of gadgets, communication activities have become much more sophisticated. Small electronic devices with specific uses are known as gadgets. Someone can carry out social interaction through media, especially through social contact and communication with other people, which can be done only by using gadgets. In essence, gadgets are a type of technology developed to increase the comfort and convenience of human life. No society is free from the use of gadgets, either directly or indirectly thanks to technological advances. Aside from being a communication tool, it can be used for information gathering, business resource management, data storage, entertainment media, social networking, and product promotion. Everyone spends a lot of time using the device according to their level of needs. Currently, many young people are still happy to use gadgets as technology.

Keywords: Gadget, Communication, and Technology.

SHARIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN PRACTICED IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out Islamic financial institutions that have been practiced in Indonesia. Indonesia has been practicing Islamic finance since the establishment of Bank Muamalat Indonesia in 1992. In this study using a systematic literature review method, with research sources that refer to research results, journals and reference sources others, which were analyzed using descriptive qualitative methods. The results of this study indicate that Indonesia has already practiced Islamic finance. As a country with the largest number of Muslims in the world, it should be practicing Islamic finance which is guided by Islamic law. Islamic financial institutions do not only regulate bank affairs, but Islamic financial institutions also regulate non-bank matters, such as Islamic investment, Islamic pension funds, Islamic investment management and there are many others.

Keywords: Islamic finance, banks, non-banks

CHALLENGES OF PANCASILA EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find out the challenges of Pancasila education in the era of globalization. This type of research was made using library research (library research) research carried out using literature (library) in the form of books, notes and research results reports from previous studies. Globalization is a symptom of globalizing socio-cultural relations between nations so that cultures between nations in the world seem to have melted into world (global) culture. As a result, relations between nations are getting closer. The challenges of Pancasila Education in the era of globalization include: (1) Shifting values, something new (values, technology, culture, and others) from foreigners cannot automatically be integrated into the conditions of individuals or communities that accept it, (2) Conflict of values, the entry of new and foreign values that are not in line with or even contrary to the noble values of the people's view of life, (3) Changes in lifestyle (Lifestyle). (4) Reduced State sovereignty, the government must recognize and work in an environment where most problem solving must be formulated with due regard to the global world. Pancasila is the basis of the State and the way of life of the Indonesian nation. As the basis of the State, Pancasila is used as the basis for building the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords: Challenges, Education, Pancasila, Globalization

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui tantangan pendidikan pancasila di era globalisasi. Jenis penelitian ini dibuat dengan menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan (library research) penelitian yang dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan literatur (kepustakaan) baik berupa buku, catatan maupun laporan hasil penelitian dari penelitian terdahulu. Globalisasi merupakan gejala mengglobalnya sosio-cultural antar bangsa sehingga kultur antar bangsa di dunia seolah-olah melebur menjadi kultur dunia (global). Akibatnya hubungan antar bangsa semakin dekat. Tantangan Pendidikan Pancasila di era globalisasi antara lain: (1) Pergeseran nilai, sesuatu yang baru (nilai, teknologi, budaya, dan lainnya) dari asing secara tidak otomatis dapat diintegrasikan ke dalam kondisi individu atau masyarakat yang menerimanya, (2) Pertentangan nilai, masuknya nilai-nilai baru dan asing yang tidak sejalan atau bahkan bertentangan dengan nilai-nilai luhur dari pandangan hidup masyarakat, (3) Perubahan gaya hidup (*Lifestyle*). (4) Berkurangnya kedaulatan Negara, pemerintah harus mengakui dan bekerja di suatu lingkungan dimana sebagian besar penyelesaian masalah harus dirumuskan dengan memperhatikan dunia global. Pancasila merupakan dasar Negara dan pandangan hidup bangsa Indonesia. Sebagai dasar Negara, Pancasila dijadikan sebagai dasar dalam membangun NKRI.

Kata kunci : Tantangan, Pendidikan, Pancasila, Globalisasi

ISLAMIC CONSUMPTION STYLES

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ABSTRACT

Humans have various kinds of needs they have. The purpose of this study is to describe how Islamic consumption styles are carried out by humans. This study uses a qualitative method. The approach in this study uses a literature review approach that uses secondary data sources. Secondary data sources were obtained from books and journals related to the urgency of Islamic business ethics. The results of this study's literature review concluded that consumption is a driver of production and distribution activities. In economics, consumption is defined as the use of goods and services that will directly meet human needs. Consumption is the use of halal products within reasonable limits to create a safe and prosperous human life. Islamic consumption is different from conventional consumption. Conventional consumption is done to achieve world satisfaction only. While the purpose of consumption in Islam itself is to achieve *falah*. The assets used for consumption must be lawful assets, the goods consumed must be lawful and good goods. There are principles and limitations in Islamic consumption styles. The principle of Islamic consumption that must be applied by humans is to consume by paying attention to the quality of goods, consuming according to the needs, avoiding extravagance, and avoiding miserly in consuming goods. In carrying out Islamic consumption, a Muslim also has limitations by not consuming goods. which are unlawful and can bring harm, consumption according to income and needs owned, as well as limits on consumption for clothes that are in accordance with Islamic law.

Keywords: Consumption, Human, and Islamic.

THINGS THAT AFFECT UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe what are the things that affect unemployment in Indonesia. This research method uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals or the Central Bureau of Statistics related to matters affecting unemployment in Indonesia. The results of this study's literature review concluded that the things that can cause unemployment are as follows. First, the size of the workforce is not balanced with employment opportunities. Imbalance occurs when the number of labor force is greater than the available employment opportunities. The opposite condition is very rare. Second, the employment structure is unbalanced. Third, the need for the number and type of educated personnel and the supply of educated personnel are not balanced. If the number of employment opportunities is the same or greater than the labor force, unemployment may not necessarily occur. The reason is that there is not necessarily a match between the level of education required and what is available. This imbalance causes some of the existing workforce to be unable to fill the available job opportunities. Fourth, the increased role and aspirations of the female workforce in the entire structure of the Indonesian workforce. Fifth, the supply and utilization of manpower between regions is not balanced. The number of labor force in one area may be greater than employment opportunities, while in other areas the opposite situation may occur. This situation can result in the movement of workers from one region to another, even from one country to another.

Keywords: unemployment, employment, and labor.

HISTORY AND DYNAMICS OF E-COMMERCE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The development of technology in the digital era today is increasingly rapid, including in the field of information technology. The impact of technological developments can be felt in various areas of life including the business world. So that many innovations are carried out, including in the field of information technology that can be used to obtain greater opportunities, especially opportunities in the business world. One of these innovations is the emergence of digital buying and selling trading site technology or can be called e-commerce. The purpose of this study is to explain the history and dynamics of E-Commerce in Indonesia. The method used in this study is a literature review. Data collection was obtained from various sources such as journals, articles, books and previous studies related to this study. Based on research that has been done, it can be concluded that the development of E-Commerce in Indonesia is experiencing very rapid growth. The development of E-Commerce in Indonesia itself has existed since 1996 with the establishment of Dyviacom Intrabum or D-Net as a pioneer of online transactions. Initially, electronic commerce only utilized commercial transactions, such as sending commercial documents in the form of electronic purchase orders. Then it developed into an activity that has a more precise term, namely trading via the web. Many journalists predict that E-Commerce will become a new economic sector so that in the era of 1998-2000s many businesses developed this commerce website. After that there is also E-Commerce that has complete facilities such as storefronts and shopping charts. There is also Commerce Net Indonesia as the first Commerce Service Provider (CSP) in Indonesia that offers convenience in buying and selling on the internet. In addition, there are also seven sites that are members of Commerce Net Indonesia, such as Plasa.com, Interactive Mall 2000, Officeland, Kompas Cyber Media, Mizan Online Telecommunication Mall and Trikonsel. And now there are many e-commerce platform platforms in Indonesia with their respective advantages and characteristics, even buying and selling activities online through e-commerce are becoming a trend today.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Information Technology, Digital Business

THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING IN HOUSEHOLD LIFE IN WARU LOR

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the role of accounting in household life. This study uses a qualitative method. Based on a literary study approach and analysis sourced from books and journals related to the role of accounting in household life in Waru Lor Village. This research literature review resulted in the following conclusions: Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted in Waru Lor Village, there are characteristics of the urgency of the role of accounting in households, Household Finance, the majority of housewives in Waru Lor Village use household finances as a transaction tool such as payment or medium of exchange to buy daily necessities such as vegetables, side dishes, oil, sugar, rice, spices, toiletries and soap. Household finance is applied once a month or once a week based on the income received followed by expenses incurred for daily needs with the aim of knowing small and large expenses. The role of accounting in the household can be in terms of recording carried out by housewives when carrying out transactions on financial activities both in terms of settlement and in terms of expenses every day or month.

Keywords: accounting, household, finance, housewife

IMPACT OF HEDONISM LIFESTYLE ON COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The hedonism lifestyle is not entirely wrong because everyone wants pleasure and happiness in their life. However, if looking for pleasure is done excessively it will definitely cause a lot of harm, especially for students who do not have their own income. Students who only focus on following lifestyle trends will usually justify any means to satisfy their desires. Sometimes to fulfill their desires, they have to go into debt and their income is used to buy goods according to their wishes, thus making them behave consumptively, wastefully, and cause their finances to become unhealthy. They will also have difficulty saving some of their money for investments and emergency funds. In general, the hedonism lifestyle can damage the morals and character of college students. Even though the character of students is a determinant of success in attending lectures and the achievements achieved. In addition, the hedonism lifestyle also makes students become individualistic and selfish, because they only think about their own pleasure and consider themselves more important than other people. People who adopt a hedonism lifestyle and think only for fun will be lazy and like to waste time. Apart from being lazy, people who only care about their own pleasure will of course also be negligent in their responsibilities, they tend to do as they please without thinking about other people.

Keywords: Desire, wasteful, and consumptive.

DESIGN AND BUILD IN THE ISLAMIC ECONOMIC SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the design of the Islamic economic system. This study uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to design in the Islamic economic system. This research literature review resulted in the following conclusions:

design is needed in order to know the whole of Islamic economics. There are basic principles in Islamic economic design which are divided into three parts, namely: universal values, derivative principles and morals. Universal values become the foundation or foundation in Islamic economics. According to Adiwarman Karim, Islamic economics is built on five universal Islamic values including the values of divinity, justice, prophecy, government, and profits or results. The principles of derivatives are the pillars in the building of Islamic economics which contain the principles of the Islamic economic system. This principle consists of multi-type ownership, freedom of effort or action, and social justice. Islamic economic design also requires a roof that becomes a big umbrella for the continuity of the Islamic economic system and covers all these values and principles. According to Adiwarman, this concept is called the concept of Islamic economic morality. Morals are in the highest position, because the goal of Islam and the purpose of the preaching of the prophets is to perfect the morals of its people so that they can be held as guidelines in carrying out economic and business activities.

Keywords: Design, system, economy, and Islam

THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF USING GADGETS ON CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the negative impact of using gadgets on children. This research method uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to the use of gadgets in children. The results of this study's literature review concluded that the excessive use of gadgets will have an impact on children's behavior and personality in their daily life. For children who often use gadgets, they will experience addiction and even become mandatory activities in their daily activities. Therefore, nowadays many children play gadgets more often than they have to study or socialize with their surroundings. Children will become more individual with their comfort zone with gadgets so that they have less caring attitude towards friends or other people. Another negative impact is that it can reduce concentration power and increase children's dependency on being able to do various things that they should be able to do on their own. Radiation caused by gadgets is very dangerous for children's development and many diseases can potentially arise caused by radiation in using gadgets such as cancer, brain tumors, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and headaches. Incorrect use of gadgets such as excessive use of gadgets, incorrect positioning, bad lighting intensity will have an impact on decreasing visual acuity. In addition, children who are addicted to playing gadgets will experience decreased sleep quality, sleep disturbances and insomnia.

Keywords: Gadget, negative impact, and children.

TYPES OF ROAD DAMAGE

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ABSTRACT

Road is one type of land transportation infrastructure that plays an important role for the development of a region. The damage that occurs will certainly affect the safety and comfort of road users. The purpose of this research is to describe the types of road damage. This research method uses a literature review approach that originates from books, articles and journals related to types of road damage. The results of this study's literature review concluded that there were various types of road damage that occurred. The types of damage that dominate the roads are cracks, holes, and bleeding. There are various types of cracks that can occur on asphalt pavements, including alligator skin cracks, edge cracks, shoulder joint cracks, reflection cracks, shrinkage cracks, and slip cracks. Damage to asphalt roads in the form of holes can occur when cracks are left without repair so that eventually water seeps in and makes the road layers brittle. These initially small potholes can develop into large potholes that can endanger road users. Bleeding is caused by too much asphalt mixture when paving the road. This damage occurs when the temperature rises so that the asphalt becomes soft and the tracks of the vehicle's wheels will imprint on the surface of the road layer.

Keywords: Type, road, cracks and damage

DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGY TO INCREASE PRODUCT SALES AT SHOPEE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain digital marketing strategies to increase product sales on Shopee. This study uses a qualitative method. The source of this research data comes from journals, books, and literature related to digital marketing strategies to increase product sales at Shopee. The results of this research literature review concluded that online business continues to progress, currently not only using websites but also e-mail and other applications on the internet. There are several things that must be done to become part of marketing so that it can be done with an online marketing system, namely online advertising. The rise of online marketing that is currently happening is advertising through websites by utilizing the internet in its activities. The internet is used as part of a marketing mix with a different approach from the characteristics of the media and consumers who are targeted. The step commonly used in advertising on the internet is to put up banners, but this step is currently less effective, because the demands for communication in marketing strategies are increasingly diverse. Therefore, strategy and creativity are needed in marketing strategies using online media. For example, viral strategies through email marketing, building special sites for products that are separate from the corporate site, designing webtorial pages, creating gaming adverts and online surveys using Search Engine Optimization (SEO).

Keywords: Marketing, Strategy, and Online Media.

THE EFFECT OF SUBSIDIES AND TAXES ON MARKET EQUILIBRIUM

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the effect of subsidies and taxes on market balance. This research method uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to online shopping factors. The results of this study's literature review concluded that to determine subsidies and taxes on market balance. Taxes are people's money to the state treasury based on law (which can be forced) with no reciprocal services that can be shown directly and used to pay public expenses. Some taxes are directly received by the community and some are not received by the community. Types of taxes are income tax (PPH), land and building tax (PBB), value added tax (VAT). While subsidies are the opposite or the opposite of taxes. Therefore subsidies are often referred to as negative taxes. subsidies provided by the government to the community will cause production costs incurred by producers to be lower than production costs before or without subsidies. The indicators of the effect of taxes and subsidies on market balance are taxes on market balance and subsidies on market balance. It turns out that the tax is very influential on sales because it always adds to the price of the goods offered. So it only affects the supply function. Meanwhile, the demand function does not change at all. Meanwhile, the existence of subsidies provided by the government to the community will cause production costs incurred by producers to be lower than production costs. Causing consumer purchasing power of these products to increase.

Keywords: Subsidies, Taxes, and Market Equilibrium

**AMPIRİK FORMÜLLER KULLANARAK (N,D) TESİR KESİTLERİNİN
HESAPLAMALARI**

CALCULATIONS OF (N,D) CROSS SECTIONS USING EMPIRICAL FORMULAS

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ÖZET

Nükleer reaksiyon tesir kesiti verileri üzerine teorik ve deneysel araştırmalar, fisyon, füzyon, tıbbi radyoizotop üretimi, hızlandırıcı güdümlü sistemler (ADS), radyasyon terapisi, astrofizik ve kozmokimya vb. birçok uygulama için önemlidir. Özellikle 14-15 MeV enerji bölgesindeki nötronla oluşturulan reaksiyonların tesir kesitlerinin veri sonuçları, füzyon reaktör malzemelerindeki nükleer olayları anlamak için gereklidir. Nükleer füzyon, rekabetçi bir enerji pazarında güvenli, temiz ve ekonomik açıdan çekici bir seçenek olması nedeniyle geleceğin alternatif enerji kaynaklarından biridir. Bu nedenle, füzyon gücünden elde edilen enerji, dünyadaki birincil enerji üretiminde önemli bir rol oynayacaktır. Bu çerçevede, potansiyel birinci duvar malzemeleri üzerinde indüklenmiş radyoaktivite, radyasyon hasarı, gaz üretimi, nükleer transmutasyon ve indüklenmiş aktiviteyi tahmin etmek için füzyon reaktörü malzemeleri üzerine tesir kesiti verilerine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Öte yandan, hızlı nötron kaynaklı reaksiyonların nükleer tesir kesiti verileri, çekirdeğin doğası ve nükleer reaksiyonlar ile ilgili nükleer süreçlerin anlaşılmasında önemli parametrelerden biridir. Özellikle 14-15 MeV enerji bölgesindeki (n,d) reaksiyon tesir kesiti verileri nükleer füzyon reaktörü uygulamalarında yapısal malzeme seçiminde kritik öneme sahiptir. Literatürde, (n,d) reaksiyonları için deneysel tesir kesitleri ve geliştirilmiş ampirik formüller azdır. Son zamanlarda, Tel ve ark. esnek olmayan tesir kesitleri için Flerov ve Talyzin ifadesini kullanarak (n,d) reaksiyonları için yeni bir ampirik formül geliştirdi. Şuanki çalışmada 14-15 MeV enerji bölgesindeki (n,d) reaksiyon tesir kesitleri incelenmiştir. (n,d) tesir kesitleri için teorik hesaplamalar Tel ark.'nın yeni ampirik formülü ve literatürdeki diğer formüller kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Hesaplamalar 3 A 96 kütle bölgesindeki hedef çekirdekler için gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen teorik sonuçlar deneysel nükleer reaksiyon veri kütüphanesi EXFOR'dan alınan sonuçlarla karşılaştırılmıştır. 14-15 MeV enerji bölgesindeki (n,d) kesitlerinin tahmininde Tel ve ark.'nın formülünün iyi bir doğruluğa sahip olduğunu hesaplamamız göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak, şuanki tesir kesiti hesaplamaları, deneysel verilerin eksikliği göz önüne alındığında (n,d) reaksiyonlarına bir referans sağlayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:(n,d) nükleer reaksiyon, nükleer füzyon, EXFOR verileri, ampirik formül.

ABSTRACT

The theoretical and experimental investigations on the nuclear reaction cross section data are important for a number of applications such as fission, fusion, medical radioisotope production, accelerator driven systems (ADS), radiation therapy, astrophysics and cosmochemistry etc. Especially, the data results of cross sections of neutron induced reactions in energy region 14-15 MeV are essential to understand the nuclear phenomena in fusion reactor materials. Nuclear fusion is one of the alternative energy sources in the future due to a safe, clean and economically attractive option in a competitive energy marketplace. Therefore, energy from fusion power is to play an important role to the primary energy production in the world. In this framework, the cross section data on fusion reactor materials are needed in predicting induced radioactivity, radiation damage, gas production, nuclear transmutation and induced activity on potential first wall materials. On the other hand, the nuclear cross section data of fast neutron induced reactions are one of the important parameters to understand of the nuclear processes related to the nature of nuclei and nuclear reactions. Especially, the (n,d) reaction cross section data in energy region 14-15 MeV are critical important for selecting structural materials in nuclear fusion reactor applications. In the literature, experimental cross sections and developed empirical formulas for (n,d) reactions are scarce. Recently, Tel et al. developed a new empirical formula for (n,d) reactions by using Flerov and Talyzin expression for the inelastic cross section. In the present work, (n,d) reaction cross sections in energy region 14-15 MeV have been investigated. Theoretical calculations for (n,d) cross sections have been done by using Tel et al.'s new empirical formula and the other formulas in the literature. The calculations are carried out for target nuclei in the mass region $3 \leq A \leq 96$. The obtained theoretical results are compared with the taken from experimental nuclear reaction data library EXFOR. Our calculations show that Tel et al.'s formula gives a good accuracy in predicting of the (n,d) cross sections in the energy region 14-15 MeV. As a result, the present cross section calculations may provide a reference to the (n,d) reactions considering the lack of experimental data.

Keywords: (n,d) nuclear reaction, nuclear fusion, EXFOR data, empirical formula.

14-15 MEV ENERJİDE BAZI AKTANİTLER İÇİN (n,2n) ELASTİK OLMAYAN TESİR KESİTLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF (n,2n) NON- ELASTIC CROSS SECTIONS FOR SOME ACTANIDES AT 14-15 MEV

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ÖZET

(n,2n) nükleer reaksiyon tesir kesit verileri, nükleer reaktördeki nötron çoğaltma işleminde yapısal malzemeleri korumak, çoğaltmak ve seçmek ile ilgili uygulamalar için gereklidir. Literatürde 14-15 MeV civarında enerji, ampirik ve yarı-ampirik (n,2n) reaksiyon tesirkesitleri bir çok yazar tarafından araştırılmış ancak teorik hesaplamalar deneysel değerlerle uyumlu olmamıştır. Özellikle teorik hesaplamalar, ($150 \leq A \leq 190$) kütle bölgesindeki nadir toprak elementleri ve aktinit elementlerindeki ($A > 220$) nükleer deformasyonun karakterini belirlemek için yeterli olmamıştır. Flerov ve Talyzin, bazı elementler için nötron esnek olmayan çarpışma tesir kesit için σ_{in} ve atomic ağırlık fonksiyonu arasında ampirik bir ilişki elde etmeye çalışmıştır. Flerov ve Talyzin, toplam tesir kesitin 14-15 MeV nötronları için atomik ağırlıktan farklı bir fonksiyonu olduğunu bulmuştur. Tel ve arkadaşları elastic olmayan tesir kesiti için Flerov ve Talyzin'in ifadesini kullanarak (n,2n) tesirkesitleri için yeni bir ampirik formül geliştirmiştir ve bunun için kuantum mekaniğindeki saçılma teorisini kullanmışlardır. Bu çalışmada, $226 \leq A \leq 241$ kütle bölgesindeki bazı aktinit çekirdekleri için (n,2n) reaksiyon kesitleri 14-15 MeV enerji aralığında incelenmiştir. Hesaplamalarda Tel ve arkadaşları, Flerov ve Talyzin ifadesine dayalı esnek olmayan tesir kesitlerini kullanarak ampirik (n,2n) reaksiyon tesir kesitleri ve optik model parametreleri incelenmiştir. Toplam elastic, shape –elastic ve elastic olmayan tesir kesit hesapları, optik model parametreleri ve bazı bilgisayar program kodları kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Elastik olmayan tesir kesit hesapları yine bazı bilgisayar kodları kullanılarak optik model çerçevesinde yapılmıştır. Elde edilen teorik sonuçlar EXFOR deneysel nükleer veri kütüphanesinden alınan sonuçlarla karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aktanit çekirdekler, (n,2n), Flerov ve Talyzin, Nükleer Reaksiyon, Tesir Kesiti, Optik Model

ABSTRACT

The (n,2n) nuclear reaction cross section data are required in nuclear reactor applications for shielding, breeding and selecting structural materials on the neutron multiplier. In the literature, around 14-15 MeV energy, empirical and semi-empirical (n,2n) reaction cross sections have been investigated by many authors, but theoretical calculations have not been adequate. Especially theoretical calculations not been sufficient to determine the character of the nuclear deformation in the mass regions ($150 \leq A \leq 190$) rare-earth elements and ($A > 220$) actinide elements. For some elements, Flerov and Talyzin studied to obtain an empirical relation between σ_{in} and atomic weight function for the neutron inelastic collision cross-section. Flerov and Talyzin found that the total cross section is a different function of atomic weight for 14-15 MeV neutrons. Tel et al. developed a new empirical formula for (n,2n) cross sections by using Flerov and Talyzin expression for the inelastic cross section. Tel et al. used the scattering theory in quantum mechanics for the developed a new empirical formula for (n,2n) cross sections.

In this study, the (n,2n) reaction cross sections, around 14-15 MeV energy, for some actinide target nuclei in the mass regions $226 \leq A \leq 241$ have been investigated. In the calculations, the new empirical formula of Tel et al. based on Flerov and Talyzin expression for the inelastic cross section have been used. The empirical (n,2n) reaction cross sections and optical model parameters have been investigated. The total elastic, shape elastic and non-elastic cross sections calculations have been done by using optical model parameters and using some computer programme code. The shape elastic cross sections calculations have been done by using optical model parameters. The neutron non-elastic cross-section calculations have been made in the framework of the optical model using some computer code. The obtained theoretical results compared with the taken from EXFOR experimental nuclear data library.

Keywords: Actinide nuclei, (n,2n), Flerov and Talyzin, Nuclear reaction, Cross section, Non-elastic, Optical model.

DAĞINIK İSTEMCİ KONTROLLÜ AKILLI SULAMA ROBOTU

INTELLIGENT IRRIGATION ROBOT WITH DISTRIBUTED CLIENT CONTROL

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ÖZET

Günümüzde insan yaşamının yaşam ve konfor için ihtiyaçlarının karşılanmasında teknoloji kullanılması kaçınılmazdır ve bilgi teknolojisinin kullanımı tüm bölgelere; kırsal alanlara ve sahillere, dağlara ve şehirlere ulaşmıştır. Bu konuda ki gelişmelerde karar verme kriterlerinin önemli olduğu kadar kırsal ve kentsel topluluklar için tarımsal veya plantasyon ürünlerine ilişkin bilgiler de çok önemlidir. Sulama; bitkinin gelişebilmesi için gerekli olan ancak doğal yağışlarla karşılanamayan suyun gerekli olduğu anda, gerekli olan miktarda, en az enerji tüketimiyle, eşit miktarda ve belirli bir plan çerçevesinde bitkiye verilmesi olarak tanımlanabilir. Çalışmanın amacı kapalı ortamlarda (evler, AVM'ler, seralar) kullanılacak otonom robotik sulama sistemi tasarımıdır. Sistem, toprağın nemini sensörü ile tespit ederek veriye dönüştüren ve bu veriyi anlamlı bir bilgiye dönüştürmek amacıyla işleyecek devrelerden oluşmaktadır. Geliştirilecek sistemde ile sunucu sulama aracı, bir ya da daha fazla istemciden bir talep geldiğinde, kızılötesi sensörlerin yardımı ile ilerleyerek her istemci noktasında istenen miktarda sulama yapacaktır. Sistem tasarımında, Arduino Uno, Arduino Nano, güç kaynağı, alıcı ve verici modüller, motor sürücü, mesafe sensörü, çizgi izleme modülü, kızıl ötesi algılama sensörü, su akış sensörü, su pompası ve adım motor kullanılacaktır. Toprağa gömülü nem sensörü, düşük nem değeri algıladığında, Arduino Nano karta bağlı verici modülünden istenilen su miktarı sulama aracına iletilecektir. Gelen sinyale programlanmış Arduino Uno kart destekli, tekerlekli hareket edebilen sulama robotu çizgi rotasını izleyerek istenen hedefe belirlenen açıklık ile ve belirlenen miktarda suyu bırakacaktır. Kablosuz iletişim sayesinde sunucu, istemci veya istemciler tarafından talep geldiğinde kızılötesi algılama sensörleri ile ilerleyerek istemci tarafından hesaplanan miktarda sulama yapacaktır. Sistem istemci tabanlı çalışacağından sulama hattına sulama robotunda herhangi bir güncelleme yapmadan da ekleme/çıkarma yapmak mümkün olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı sulama robotu, Dağınık istemci, dijitalleştirilmiş tarım

ABSTRACT

In today's world, the use of technology to meet the needs of human life and comfort is inevitable, and the use of information technology has reached all regions, including rural and coastal areas, mountains, and cities. In these developments, decision-making criteria are as important as agricultural or plantation product information for rural and urban communities. Irrigation can be defined as providing the required amount of water to the plant at the time necessary, with the least energy consumption, in equal amounts, and within a certain plan, which is necessary for the development of the plant but cannot be met by natural rainfall. The study aims to design an autonomous robotic irrigation system that can be used in closed environments such as homes, shopping malls, and greenhouses. The system consists of circuits that convert soil moisture into data by detecting it with a sensor and processing this data into meaningful information. In the developed system, when a request comes from one or more clients, the server irrigation tool will move forward with the help of infrared sensors and irrigate the desired amount at each client point. In the system design, Arduino Uno, Arduino Nano, power supply, receiver and transmitter modules, motor driver, distance sensor, line tracking module, infrared detection sensor, water flow sensor, water pump, and stepper motor will be used. When the buried soil moisture sensor detects a low moisture value, the desired amount of water will be transmitted to the irrigation tool from the transmitter module connected to the Arduino Nano card. The wheeled irrigation robot, supported by the programmed Arduino Uno card, will follow the line route and leave the desired amount of water with the designated clearance at the desired target. Thanks to wireless communication, the server will move forward with infrared detection sensors when requested by one or more clients to irrigate the calculated amount by the client. Since the system will work based on the client, it will be possible to add/remove from the irrigation line without making any updates to the irrigation robot.

Keywords: Smart irrigation robot, Distributed client, digitalized agriculture

CHILDFREE IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain childfree from an Islamic perspective. This research uses the library research method. The main data sources of this study come from books, journals and other manuscripts that are relevant and related to childfreeness in an Islamic perspective. This research literature review concluded that Childfree is the choice of married couples who decide not to have children according to their will and agreement. The existence of this childfree trend has resulted in a lot of controversy from various circles of society because it is felt to be unnatural and outside human nature. From a human rights perspective, choosing not to have children after marriage is not wrong because every individual has the right to decide what is in their own lives, and we must also respect and respect other people's life principles by not blaspheming or spread hate speech. However, Childfree is a trend that is not in accordance with Islamic teachings. Based on the arguments from the Qur'an and Hadith, it is certainly realized that childfreeness in an Islamic perspective is not permissible. Meanwhile, if you postpone offspring for certain reasons that can be burdensome and endanger the couple, then that's okay. Having offspring is a gift from Allah who has many benefits and virtues for his parents, both in this world and in the hereafter.

Keywords : *Childfree, Islam*

**IMPLEMENTATION OF MERDEKA LEARNING TO INCREASING THE QUALITY OF
LEARNING AS ENGAGEMENT OF PARENTING GROUP
AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe the implementation of independent learning to improve the quality of learning as parenting group involvement at the elementary school. This research uses the library research method. The main data sources in this study came from books, journals and other manuscripts that are relevant and related to the implementation of independent learning to improve the quality of learning as the involvement of parenting groups at the elementary school. This research literature review concluded that independent learning is a program initiated by the minister of education and culture, Nadiem Makarim, which aims to improve the quality of education in Indonesia. In implementing the independent learning policy in the elementary school environment, they are still very attached to their parents because of the early phase of kindergarten. In this case, the role of parents is very important to help students through non-formal programs to support formal activities, namely teaching and learning activities. Utilization of parenting institutions is not fully optimal because they only use these facilities during events. Violence occurs in schools at the elementary school level often occurs not because the students are wrong and the teacher is right, but because there is a lack of involvement of parties outside the teacher who feel authoritarian in the classroom.

Keywords: Independent Learning, Elementary School, Parenting

CAHİT ZARİFOĞLU'NUN DÜŞÜNCE EVRENİ VE SANATINDA ÖNEMLİ ŞAHSİYETLER

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES IN CAHİT ZARİFOĞLU 'S WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ART

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Cahit Zarifoğlu, 47 yıl gibi kısa hayatında sanatçı duyarlılığıyla sıradan hayatımızda karşılaşılabileceğimiz olayları ve durumları daha bütüncül ve derinlikli algılamıştır. Hayatını insanca ve artistçe yaşamıştır.

Şair kimliğiyle ön plana çıkan Cahit Zarifoğlu sadece şiir alanında değil günlük, hikâye, roman, tiyatro, deneme, makale, çocuk edebiyatı gibi her edebî türde eserler ortaya koymuştur. Cahit Zarifoğlu'nun bir diğer önemli özelliği dergiciliğidir. Maveria dergisinde okuyucularıyla mektuplaşmış, derginin dağıtım, abone, yayın işlerini, köşe yazarlığını yapmıştır.

1970'li yıllardan sonra hayata daha farklı bir gözle bakmaya çalışmıştır. İslami duyarlılığa sahip entelektüel kişiliğiyle politize olmuş şiir diline geçiş yapmıştır. Dünyada ve ülkemizde yaşanan güncel olaylara kayıtsız kalmamış eserlerine yansıtmıştır. Tarzı ve üslubu sayesinde "İkinci Yeni" şiirinden sonra kendine özel bir yer edinmiştir. Ece Ayhan'a göre "keşfedilmeyi bekleyen bir adadır".

"İkinci Yeni" şiirinden başka Cahit Zarifoğlu'nun önünde Necip Fazıl ve Sezai Karakoç gibi usta şairler de vardır. Necip Fazıl klasik şiir tarzı ve şiirlerindeki mistik havayla, Sezai Karakoç ise daha modern çizgilerle medeniyet, tarih, diriliş kavramlarıyla karşısında durmaktadır. Cahit Zarifoğlu'nun "İkinci Yeni" den uzaklaştığı alan olan dünya görüşünün izine Necip Fazıl ve Sezai Karakoç gibi şairlerde rastlamıştır. Böylelikle o izleri düşünce dünyasında anlamlandırarak kendi imkânlarıyla özgün bir sanat ortaya koymayı başarmıştır. Bu iki önemli şahsiyet Cahit Zarifoğlu'nun düşünce dünyasının dışında dergicilik tecrübeleri edinmesinde de etkilidir.

Zarifoğlu'nun Arvâsi tarikatının soyundan gelen Van müftüsünün kızıyla evlenmesi, tasavvuf ehli Şeyh Abdurrahim Reyhan Erzincanî'ye intisap etmesiyle hayatında tasavvufun da etkisi görünür hale gelir. Bunun yanında düşünce evreninde ve sanatında yeri olan önemli isimler de vardır. Bunlardan ilki lise çağında dergicilik faaliyeti alanında yolundan gittiği çığır açıcı bir ruh Nuri Pakdil ve Edebiyat dergisi, âlim bir kişilik gösteren Sezai Karakoç ve Diriliş Dergisi, tek başına bir okul olarak nitelendirdiği Necip Fazıl Kısakürek ve Büyük Doğu dergisi Cahit Zarifoğlu'nun birikiminin zeminini oluşturur. Çalışmamızda bu üç isim ve çıkardıkları dergilerin Cahit Zarifoğlu'nun düşünce dünyasına, İslami hassasiyete yönelimine, siyasi aksiyonuna ve sanatına etkisi ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cahit Zarifoğlu, Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, Sezai Karakoç, Nuri Pakdil.

ABSTRACT

Cahit Zarifođlu has perceived the events and situations we may encounter in our ordinary life with artist sensitivity in his short life of 47 years with more holistic and depth. He lived his life humanely and artistically.

Cahit Zarifođlu, who came to prominence as a poet, has created works not only in the field of poetry but in all forms of literature such as diary, story, novel, theatre, essay, essay and children's literature. Another important feature of Cahit Zarifoglu is his journalism. He wrote to his readers in Mavera magazine and was a columnist for distribution, subscribers, publications.

After the 1970s, he tried to look at life from a different perspective. He switched to the politicized language of poetry due to his intellectual personality which has Islamic sensibility. He did not remain indifferent to the current events in the World and in our country and reflected on his Works. He has earned a special place of his own through his style and method after publishing the "Second New" poem. According to Ece Ayhan, Cahit Zarifođlu is "an island waiting to be discovered".

Besides the poem "The Second New", Cahit Zarifođlu is preceded by master poets such as Necip Fazıl and Sezai Karakoç. Necip Fazıl stands against the mystical air of classical poetry and poetry, while Sezai Karakoç confronts more modern lines with concepts of civilization, history and resurrection. The world view of Cahit Zarifođlu's distance from "The Second New" was traced to poets such as Necip Fazıl and Sezai Karakoç. Thus, he was able to make sense of those traces in the world of thought and, by his own means, create an original art. These two important figures are also influential in Cahit Zarifođlu's acquisition of journalism experiences outside the world of thought.

Zarifođlu's marriage to the daughter of Van mufti, a descendant of the Arvâsi sect, becomes visible in his life as he attaches himself to Sheikh Abdurrahim Reyhan Erzincani. There are also important names that have a place in the universe of thought and art. The first is a high-school magazine activity. There are also important names that have a place in the universe of thought and art. The first is a groundbreaking spirit that has gone out of its way in the field of journalism at the age of high school, Nuri Pakdil and Literature magazine, Sezai Karakoç and Resurrection Magazine, which shows a wise personality, Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, which he describes as a school alone, and Cahit Zarifođlu, the magazine of Big East makes up the floor. Our study will focus on the impact of these three names and their journals on Cahit Zarifođlu 's thinking world, Islamic sensitivity, political action and art.

Key Words: Cahit Zarifođlu, Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, Sezai Karakoç, Nuri Pakdil.

SAĞLIK TURİZMİ FAALİYETLERİNDE AKREDİTASYON SÜRECİ VE ÖZELLİKLERİ
ACCREDITATION PROCESS AND FEATURES IN HEALTH TOURISM ACTIVITIES

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ÖZET

Sağlık turizmi kişilerin buldukları ülkede veya şehirde almak istedikleri tedavinin bulunmaması veya daha maliyetli olması gibi sebeplerle farklı bir ülkeye sağlıklarını iyileştirmek veya korumak amacıyla gerçekleştirdikleri seyahatlerdir. Günümüz dünya koşullarında kaynakların kötü ve verimsiz kullanımı çevreye bilinçsizce yayılan kimyasallar, hava kirliliği, gürültü kirliliği, şehirlerin yüksek tempolarına ve kalabalığa bağlı stres insan sağlığını etkilemekte fiziksel yorgunluğun yanı sıra çeşitli hastalıklar da baş göstermektedir. İnsan sağlığının korunması, iş gücü verimliliğinin artırılması için sağlık turizmine katılım desteklenmelidir. Sağlık turizmi hizmeti sunan kurumların ise etkili, verimli ve kaliteli olması, yönetim süreci ile ilgili önemli bir performans olarak kabul edilir. Daha az maliyetle hizmet etmek avantaj gibi görülebilir ancak kaliteden asla ödün verilmemelidir. Bu kalite ve güvenilir hizmetlerin sağlanması için dünyada pek çok kurum ve kuruluş tarafından akreditasyon programları geliştirilmiştir. Akreditasyon, sağlık hizmetlerinde kalitenin artırılması ve hizmet kalitesinin bir göstergesi olarak en önemli yöntem ve araçlardan birisidir. Uluslararası alanda akreditasyon belgesine sahip olan bir sağlık kuruluşu, tedavi amacıyla ülkesi dışına çıkacak bir hasta için büyük önem arz etmektedir. Sağlık turizmi alanında faaliyet gösteren kuruluşlar, kurumsal kimliklerini ve kalite odaklı hizmetlerini tüm dünyada pazarlamak zorundadırlar. Bu nedenle uluslararası standartlarda hizmet verdiklerinin en önemli göstergesi uyguladıkları akreditasyon çalışmaları ve sahip oldukları akreditasyon belgeleridir. JCI (Joint Commission International) ABD tarafından sağlık kurumlarında tıbbi bakımın kalitesini değerlendirmek amacıyla 1951 yılında kurulmuş uluslararası, kar amacı gütmeyen bir kuruluştur. Sağlık kurumlarına verilen bir sistemdir ve tıbbi kurum değerlendirmesi olarak uluslararası itibarı en yüksek akreditasyon programıdır. JCI standartları akreditasyon programının temelidir ve standartların altında yatan felsefe, kalite yönetimi ve kalitenin sürekli iyileştirilmesi ilkelerine dayanmaktadır Dünya’da JCI tarafından akredite edilmiş 71 ülkeden toplamda 844 kuruluş olduğu görülmüştür. Bu da ülkelerin akreditasyon faaliyetlerine katılımının gün geçtikçe arttığının bir göstergesidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, hasta güvenliği ve hizmet kalitesini arttırmak amacıyla oluşturulmuş akreditasyon ve sertifikalandırma sürecinin önemini ve özelliklerini ortaya koymaktır. Akreditasyonun sağladığı avantajlar ve dezavantajlar da ikincil verilerden elde edilen bilgiler ışığında ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Sağlık Turizmi, Medikal, Kalite, Akreditasyon, JCI

ABSTRACT

Health tourism is the travels of people to a different country in order to improve or protect their health, for reasons such as the absence of the treatment they want to receive in the country or city they are in or if it is more costly. In today's conditions, wrong and inefficient use of resources, chemicals spreading unconsciously to the environment, air pollution, noise pollution, stress out due to the high tempo of cities and crowds affect human health, and various diseases occur as well as physical fatigue. In order to protect human health and increase labor productivity, people's participation in health tourism should be supported. The fact that the institutions providing health tourism services are effective, efficient and of high quality is considered an important performance related to the management process. The effectiveness, efficiency and quality of institutions providing health tourism services is considered an important performance related to the management process. It may seem like an advantage to serve at less cost, but quality should never be compromised. In order to provide these quality and reliable services, accreditation programs have been developed by many institutions and organizations in the world. Accreditation is one of the most important methods and tools to increase the quality of health services and as an indicator of service quality. A health institution that has an international accreditation certificate is of great importance for a patient who will go out of his country for treatment. Organizations operating in the field of health tourism have to market their corporate identities and quality-oriented services all over the world. For this reason, the most important indicator of their service in international standards is the accreditation studies and accreditation documents they have. JCI (Joint Commission International) is an international, non-profit organization founded in 1951 by the USA to evaluate the quality of medical care in healthcare institutions. It is a system for health institutions and it is the accreditation program with the highest international reputation as a medical institution evaluation. JCI standards are the basis of the accreditation program and the keynote underlying the standards is based on the principles of quality management and continuous improvement of quality. There are a total of 844 organizations from 71 countries accredited by JCI in the world. This statistics shows that the participation of countries in accreditation activities is increasing day by day. The aim of this study is to reveal the importance and characteristics of the accreditation and certification process, which was created to ensure patient safety and increase service quality. The advantages and disadvantages of accreditation are also revealed in the light of information obtained from secondary data.

Keywords

Health Tourism, Medical, Quality, Accreditation, JCI

THE INFLUENCE OF TAX RATES, TAX UNDERSTANDING, TAX AWARENESS AND TAX SANCTIONS ON MSMES TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE, PEKALONGAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the level of significance of the influence of tax rates, understanding of taxation, tax awareness and tax sanctions on the taxpayer compliance of umkm city of Pekalongan. The sample of this study was 100 respondents with a sampling technique in the form of accidental sampling where the population used in this study were taxpayers at UMKM in Pekalongan City. The method used is multiple linear regression analysis method. The results of the study show that there is a significant and positive effect between Tax Rates (X1) on Taxpayer Compliance (Y), there is a significant and positive effect between Tax Understanding (X2) on Taxpayer Compliance (Y), there is a significant and positive effect between Tax Awareness (X3) on Taxpayer Compliance (Y), there is a significant and positive influence between Tax Sanctions (X4) on Taxpayer Compliance (Y).

Keywords: Tax Rates, Tax Understanding, Tax Awareness, Tax Sanctions, Taxpayer Compliance

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY STUDIES OF Ni(II) AND Cu(II) COMPLEXES WITH SCHIFF BASE; 2-HYDROXY-1-NAPHTHALIDENE-1-NAPHTHYLAMINE

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ABSTRACT

The Ni(II) and Cu(II) complexes with Schiff base; 2-hydroxy-1-naphthalidene-1-naphthylamine were synthesized and characterized using solubility test, conductivity measurement, infrared spectral analysis, melting point/decomposition temperature, magnetic susceptibility, UV-visible spectral analyses and elemental analyses. The Schiff base and its metal complexes were screened for antimicrobial activity. The molar conductance values range ($6.70\text{--}12.10\ \Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$) indicated non-electrolytic nature of the complexes. The magnetic moment values; 1.89BM indicated Cu(II) complex as paramagnetic while the $-Ve$ value indicated Ni(II) complex as diamagnetic. The infrared spectral analysis results suggested that the Schiff base behave as a bidentate ligand coordinates to the metal ion via azomethine nitrogen and phenolic oxygen. The high decomposition temperature range ($240\text{--}246\ ^\circ\text{C}$) indicated the good stability of the complexes. The elemental analyses results revealed slight differences between observed and calculated percentages of C, H, and N in the Schiff base and its metal complexes, which is in good agreement with their proposed structures. The antimicrobial activity of the Schiff base and its complexes were carried out using agar well diffusion method against two pathogenic bacterial stains; *Salmonella typhi* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and two fungal isolates; *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Rhizopus species*. The results revealed that the Schiff base and its metal complexes possessed moderate antimicrobial activity when compared with the standard drugs (Gentamycin and Nystatin).

Keywords: Schiff base, Complexes, 2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde, 1-naphthylamine, Antimicrobial activity.

AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF COMPUTER-BASED ASSESSMENT (CBA) ON STUDENT PERFORMANCE AND ITS EFFICACY IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The fundamental intention for the development of computing technologies is to basically improve the standard of living. Enumerable innovations have been introduced through these evolving computer technologies into education to enhance existing pedagogical techniques and correspondingly improve educational achievements. A study carried out by Ghaderi (2014) affirmed that students were very positive about Computer-Based Assessment (CBA) because it seemed more useful, less difficult and engaged their attention. The term Computer-Based Assessment (CBA) and Computer Assisted Assessment (CAA) are synonymous. CBA describes the use of computers for the entire assessment process of students including the delivery of the assessment and the provision of feedback. This paper is a descriptive review of computer-based assessment on student performance. The paper discussed some of the importance of Computer-Based Assessment and its implication on school management. For the purpose of collecting useful data for the paper write-up, relevant questions drafted and administered to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument. The responses gathered were collated and subjected to reliability analysis. In conclusion, the paper affirms that Computer-Based Assessment can support complex competencies and can accurately measure student performance and overall school management efficiency.

Keywords: Computer-Based Assessment, CBA, Student Performance, School Management.

**TÜRKİYE’DE BİYOYAKIT KULLANIMINI YAYGINLAŞTIRMAK İÇİN
POLİTİK VE EKONOMİK YAKLAŞIMLAR**

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC APPROACHES TO EXTEND THE USE OF BIOFUELS IN
TURKEY

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ÖZET

Biyoyakıt üretimi, en emek yoğun enerji endüstrilerinden biridir. Sıvı biyoyakıt endüstrisi, 2018 yılında yaklaşık 2,1 milyon kişiyi istihdam etmiş (IRENA, 2019) ve güneş PV’den sonra en büyük ikinci yenilenebilir enerji istihdam kaynağı olmuştur. Sıvı biyoyakıtlara 2019 yılında yaklaşık 2,5 milyar dolar yatırım yapılmıştır. Bu yatırım değeri, on yıl önce görülen seviyelerin %20’sinden daha azdır. Kısmen emek yoğun tarıma sahip ülkelerde artan üretim nedeniyle, bu düşüşe rağmen, istihdam yaratma ve üretim artmıştır. 2013-2018 yılları arasında sektörde istihdam edilen kişi sayısı yaklaşık %40, biyoyakıt üretimi ise yaklaşık %25 oranında artmıştır. Son yıllarda, her milyon dolarlık yatırım için yaklaşık 15-30 iş olanağı yaratıldığı tahmin edilmektedir. Yeni politikalar ve hedefe yönelik desteklemeler, biyoyakıt endüstrisini istikrara kavuşturmaya ve kısa sürede çok sayıda yeni iş yaratmaya yardımcı olabilir. Karayolu taşımacılığında akaryakıt harmanlamanın teknik sınırlarına henüz ulaşmamış bölgelerde, karışım payları yükseltilebilir ve harmanlama sınırına tabi olmayan veya uzun mesafe taşımacılığında kullanılacak yakıtlara destek sağlanabilir. Bu bildiride Türkiye’de biyoyakıt kullanımının yaygınlaştırmak için ekonomik ve politik yaklaşımlar değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoyakıt, Ekonomi, Politika, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Biofuel production is one of the most labor-intensive energy industries. The liquid biofuels industry employed approximately 2.1 million people in 2018 (IRENA, 2019) and is the second largest source of renewable energy employment after solar PV. Approximately \$2.5 billion was invested in liquid biofuels in 2019. This investment value is less than 20% of the levels seen ten years ago. Despite this decline, job creation and production have increased, partly due to increased production in countries with labor-intensive agriculture. Between 2013 and 2018, the number of people employed in the sector increased by approximately 40% and biofuel production increased by approximately 25%. It is estimated that around 15-30 jobs have been created for every million dollars of investment in recent years. New policies and targeted support can help stabilize the biofuels industry and create many new jobs in a short period of time. In regions that have not yet reached the technical limits of fuel blending in road transport, the mixing ratios can be increased and fuels that are not subject to the blending limit or that can be used in long-distance transportation can be supported. In this paper, economic and political approaches to popularize the use of biofuels in Turkey are evaluated.

Keywords: Biofuels, Economy, Policy, Türkiye

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR TARIMSAL ÜRETİM İÇİN ENTEGRE KAYNAK VERİMLİLİĞİ

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ÖZET

Tarımsal üretim, dünyadaki bütün ülkelerin ekonomisinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Tarım politikalarında, sadece yeterli miktarda ve kalitede tarımsal üretimi değil, aynı zamanda çevrenin korunması ve kırsal alanların ekonomik kalkınması da hedeflenmektedir. Tarımsal üretim, ekonomi çevre ve enerji tüketimiyle yakından ilişkilidir. Bu nedenle, bu alanlardaki tüm politikalar ile etkileşim halindedir. Tarımsal üretimde girdi olarak enerji ihtiyacı, üreticinin gelişmiş tarım sistemlerine yaptığı yatırımı büyük ölçüde etkileyen üretimin karlılığını belirleyebilir. Bu nedenle, ekonomik açıdan uygun maliyetli enerji önlemlerine ihtiyaç duyulmakta ve aynı zamanda karbon emisyonlarını azaltma taahhütleri verilmektedir. Önümüzdeki yıllarda küresel ölçekte, kaynak kullanımının önemli ölçüde artacağı ve tarım sektörü de dahil olmak üzere ekonomi üzerinde yaygın bir etkisi olacağı öngörülmektedir. Bu konu, tarımsal üretimde daha enerji verimli teknolojiler geliştirmek için araştırmaya ve geliştirme çalışmalarını önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Entegre kaynak verimliliğinde, ürün ve hizmet sunmak için gereken enerji miktarını azaltmak amaçlanır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarım, Sürdürülebilirlik, Kaynak verimliliği

INTEGRATED RESOURCE EFFICIENCY FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

ABSTRACT

Agricultural production plays an important role in the economy of all countries in the world. In agricultural policies, it is aimed not only agricultural production in sufficient quantity and quality, but also the protection of the environment and the economic development of rural areas. Agricultural production is closely related to the economy, environment and energy consumption. Therefore, it interacts with all policies in these areas. The energy requirement as an input in agricultural production can determine the profitability of production, which greatly influences the producer's investment in advanced agricultural systems. Therefore, economically cost-effective energy measures are needed and at the same time commitments to reduce carbon emissions are made. Global resource use is projected to increase significantly in the coming years, with a widespread impact on the economy, including in the agricultural sector. This topic reveals the importance of research and development studies to develop more energy efficient technologies in agricultural production. Integrated resource efficiency aims to reduce the amount of energy required to deliver products and services.

Keywords: Agriculture, Sustainability, Resource efficiency

FEIJOA MEYVESİNDE BAZI POMOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF SOME POMOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN FEIJOA FRUIT

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ÖZET

Feijoa (*Feijoa sellowiana* Berg. veya syn. *Acca sellowiana* L.), yaygın olarak Güney Amerika'ya özgü Myrtaceae familyasına ait Ananas guava veya guavasteen olarak da bilinen çalı formu yıl boyunca sürekli yeşil bir bitkidir. Feijoa bitkisi yaygın olarak ülkemizde zeytinin yetiştirildiği alanlarda yetişebilmektedir. Kaymak ağacı olarak ülkemizde tanınan bu bitki gösterişli çiçek, meyve ve yaprak yapısının yanı sıra, içeriğindeki sekonder metabolitler sayesinde farmakoloji endüstrisinde son yıllarda oldukça popüler bir hale gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada Antalya ilinde bulunan ticari bir firmadan temin edilen feijoa meyvelerinin pomolojik özellikleri incelenmiştir. Bu bağlamda meyve ağırlığı, meyve eni, meyve boyu ve sap uzunluğu sırasıyla 16,74 g, 28,74 mm, 37,21 mm ve 9,09 mm bulunmuştur. kabuk L, a, b ölçümleri ise sırasıyla 50,69, -17,19, 36,52 bulunmuştur. Meyve eti renk ölçümlerinde ise meyve et L, a, b sırasıyla 66,63, -1,05, 29,46 bulunmuştur. Gerçekleştirilen pomolojik ölçümlerde, kabuk L ve kabuk b arasında yüksek düzeyde pozitif korelasyon bulunduğu ($r=0,81$) gözlemlenmiştir. Meyve eni ortalaması ve meyve ağırlığı arasında da benzer bir doğrusal ilişki olduğu ($r=0,80$) tespit edilmiştir. Meyve ağırlığı, meyve eni ortalamasının % 63,6'sını açıklamaktadır. Kabuk L özelliği ise kabuk b özelliğinin % 65,9'unu açıklamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: feijoa, pomolojik ölçümler, ananas guava

ABSTRACT

Feijoa (*Feijoa sellowiana* Berg. or syn. *Acca sellowiana* L.) belongs to Myrtaceae family which is particular to South America. Feijoa is also known Pineapple guava or guavasteen. This plant is green throughout the year and has the form of a bush. Besides feijoa can be grown in the areas where olives are grown in our country. The plant has become very popular in the pharmacology industry in recent years, thanks to its attractive flower, fruit and leaf structure, as well as the secondary metabolites it contains. In this study, pomological properties of feijoa fruits were examined which were obtained from a commercial company in Antalya. According to data fruit weight, fruit width, fruit length and stem length were found 16.74 g, 28.74 mm, 37.21 mm and 9.09 mm respectively. Shell L, a, and b measurements were 50.69, -17.19, 36.52, respectively. Inner of fruit color measurements, inner of fruit L, a, b were found to be 66.63, -1.05, 29.46, respectively. There was a high of positive correlation between shell L and shell b which was observed ($r=0,81$). A similar linear relationship ($r=0.80$) was found between the means of fruit width and fruit weight. Fruit weight explains 63.6 % of the average of fruit width. The shell L feature explains 65.9 % of the shell b feature.

Keywords: feijoa, pomological measurement, pineapple guava

**KOLTUK SÜNGER KONFORUNUN ÜRETİM PARAMETRELERİNİN DEĞİŞİMİNİN
POLİÜRETAN YANMA ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİSİNİN DENEY TASARIMI İLE
İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF CHANGE OF PRODUCTION PARAMETERS OF FOAM
COMFORT ON POLYURETHANE BURNING PROPERTIES WITH EXPERIMENT DESIGN

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ÖZET

Araç koltuğunu oluşturan oturak, sırt, başlık ve kolçak süngerleri, araç içine entegrasyon, güvenlik, estetik ve konfor olmak üzere dört ana kritere göre tasarlanmıştır. Tüm bu gereklilikleri karşılamak, için poliüretan sünger malzemeyle çalışırken koltukların tasarlanması sürecini karmaşık ve zaman alıcı hale getirir. Ayrıca, sonuçların ölçülmesi ve değerlendirilmesi özellikle konfor tasarımı için zorluk oluşturmaktadır.

Araç koltuk süngeri tasarlanırken şartnamelerde belirtilen fiziksel ve mekanik özelliklerinin yanı sıra konfor özellikleri de dikkate alınmaktadır. Koltuk süngeri konfor özelliğini belirleyen en önemli parametre yük altında çökme değeridir. Sünger formülü içerisindeki malzeme oranları değiştirilerek aynı mekanik özelliklerde fakat farklı algılanan sertlik değerlerinde sünger üretmek mümkün olmaktadır. Bu da konfor hissini etkilemektedir.

Otomotiv endüstrisi, yüksek performanslı ve güvenli ürünler sunmak için sürekli olarak gelişmektedir. Bu ürünler arasında çoğunlukla araç içi konfor ve güvenliği artırmak için kullanılan süngerler bulunmaktadır. Ancak, süngerlerin yanıcı olması, yangın riskini arttırmaktadır. Bu nedenle, otomotiv endüstrisi, süngerlerin yanmazlık özelliklerini geliştirmek için çalışmalar yapılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, üretim sürecinde yapılan değişikliklerin otomotiv süngerlerinin yanma özelliklerine etkisini incelemek için bir deney tasarımı kullanılmıştır. Üretim parametrelerinde yapılan değişikliklerin yanma özelliği üzerindeki etkisini ölçmek için farklı numuneler üretilmiştir. Daha sonra, bu numunelere FMVSS02 normu ve D45 1333 test metodu referans alınarak yanma testi uygulanmış ve yanma testi sonuçları analiz edilmiştir. Yanabilirlik yönetmeliği ile ilgili olan FMVSS 302 normu, iç giydime parçaları ve bileşenlerin hepsine uygulanır. Bu test yöntemi, araç içi malzemelerin yanma özelliklerini ölçmek için kullanılır. Bu test, araç içindeki malzemelerin yanıcı olmadığını veya yavaş yanıcı olduğunu belirlemek için kullanılır. D45 1333 deneme metoduna göre ölçülen yanma hızı, 100 mm/dak'dan düşük veya ona eşit olmalıdır.

Otomotiv süngerlerinde yanmazlık özellikleri üzerine yapılan çalışmalarda süngerlerin yanmazlığı artırmak için çeşitli kimyasal katkı maddeleri ve kaplama yöntemleri kullanıldığını göstermiştir. Ayrıca, süngerlerin yapısal özelliklerindeki değişikliklerin de yanmazlık özelliklerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Bu analizler sonucunda, üretim parametrelerinde yapılan değişikliklerin süngerlerin yanma özelliklerini nasıl etkilediği belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, elde edilen sonuçlar belirli speklere uygunluğun da gözlemlenmesi açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışma, otomotiv endüstrisi için sünger üretimindeki yanma riskini azaltmaya yardımcı olacak veriler sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yanma testi, Koltuk sünger konforu, Deney tasarımı

ABSTRACT

Cushions, backrests, headrests, armrests, and other foam parts that make up vehicle seats are designed according to four principal criteria: integration within the vehicle, safety, aesthetics, and comfort. Satisfying all of these requirements, while working with complex foam material, makes the process of creating the seats complicated and time-consuming. Also, measuring and evaluating results particularly in the subjective area of comfort presents a particular challenge to designers.

While designing the seat foam, besides the physical and mechanical properties specified in the specifications, comfort features are also taken into consideration. The most important parameter determining the comfort feature of the seat foam is the collapse value under enforcement. By changing the material ratios in the foam formula, it is possible to produce foams with the same mechanical properties but different perceived hardness values. This affects the feeling of comfort.

The automotive industry is constantly evolving to offer high performance and safe products. Among these products are foams, which are mostly used to increase in-car comfort and safety. However, the fact that foams are flammable increases the risk of fire. For this reason, the automotive industry is working to improve the non-flammability properties of foams.

In this study, an experimental design was used to examine the effects of changes made in the production process on the combustion properties of automotive foams. Different samples were produced to measure the effect of changes made in production parameters on combustion properties. Afterward, a combustion test was applied to these samples with reference to the FMVSS02 norm and D45 1333 test method, and combustion test results were analyzed. The FMVSS 302 norm, which is related to the flammability regulation, is applied to all interior cladding parts and components. This test method is used to measure the combustion properties of vehicle interior materials. This test is used to determine whether materials inside the vehicle are non-flammable or slowly combustible. The burning rate, measured according to the D45 1333 test method, must be less than or equal to 100 mm/min.

Studies on the flammability properties of automotive foams have shown that various chemical additives and coating methods are used to increase the flammability of foams. In addition, the effects of changes in the structural properties of foams on their non-flammability properties were investigated.

As a result of these analyses, it was determined how the changes made in the production parameters affect the combustion properties of the foams. In addition, the obtained results were evaluated in terms of observing compliance with certain specs. This study provides data for the automotive industry to help reduce the risk of combustion in foam production.

Keywords: Combustion test, Seat foam comfort, Experimental design

**YENİ NESİL FONKSİYONEL BİR ÜRÜN: ÇİKOLATA KAPLI KAKAOLU SOĞUK
PROBİYOTİK BAR**

A NOVEL FUNCTIONAL PRODUCT: CHOCOLATE-COVERED COCOA COLD PROBIOTIC
BAR

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada sodyum aljinat ile tek tabaka kaplanarak mikroenkapsülasyonu yapılmış potansiyel probiyotikler *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* subsp. *boulardii* T8-3C ve *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* AB6-25 kullanılarak çikolata kaplı kakaolu soğuk bar üretilmiştir. Bar üretiminde süt, şeker, nişasta, buğday unu, kakao, tereyağı ve vanilyanın uygun oranlardaki karışımı kullanılmıştır. Pişirme işlemi tamamlanan örnekler 20°C'ye soğutularak üç gruba ayrılmıştır. *S. boulardii* T8-3C (Grup A) ve *L. plantarum* AB6-25 (Grup B) bar karışımına eklenmiştir. Kontrol grubu (Grup C) probiyotik eklenmeden oluşturulmuştur. Daha sonra kesilerek şekillendirilen ürünün üzeri eritilmiş çikolata ile kaplanmıştır. Deneme iki tekerrürlü gerçekleştirilmiştir. Tüm gruplar -20°C'de muhafaza edilmiştir. Soğuk bar örneklerindeki potansiyel probiyotiklerin canlılıkları -20°C'de 180 günlük depolama sürecinde periyodik olarak izlenmiştir. Ayrıca temsili gastrointestinal sistem (TGIS) koşullarında canlılık da belirlenmiştir. Bunlara ilaveten soğuk bar örneklerinin pH, suda çözünür kurumadde, toplam yağ, toplam şeker, invert şeker, sakkaroz ve renk gibi fizikokimyasal özellikleri saptanmıştır. 180 günlük depolama sürecinde Grup A ve B'deki potansiyel probiyotiklerin canlılığı önemsiz düzeyde azalmış ($p>0.05$) ve terapötik doz (>106 KOB/g) korunmuştur. TGIS koşullarının potansiyel probiyotiklerin canlılığına etkisi ise depolamanın 90. gününde alınan örneklerde incelenmiştir. Denemede ağızdan kalın bağırsağa kadar tüm GIS aşamaları insan GIS'a benzer şekilde in vitro koşullarda oluşturulmuştur. TGIS koşullarında Grup A'da yer alan *S. boulardii* T8-3C canlılığını %73.25 düzeyinde korurken, Grup B'de yer alan *L. plantarum* AB6-25 %75.43 düzeyinde canlı kalmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular, çikolata kaplı kakaolu soğuk barın probiyotiklerin taşınması açısından uygun olduğunu, her iki süşun da ürünün fizikokimyasal özelliklerini olumsuz yönde etkilemeksizin son üründe ve TGIS'de canlılığını koruyabildiğini göstermiştir. Bu açıdan çikolata kaplı kakaolu soğuk probiyotik bar, yeni nesil fonksiyonel bir ürün olarak kabul edilebilir özellikte bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: probiyotik, mikroenkapsülasyon, çikolata, bar, fonksiyonel gıda

ABSTRACT

The present study produced a chocolate-covered cocoa cold bar using potential probiotics *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* subsp. *boulardii* T8-3C and *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* AB6-25 were microencapsulated by monolayer-coating with sodium alginate. A mixture of milk, sugar, starch, wheat flour, cocoa, butter, and vanilla in appropriate proportions was used in bar production. The cooked samples were cooled to 20°C and divided into three groups. *S. boulardii* T8-3C (Group A) and *L. plantarum* AB6-25 (Group B) were added to the bar mixture. The control group (Group C) was produced without adding probiotics. The product was then sliced, shaped, and covered with melted chocolate. The experiment was carried out in two replicates. All groups were stored at -20°C. The viability of potential probiotics in the cold bar samples was monitored periodically during the 180-day storage at -20°C. Viability was also determined under simulated gastrointestinal tract (SGIS) conditions. Also, the physicochemical properties of the cold bar samples were determined, including pH, water-soluble solids, total oil, total sugar, inverted sugar, sucrose, and color. During the 180 days of storage, the viability of potential probiotics in Groups A and B decreased non-significantly ($p>0.05$), and the therapeutic dose ($>10^6$ cfu/g) was maintained. The effect of SGIS conditions on the viability of potential probiotics was examined in samples taken on day 90 of storage. In the experiment, all SGIS stages from the mouth to the large intestine were established under in vitro conditions similar to human GIS. Under SGIS conditions, *S. boulardii* T8-3C in Group A maintained its viability at 73.25%, while *L. plantarum* AB6-25 in Group B remained viable at 75.43%. The findings showed that a chocolate-covered cocoa cold bar is suitable for transporting probiotics. Both strains can maintain their viability in the final product and SGIS without adversely affecting the physicochemical properties of the product. In this manner, the chocolate-covered cocoa cold probiotic bar was acceptable as a novel/new-generation functional product.

Keywords: probiotic, microencapsulation, chocolate, bar, functional food

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖĞRETMENLİĞE HAZIRLIK, ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLIĞINA YÖNELİK MESLEKİ KAYGI VE KİŞİSEL MESLEKİ YETKİNLİK ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHER CANDIDATES' PREPARATION FOR TEACHING, PROFESSIONAL ANXIETY TOWARDS TEACHER CANDIDACY AND PERSONAL PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Gazi Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenliği bölümü öğrencilerinin gören öğrencilerin öğretmenliğe hazırlık, öğretmen adaylığına yönelik mesleki kaygı ve kişisel mesleki yetkinlik arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama modeli kullanılmış ve çalışma grubu gönüllülük esasına göre rastgele seçilmiştir. Çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılı bahar döneminde spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören 60 erkek ve 60 kadın toplam 120 beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeni adayından oluşmuştur. Araştırmada; Silvernail (1998) tarafından geliştirilen, Yıldırım ve Kalman (2017) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan "Öğretmenlik Hazırlık Ölçeği", Cabı ve Yalçınalp (2013) tarafından geliştirilen "Öğretmen Adaylarına Yönelik Mesleki Kaygı Ölçeği (MKÖ) ve Kazu ve Demiralp (2017) tarafından geliştirilen "Öğretmen Adaylarına Yönelik Kişisel Mesleki Yetkinlik Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Ölçek sonuçlarından elde edilen veriler istatistiksel veri tabanına kaydedilmiştir. Verilerin parametrik dağıldığı belirlenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde Pearson Korelasyon Testi ve Doğrusal Regresyon Analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verileri incelendiğinde öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenliğe hazırlık ve mesleki yetkinlikleri arasında negatif yönde zayıf seviyede anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu görülmektedir ($r_{\text{spearmen}} = -.434$; $p = .000 < .05$). Aynı doğrultuda öğretmen adaylarının mesleki kaygı ve mesleki yetkinlikleri arasında negatif yönde çok zayıf seviyede anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu görülmektedir ($r_{\text{spearmen}} = -.227$; $p = .013 < .05$). Öğretmenliğe hazırlıkla mesleki kaygı ve mesleki yetkinlik arasındaki ilişkiye bakıldığında pozitif yönde çok zayıf seviyede anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı görülmektedir. Doğrusal regresyon analizi sonuçlarında ise; öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenliğe hazırlığının %19'unun mesleki kaygı ve mesleki yetkinlik özellikleri tarafından belirlendiği görülmektedir ($R = .438$; $R^2 = .19$; $F = 13.911$; $p = .000$). Verilere yönelik yapılan istatistiksel çıkarımlar neticesinde öğretmenliğe hazırlık ve mesleki yetkinlik arasında negatif yönde ve anlamlı şekilde etkilediğini, öğretmenliğe hazırlık ve mesleki kaygı arasında pozitif ve anlamlı olmayan bir şekilde etki olduğu görülmektedir. Sonuç olarak beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenliğe hazırlık, mesleki kaygı ve mesleki yetkinlikleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenliğe hazırlanmaları okul sürecinde ileride yaşayabileceği mesleki kaygı ve mesleki yetkinliğe etki etmediği söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mesleki Kaygı, Mesleki Yetkinlik, Öğretmenliğe Hazırlık, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between the students of physical education and sports teaching department at Gazi University Faculty of Sport Sciences and the students' preparation for teaching, professional anxiety towards teacher candidacy and personal professional competence. The survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the study and the study group was randomly selected on the basis of volunteerism. The study group consisted of 120 physical education and sports teacher candidates, 60 male and 60 female, studying at the Faculty of Sport Sciences in the spring semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. In the study; "Teaching Readiness Scale" developed by Silvernail (1998) and adapted into Turkish by Yıldırım and Kalman (2017), "Professional Anxiety Scale for Prospective Teachers" developed by Cabı and Yalçınalp (2013) and "Personal Professional Competence Scale for Prospective Teachers" developed by Kuzu and Demiralp (2017) were used. The data obtained from the scale results were recorded in the statistical database. It was determined that the data were parametrically distributed. Pearson Correlation Test and Linear Regression Analysis were used to analyze the data. When the research data are analyzed, it is seen that there is a negative and weakly significant relationship between pre-service teachers' preparation for teaching and their professional competencies ($r_{\text{spearman}} = -.434$; $p = .000 < .05$). In the same direction, there is a negative and very weak significant relationship between pre-service teachers' professional anxiety and professional competencies ($r_{\text{spearman}} = -.227$; $p = .013 < .05$). When the relationship between preparation for teaching and professional anxiety and professional competence is examined, it is seen that there is no significant relationship at a very weak level in a positive direction. In the results of linear regression analysis, it is seen that 19% of pre-service teachers' preparation for teaching is determined by professional anxiety and professional competence ($R = .438$; $R^2 = .19$; $F = 13.911$; $p = .000$). As a result of the statistical inferences made for the data, it is seen that there is a negative and significant effect between preparation for teaching and professional competence, while there is a positive and non-significant effect between preparation for teaching and professional anxiety. As a result, it was determined that there was no significant relationship between physical education and sport teacher candidates' preparation for teaching, professional anxiety and professional competence. It can be said that teacher candidates' preparation for teaching does not affect the professional anxiety and professional competence they may experience in the future during the school process.

Keywords: Professional Anxiety, Professional Competence, Teacher Preparation, Faculty of Sport Sciences.

**ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GELECEKTEKİ ÖĞRETMENLERE YÖNELİK
METAFORİK ALGILARININ BELİRLENMESİ**

DETERMINING THE METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES
TOWARDS THEIR FUTURE TEACHERS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Gazi Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin geleceğin beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeni kavramına yönelik metafor analizi yoluyla incelemektir. Çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılı güz döneminde spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören 76 erkek ve 44 kadın toplam 120 beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeni adayından oluşmuştur. Öğrencilerin geleceğin öğretmeni kavramına ilişkin algılarını ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan metafor çözüm formu ile çalışma verileri elde edilmiştir. Bu form aracılığıyla “Geleceğin beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeni gibi olmalıdır, Çünkü...” ifadesine yönelik algılamalarının ve bu kavram hakkında gelecekte nasıl olması gerektiği ile ilgili kısa forma gönüllülük esasına göre fikir beyan etmeleri istenmiştir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma modellerinden olgusal yöntemden istifade edilmiştir. Çalışmada veriler toplandıktan sonra içerik analizi modelinden faydalanılmıştır. Daha sonra metaforların belirlenmesi, kullanılan metaforlar ile ilgili bilgilendirme yapılması, kategorik olarak gruplandırma, geçerlik ve güvenilirlikleri belirlenmiştir. Araştırma grubundan 20 veri uygun görüş belirtilmediği ve anlamlı ifadeler kullanılmadığı gerekçesiyle analize alınmamıştır. Verilerin analizinde ayrıca 3 (üç) uzmandan görüş alınarak bulgular bölümü hazırlanmıştır. Araştırmamızın güvenilirliği %86 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeni adaylarının 33 metafor kullandıkları ve bu metaforların da 9 kategoriye ayrıldığı belirlenmiştir. Verilerin analiziyle spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim hayatına devam eden katılımcılardan toplanan “geleceğin beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmeni” kavramı metaforik kategorileri aydınlatan (f=19), ihtiyaç duyulan (f=19), örnek olma (f=13), rehber (f=11), modern (f=10), empati(arkadaş olan) (f=10), etkileyen (f=8), madde (f=7), lider(kahraman) (f=4) kategorilerinden oluştuğu görülmektedir. Araştırma grubu tarafından kullanılan metaforlar “el feneri, güneş, ışık, yıldız, arkadaş, ayna, kendim gibi, lider, su, aşk, ateş, çiçek, kalem, yatırım, ağaç, aile, alet kutusu, ufuk çizgisi, Atatürk, kahraman, kral, altın, anahtar, demir, kömür, para, moda, teknoloji ve pusula’ dan oluşmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin geleceğin öğretmeni kavramlarına yönelik metaforik algılamaları irdelendiğinde; aydınlayan ve ihtiyaç duyulan kategorisinde görüş birliğinde buldukları ve metafor adlandırması olarak Atatürk’ ü en fazla kullandıkları belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleceğin Öğretmeni, Metafor, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the concept of future physical education and sports teacher of students studying at Gazi University Faculty of Sport Sciences through metaphor analysis. The study group consisted of a total of 120 physical education and sports teacher candidates, 76 male and 44 female, studying at the Faculty of Sport Sciences in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. The study data were obtained with the metaphor solution form prepared by the researcher in order to reveal the students' perceptions about the concept of future teacher. Through this form, they were asked to express their perceptions about the expression "The future physical education and sports teacher should be like, because..." and to express their opinions about this concept on a short form about how it should be in the future on a voluntary basis. The study utilized the phenomenological method from qualitative research models. After the data were collected, the content analysis model was utilized. Then, metaphors were determined, information about the metaphors used, categorical grouping, validity and reliability were determined. Twenty data from the research group were not included in the analysis on the grounds that no appropriate opinion was expressed and meaningful expressions were not used. In the analysis of the data, the findings section was prepared by taking the opinions of 3 (three) experts. The reliability of our study was calculated as 86. As a result of the research, it was determined that physical education and sports teacher candidates used 33 metaphors and these metaphors were divided into 9 categories. The metaphorical categories of the concept of "future physical education and sports teacher" collected from the participants who continue their education life in the Faculty of Sport Sciences with the analysis of the data are enlightening (f=19), needed (f=19), being an example (f=13), guide (f=11), modern (f=10), empathy (friend) (f=10), influencing (f=8), substance (f=7), leader (hero) (f=4). The metaphors used by the research group consisted of "flashlight, sun, light, star, friend, mirror, like myself, leader, water, love, fire, flower, pen, investment, tree, family, toolbox, horizon line, Atatürk, hero, king, gold, key, iron, coal, money, fashion, technology and compass". As a result, when the metaphorical perceptions of the students studying at the Faculty of Sport Sciences towards the concepts of the future teacher were analyzed, it was determined that they were in agreement in the category of enlightening and needed, and that they used Atatürk the most as a metaphor naming.

Keywords: Teacher of the Future, Metaphor, Faculty of Sport Sciences.

KÖK HÜCRE TRANSPLANTASYONU HASTALARINDA BESLENME

NUTRITION IN STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Kök hücre; hala farklılaşmamış, kendi kendini yenileme özelliğine sahip, vücuttaki hasarlı kısımları onarabilen hücre çeşididir. Kök hücre, vücuttaki belirli bölgelerden aldığı çeşitli uyarılara göre farklı hücre tiplerine dönüşebilir. İlerleyen teknolojiyle beraber tedavisi mümkün olmayan, iyileşmesi zor hastalıkların tedavisinde kök hücre transplantasyonunun (KHT) etkili olabileceği ortaya konmuştur. KHT tedavisinin singeneik, allojenik ve otolog olmak üzere kök hücrelerin 3 çeşit nakli mümkündür. KHT hastalarında tedavi sürecinde yaşam kalitelerinin düştüğü tespit edilmiştir. KHT tedavisi öncesi hastalara uygulanan kemoterapi, radyoterapi ve diğer tedaviler hastada malnütrisyon ve nötropeni meydana getirebilir. KHT hastalarının artan besin gereksinimini, 'multidisipliner' bir ekiple yönetilmesi gereken bir durumdur. KHT hastalarına nötropenik diyet önerilir. Bu diyet; nötropeninin neden olduğu enfeksiyonları engellemek, bağışıklık sistemi zayıf hastalar için sağlıklı besin alternatiflerini artırmak ve gıda kaynaklı patojenlerden KHT hastasını korumak amaçlı tasarlanmıştır. Bu diyet; çiğ yumurta, çiğ et, çiğ balık, çiğ deniz ürünleri, pastörize edilmemiş süt ürünlerini ve çiğ sebze-meyveleri içermez. KHT ile beraber hastanın enerji ihtiyacı artar. Karbonhidrat miktarı, genellikle toplam enerjinin %50-60'ı olacak şekilde düzenlenir. KHT tedavisi sonrası kas dokusu yıkıma uğradığından hastada protein gereksinimi artar. Bu derlemede kök hücre nakli olan hastalara özgü beslenme müdahaleleri ile yaşam kalitesinin de artabileceği gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kök hücre transplantasyonu, nötropenik diyet, KHT hastaları, malnütrisyon

Abstract

Stem cell is a type of cell that is still undifferentiated, has a self-renewal feature, and can repair damaged parts in the body. The stem cell can turn into different cell types according to various stimuli it receives from certain areas in the body. It has been demonstrated that stem cell transplantation (SCT) can be effective in the treatment of incurable and difficult-to-recover diseases with advancing technology. Three types of stem cells can be transplanted as syngeneic, allogeneic and autologous in SCT treatment. It was determined that the quality of life of SCT patients decreased during the treatment process. Chemotherapy, radiotherapy and other treatments applied to patients before SCT treatment may cause malnutrition and neutropenia in the patient. The increased nutritional requirement of SCT patients is a condition that needs to be managed with a multidisciplinary team. A neutropenic diet is recommended for SCT patients. This diet is designed to prevent infections caused by neutropenia, to increase healthy food alternatives for patients with weakened immune systems, and to protect SCT patients from

foodborne pathogens. This diet excludes raw eggs, raw meat, raw fish, raw seafood, unpasteurized dairy products, and raw fruits and vegetables. The energy need of the patient increases with SCT. The amount of carbohydrates is usually regulated to be 50-60% of the total energy. After SCT treatment, the protein requirement of the patient increases as the muscle tissue is destroyed. In this review, it has been shown that the quality of life can also increase with nutritional interventions specific to patients with stem cell transplantation.

Keywords: Stem cell transplantation, neutropenic diet, SCT patients, malnutrition.

KİMLİĞİN TARİHSEL SERÜVENİ
THE HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF IDENTITY

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ÖZET

Kimlik, ırk, etnik köken, cinsiyet, cinsellik, din, milliyet ve sınıf gibi çeşitli sosyal, kültürel ve psikolojik boyutları kapsayan kompleks bir mefhumdur. Sosyologlar, kimliğin bu farklı boyutlarının tarihsel olarak nasıl inşa edildiği ve zaman içinde nasıl değişip dönüştüğüyle ilgilenirler. Kimlik kavramının tanımlanması ve tiplerinin ele alınması, kimlik kavramının tarihsel bir okumasının gerekliliğini ortaya koyar. Kimlik mefhumuna toplumsal-tarihsel bir yaklaşımla bakıldığında, süreç içerisinde nasıl bir dönüşüme uğradığı da görünür hale gelecektir. Toplumun modern öncesi, modern ve postmodern durumlardaki dönüşümüne uygun olarak etkileşimler aracılığıyla oluşan sosyal bir inşa olarak ele alınan benliğin, bu süreçlerdeki dönüşümü de merak uyandırır. Pre-modern, modern ve post-modern kimlik tahayyülü bu çalışmada ele alınacaktır. Kimliğin bir sosyal ilişki olarak ele alınması, toplumsal ilişkilerdeki dönüşümün kimliğin dinamiklerinde doğrudan bir değişim, dönüşüm yaratacaktır. Bu bağlamda toplumsal dönüşümün kimlikte yarattığı farklılaşma değerlendirilmeye ihtiyaç duyar. Sosyal bilimler açısından kimliğin tarihsel dönüşümün incelenmesi toplumsal yapı ve kurumların kimliğin oluşumundaki etkisi hakkında bilgi üretmeye olanak sağlar. Kimliğin oluşum ve dönüşümündeki eğilimlerin ortaya konması, kimliğin farklı sosyal bağlamlarda nasıl işlediğini anlamaya imkan verir ve kimlik temelli ayrıcalıklara çözüm üretmede geliştirici etki sağlar. Bu çalışmada kimliklerin pre-modern dönemden post-modern döneme dek farklı toplumsal yapılarda geçirdiği değişim dönüşüme odaklanılacaktır. Bu dönüşüm sürecinde kimliklerin kimi özelliklerinin ortaya çıktığı ve kimi özelliklerinin ortadan kalktığı toplumsal koşullar da ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kimlikler Sosyolojisi, Kimlik, Toplumsal Dönüşüm.

ABSTRACT

Identity is a complex concept encompassing various social, cultural and psychological dimensions such as race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, religion, nationality and class. Sociologists are interested in how these different dimensions of identity are historically constructed and how they change and transform over time. Defining the concept of identity and discussing its types implies the necessity of a historical reading of the concept of identity. A socio-historical approach to the notion of identity will reveal how it has been transformed in the process. The transformation of the self, which is considered as a social construction formed through interactions in accordance with the transformation of society in pre-modern, modern and postmodern situations, is also intriguing. Pre-modern, modern and post-modern identity imagination will be discussed in this study. Considering identity as a social relation, the transformation in social relations will create a direct change and transformation in the

dynamics of identity. In this context, the differentiation created by social transformation in identity needs to be evaluated. In terms of social sciences, examining the historical transformation of identity allows us to produce information about the impact of social structure and institutions on the formation of identity. Revealing the trends in the formation and transformation of identity allows us to understand how identity functions in different social contexts and provides a developmental effect in finding solutions to identity-based privileges. This study will focus on the transformation of identities in different social structures from the pre-modern period to the post-modern period. In this transformation process, the social conditions in which some features of identities emerge and some disappear will also be revealed.

Key Words: Sociology of Identities, Identity, Social Transformation.

E-HİZMET KALİTESİNİN E-MEMNUNİYETE ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE'DE ONLINE YEMEK SİPARİŞİ VEREN MÜŞTERİLER ÜZERİNE BİR REGRESYON ANALİZİ

THE EFFECT OF E-SERVICE QUALITY OF E-SATISFACTION: A REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SHOPPERS IN TÜRKİYE

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ÖZET

Günümüzde bir elektronik ticaret sitesi kurmak, yapay zekâ gibi teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde daha kolay hale gelmiştir. Ancak, bir web sitesinin hizmet kalitesi elektronik ticarete başarının temel belirleyicisidir. Covid-19 salgınından sonra e-ticaret kanallarına yönelik tüketici davranışları değişmiş ve online alışveriş tüketiciler için önemli bir alışveriş kanalı haline gelmiştir. Bu kapsamda tüketicilerin beklentisi, fiziksel işletmeler tarafından sağlanan hizmet kalitesinin daha yüksek ve verimli olmasıdır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, Türkiye'de online yemek siparişi sektöründe elektronik hizmet kalitesinin müşteri memnuniyeti üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Bu kapsamda, Türkiye'deki online yemek siparişi siteleri seçilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklemini online yemek siparişi sitesi kullanıcılarından oluşmaktadır. Çalışmanın verileri çevrimiçi bir anket yoluyla toplanmış ve 277 kişi anketi doldürmüştür. Araştırma değişkenlerini ölçmek için daha önce benzer çalışmalarda kullanılan ölçekler kullanılmıştır. E-hizmet kalitesini ölçmek için kullanılan ölçek, Parasuraman ve diğerleri (2005) tarafından geliştirilen ve birçok çalışmada kullanılan E-S-QUAL ölçeğidir. E-müşteri memnuniyetinin ölçülmesinde Janda ve diğerleri (2002) ve Cristobal ve diğerleri (2007) ölçekleri kullanılmıştır. Her bir ölçümün geçerliliği ve güvenilirliği kanıtlanmıştır. Toplanan veriler tanımlayıcı istatistikler ve regresyon analizi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları, e-hizmet kalitesi boyutlarının e-müşteri memnuniyeti üzerindeki etkisini doğrulamıştır. Bulgular özellikle verimlilik, sistem kullanılabilirliği ve gizlilik gibi e-hizmet kalitesi boyutlarının e-müşteri memnuniyeti üzerinde anlamlı ve olumlu bir etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Ancak, e-hizmet kalitesi boyutlarından biri olan "yerine getirme" e-müşteri memnuniyeti üzerinde anlamlı bir etkiye sahip değildir. Bu araştırmanın sonuçları ayrıca müşteri memnuniyetinin %50'den fazlasının e-hizmet kalitesi tarafından açıklandığını göstermektedir. Dolayısıyla, e-hizmet kalitesi online yemek siparişi sektöründe müşteri memnuniyetini etkileyen faktörlerden biridir. Başka bir deyişle, araştırma bulgusu, bir web sitesinde yüksek kalitede hizmet sunmanın müşteri memnuniyetini artıracaklarını doğrulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: E-hizmet Kalitesi, E-memnuniyet, Online Yemek Siparişi

ABSTRACT

Nowadays establishing an e-commerce website has become easier due to technological advances such as artificial intelligence. However, the service quality of a website is a key determinant of success in electronic commerce. After the COVID-19 pandemic, consumer behavior toward e-commerce channels has changed and online shopping has been an important shopping channel for consumers. Therefore, consumers expect an efficient and higher level of service quality as provided by brick-and-mortar businesses. This research paper aims to examine, the effect of electronic service quality on customer satisfaction in the online food ordering sector in Türkiye. In this context, online food ordering websites in Türkiye were selected. The research sample is made of online food ordering website users. The data

of the study was collected through an online questionnaire and 277 respondents completed the questionnaire. To measure our research variables, previous scales used in similar studies were used. The scale used to measure e-service quality is the E-S-QUAL developed by Parasuraman et al. (2005), which has been used in many studies. Janda et al. (2002), and Cristobal et al. (2007) scales have been used to measure e-customer satisfaction. The validity and reliability of each measurement have been proven. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, and regression analysis. The research findings confirmed the effect of e-service quality dimensions on e-customer satisfaction. More particularly, our findings show that e-service quality dimensions; such as efficiency, system availability, and privacy dimensions had a significant and positive effect on e-customer satisfaction. However, one of the e-service quality dimensions named "fulfillment" has no significant effect on e-customer satisfaction. This study's results also show that more than 50% of customer satisfaction is explained by e-service quality. Therefore, e-service quality is one of the factors affecting customer satisfaction in the online food ordering industry. In other words, the research finding confirms that providing high-quality service on a website will increase customer satisfaction.

Keywords: E-service Quality, E-satisfaction, Online Food Ordering

ANADOLU YENİDEN İNŞA EDİLİYOR
ANATOLIA IS REBUILT

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ÖZET

Sosyal bilgiler dersi milli kültür, tarih ve değerlerini benimseyen, insana ve insanlığa saygılı, yaşadığı çevreye karşı duyarlı bireylerin yetişmesini sağlayan bir derstir. Edindikleri tecrübelerle bilgileri yorumlayabilen ve yaşamında uygulayabilen, bireyler var etmeyi hedefler. Öğrencinin merkeze alındığı ve aktif katılımını sağlayabilen düşüncelerine değer verilen ve bilginin yaşamla bütünleştirilerek anlamlı hale getirildiği bir öğrenme öğretme ortamı sağlamak öğrencilerin sosyal bilgiler dersine karşı olumlu tutum geliştirmesine katkı sağlayabilir.(Yeşiltaş 2006)

Yapılan gözlemler ve çalışmalar sonucu karşılaşılan en büyük güçlüklerden biri bu dersin sıkıcı olarak algılanması ve kalıcı öğrenmelerin sağlanamadığıdır. Öncelikle Sosyal bilgiler dersine karşı tutumu belirlemek amacıyla likert tipi ölçek kullanılmıştır. 30 öğrenciye uygulanan tutum ölçeğinde öğrencilerin büyük bir bölümünün derse karşı olumsuz tutuma sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir Öğrencilerde gözlenen özellikle 7.sınıflarda 3.ünite olan Türk tarihinde yolculuk ünitesine karşı büyük bir önyargı oluşturmalarıdır. Öğretimde ne kadar çok duyu organına hitap edilirse o kadar etkili öğrenme gerçekleşir. Türk tarihinde yolculuk ünitesine can vermek amacıyla maket yapımına gidilmiştir. Anadolu'nun Türklerle yeniden inşa edilmesi süreci öğrencilere bizzat yaşatılmıştır. Türklerin yaptıkları mimari eserlerin yaklaşık 1,5 ve 2 m boyutlarında maketi yapılmıştır. Bu maketler projeye hayat bulmuştur. Bu mimari yapıtlar neredeyse okul ortamına getirilerek daha kalıcı ve somut öğrenmeler gerçekleştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Yapılan büyük maket çalışması sonucunda öğrencilerin algılarındaki değişikliği tespit etmek için tutum ölçeği yeniden uygulanmıştır. Sosyal bilgiler dersini özellikle tarihi konuları sıkılarak işlediklerini belirten öğrenciler, yapılan maket etkinliği sonucu geçmiş konuların öğrenmenin gerekliliği ve bu dersin hayatla iç içe olduğu yönünde görüş bildirmişlerdir. Öğrencilerdeki olumlu tutum değişikliği ailelere de yansımış olup bu çalışmayla velilerde yakından ilgilenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anadolu, Sosyal Bilgiler, Kalıcı öğrenme

ABSTRACT

Social studies course is a course that enables the education of individuals who adopt national culture, history and values, respect people and humanity, and are sensitive to the environment they live in. It aims to create individuals who can interpret the knowledge with their experiences and apply it in their lives. Providing a learning-teaching environment where the students are centered, their thoughts that can enable their active participation are valued, and knowledge is made meaningful by integrating it with life can contribute to the students' development of positive attitudes towards the social studies course.(Yeşiltaş 2006)

One of the biggest difficulties encountered as a result of the observations and studies is that this course is perceived as boring and permanent learning cannot be achieved. First of all, a likert type scale was used to determine the attitude towards the social studies course. In the attitude scale applied to 30 students, it was determined that most of the students had a negative attitude towards the lesson. What was observed in the students was that they formed a great prejudice against the unit of travel in Turkish

history, which is the 3rd unit in the 7th grades. The more sense organs are addressed in teaching, the more effective learning takes place. In Turkish history, models were made to give life to the travel unit. The process of rebuilding Anatolia with the Turks was personally experienced by the students. Models of the architectural works made by the Turks, approximately 1.5 and 2 m in size, were made. These models came to life with the project. These architectural works were brought almost to the school environment and it was aimed to realize more permanent and concrete learning. As a result of the large model study, the attitude scale was applied again to determine the change in the perceptions of the students. The students, who stated that they taught the social studies lesson by getting bored with the historical subjects, stated that as a result of the model activity, it is necessary to learn the past subjects and that this lesson is intertwined with life. The positive attitude change in the students was also reflected on the families, and the parents were also closely interested in this study.

Keywords: Anatolia, Social Studies, Permanent learning

ÖĞRENCİ BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA SOSYAL BİLGİLER, HALK KÜLTÜRÜ VE ŞEHİRİMİZ DERSLERİNDE SINIF DIŞI EĞİTİM ORTAMININ ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF THE OUT OF CLASS EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT IN SOCIAL STUDIES, FOLK CULTURE AND OUR CITY COURSES FROM THE STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

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ÖZET

Müzeler eğitimin vazgeçilmez bir parçasıdır ve müzelerin eğitim özelliği dikkate alındığında öğrenciler üzerinde birçok olumlu etkisi bulunmaktadır. Müze eğitimi için Sosyal Bilgiler dersi ve Sosyal Bilgiler dersi için müze eğitimi birbirini tamamlayan öğeler olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Çünkü müzelerin varlığı, müze gezileri ve etkinlikleri ile öğrenci yaşayarak öğrenir. Öğrenci kendini değerlendirme imkânı bulur. Hem öğrenme hem ölçme ve değerlendirme alanı olarak kullanılabilen müzeler eğitim açısından oldukça önemli yere sahiptir. Bütün çocuklar için yeni bir yere gitmek, yeni insanlarla tanışmak, bilgi toplamada yeni yaklaşımlar denemek ve gerçek şeylerle karşılaşmak çok güdüleyici ve uyarıcı olabilmekte ve okulda edindikleri bilgileri bir bakış açısına yerleştirebilmektedirler (Hooper-Greenhill, 1999:175). Somut olmayan kültürel mirası müze eğitimi çalışmaları ile deneyimleme fırsatı bulan öğrenciler, rol alma ya da empati kurma gibi yöntemlerle uygulayıcı konumuna geçeceklerdir. Böylece farklı bakış açıları kazanacaklar ve hem kendilerini ifade etme fırsatı yakalayacaklar hem de yaratıcılıklarını ortaya çıkaracaklardır. Bunun sonucunda da okul dışı eğitim ortamında yapılan derslerin akademik başarıya katkısı da ortaya çıkacaktır. Öğrencilerin müze ziyareti ile yaşadıkları şehri daha yakından tanımaları, somut yaşantılar geçirmeleri ve kalıcı bilgileri yaparak yaşayarak deneyimlemeleri eğitim için oldukça faydalı olacaktır. Müzeler; sosyal bilgiler dersi,Halk kültürü ve şehrimiz derslerinin de vazgeçilmez bir eğitim ortamıdır.

Bu çalışma, belirtilen ders gruplarında müze eğitimine dayalı öğretim uygulamalarının öğrenciler üzerindeki etkisini belirlemek ve bu konudaki görüşlerini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın deneysel desene göre tasarlanan aşamasında deney ve kontrol grubu olmak üzere iki grup öğretim uygulamalarına katılmıştır. Öğretim uygulamaları kapsamında deney grubu öğrencileri, sosyal bilgiler öğretmeni eşliğinde Arkeoloji müzesine götürülerek araştırmacı tarafından belirlenen “Benim Eserim”,Oryantring, 'Harita oldum, 'afiş ve slogan hazırlama “Müzedede Bul” isimli etkinlikleri yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın ikinci aşaması ise durum çalışması olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Müze eğitimine dayalı yapılan öğretim uygulamalarının öğrencilerin akademik başarılarını arttırdığı, oyunlarla ve etkinliklerle işlenen derste, birincil elden kaynaklara ulaşarak ders yapılmasının kalıcı öğrenmeler sağladığı ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Müze, Sosyal Bilgiler, Kültürel Miras

ABSTRACT

Museums are an indispensable part of education and considering the educational feature of museums, they have many positive effects on students. Social Studies course for museum education and museum education for Social Studies course appear as complementary elements. Because the existence of museums, museum tours and activities, students learn by living. The student has the opportunity to evaluate himself. Museums, which can be used both as learning and measurement and evaluation areas,

have a very important place in terms of education. For all children, going to a new place, meeting new people, trying new approaches in gathering information and encountering real things can be very stimulating and stimulating, and they can put the information they have learned at school into a perspective (Hooper-Greenhill, 1999:175). Students, who have the opportunity to experience the intangible cultural heritage through museum education studies, will become practitioners through methods such as taking a role or empathizing. Thus, they will gain different perspectives and they will both have the opportunity to express themselves and reveal their creativity. As a result of this, the contribution of the lessons given in an out-of-school environment to academic success will also emerge. It will be very beneficial for education for students to get to know the city they live in better, to have concrete experiences and to experience them by making permanent information by visiting the museum. Museums; Social studies lesson is an indispensable educational environment for folk culture and our city lessons.

This study was carried out in order to determine the effects of museum education-based teaching practices on the students in the specified course groups and to examine their views on this subject. In the phase of the research, which was designed according to the experimental design, two groups, the experimental and the control group, participated in the teaching practices. Within the scope of teaching practices, the experimental group students were taken to the Archeology museum accompanied by a social studies teacher, and the activities named "My Artwork", Orientring, "I became a map," poster and slogan preparation "Find in the Museum" were carried out. In the second stage of the research, a semi-structured interview form was used as a case study. It has been revealed that the teaching practices based on museum education increase the academic success of the students, and that the lessons taught with games and activities provide permanent learning by accessing primary sources.

Keywords: Museum, Social Studies, Cultural Heritage

ARAŐTIRMACI JOHN DE PLANO CARPINI'NİN MOĐOL TARİHİ MOĐOL ADETLERİNİ
İNCELEMEK İÇİN BİR KAYNAK OLARAK

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ÖZET

Makale, Roma Papası tarafından 13. yüzyılda Asya'daki siyasi, ekonomik ve kültürel durumu incelemek üzere gönderilen gezgin-misyoner Plano Carpini'nin yazdığı "Moğol Tarihi" adlı esere dayanarak Moğol halkının gelenekleri, orada yaşayan halkların yaşam tarzları ve dinleri hakkında kapsamlı bilgiler sunmaktadır. Carpini'nin eserinde verilen bilgiler, aynı dönemin doğu topraklarını ve Moğol devletini gezen Avrupalı rahip-gezginlerin bahsettiği kaynaklarla karşılaştırılarak bilgilerin doğruluğu araştırılmaya çalışılmıştır. Aynı zamanda söz konusu yüzyılda Avrupa'daki duruma da değinilmiş, Papa'nın görevini yerine getirmek için uzun ve tehlikeli bir yolculuğa çıkan ve yol boyunca paha biçilmez notlar alan John de Plano Carpini ile ilgili bilgilere baş vurulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Carpini, Moğol, Cengiz Han, gelenek, Romalı Papa

ABSTRACT

The article provides extensive information about the Mongolian people's traditions based on the work "Mongolian History" written by the traveler-missionary Plano Carpini, who was sent by the Pope of Rome to study the political, economic and cultural situation in Asia in the 13th century, the lifestyles and religions of the peoples living there. The accuracy of the information was tried to be studied by comparing the information given in Karpin's work with the sources mentioned by the European priest-travellers who traveled in the eastern territories of the same period and the Mongolian state in the same period. At the same time, the situation in Europe in the mentioned century was also touched upon, and the information about John de Plano Carpini, who went on a long and dangerous journey to fulfill the task of the Pope, and took invaluable notes along the way, was also reflected.

Key words: Carpini, mongol, Genghis Khan, tradition, Pope of Rome

STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE METHOD OF ISOLATED GROUPS FOR TESTING AUTOMATED PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

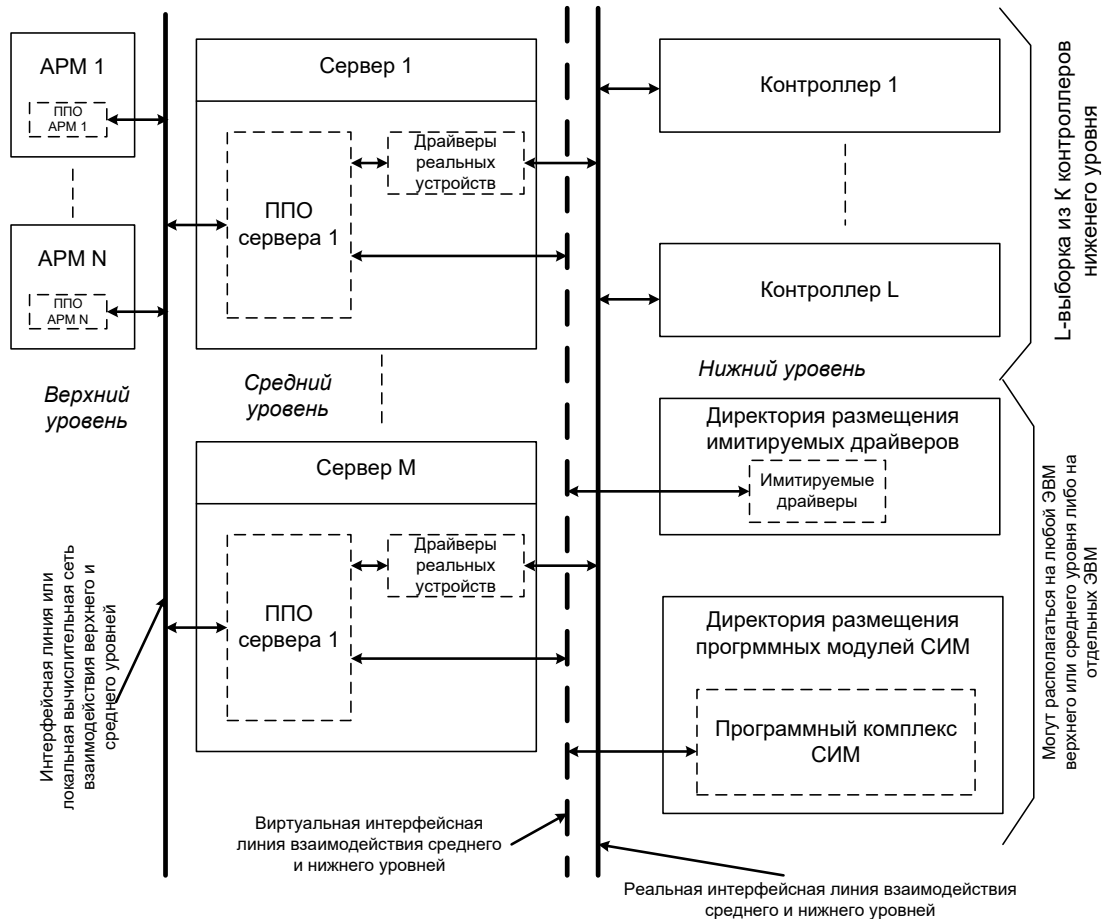
The introduction of automated process control systems in all areas of production requires their preliminary testing using various types of simulation.

The article proposes a test method based on the synthesis of simulation and physical modeling of the work of control objects of systems, performed by program-spatial differentiation between virtual and real interface data exchange lines between information subsystems.

The methodology for performing the synthesis of simulation and physical modeling of an automated process control system consists in the following activities [2 - 5]:

- space-program delimitation of access paths for application software of the middle level of an automated process control system to the connection points of a number of lower-level devices and connection points to the simulation model for other devices;
- setting up middle-level application software to interact with a real interface line for devices subject to physical modeling, and to interact with a virtual interface line for devices subject to simulation (software) modeling;
- regular setup of software and hardware of the interaction interface of the middle and lower levels of the system;
- physical connection to the interface bus for the interaction of the middle and lower levels of the necessary devices of the middle level and a certain selection of devices of the lower level;
- connection of the necessary top-level devices on the nodes of computer equipment or the launch of top-level application software on a certain node (s) of the middle level;
- launching all necessary software processes of the simulation model in accordance with the above settings.

Thus, based on the foregoing, the essence of the synthesis of two types of simulation when testing an automated process control system is to set up the interaction of the application software of the middle level of the system for part of the control objects with real lower-level controllers to which the physical layouts of these objects are connected, and for the other part - with software modules of the simulation model, which simulates the operation of these controllers and devices connected to them at the software level (Fig. 1).



Rice. 1. Generalized scheme for the synthesis of simulation and physical modeling of an automated process control system

The interaction of the middle-level application software with the lower-level software and hardware is carried out through specialized software - drivers of the corresponding interface [3, 5]. These drivers during their operation form tempo (temporary) files placed in the appropriate directories (folders, directories, etc.).

Similar tempo files, similar to the tempo files of real drivers, are formed during its operation by a specialized simulation model (SIM) of an automated process control system [3, 5]. These temp files (simulated drivers) are located in separate directories within one or different physical computers.

Through the real interface line of interaction between the middle and lower levels, through the temp files of real lower-level equipment drivers, interaction is carried out with the controllers physically connected to the test complex, and through the virtual one, through the temp files of virtual drivers, with the corresponding modules of the simulation model, which simulate the operation of the remaining part of the controllers lower level [6].

Thus, the test method for an automated process control system consists in performing test actions prescribed by the program and test procedure on the devices of the test complex of the system, the operation of some of the devices of which is physically simulated using real controllers, and some - programmatically, using modules of a specialized simulation model.

Key words: modeling, controller, simulation models, drivers, interface

FALL CONE TEST OF A CLAY WITH CONCRETE WASTE TREATED BY XANTHAN GUM BIOPOLYMER

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ABSTRACT

Studies have demonstrated that incorporating concrete waste (CW) into clay soil can significantly enhance its stability and strength. This has been attributed to the presence of various components within the waste concrete that aid in binding and fortifying the soil. This not only improves the soil's mechanical properties, but also provides a solution for reducing the amount of waste in landfills, furthermore, Biopolymers, being extracted from renewable sources such as botanicals, perceived as a more sustainable alternative to conventional soil stabilizers such as cement and asphalt, also consider as eco-friendly and sustainable. The fall cone test is a widely utilized technique in geotechnical engineering for evaluating the liquid limit and undrained shear strength of clay soils, these properties play a crucial role in determining the behaviour of clay soils in various engineering projects, such as slope stability, foundation design, and soil liquefaction. This study aimed to investigate the use of Xanthan gum biopolymer in ratios of 1%, 2.5%, 4%, and 10% with concrete waste on the liquid limit and undrained shear strength. The testing results showed a considerable enhancement in the liquid limit and plasticity index with the decrease of XG content until reaching 4%, where a reduction in the plastic limit was observed. Furthermore, a decrease in the undrained shear strength was observed with an increase of XG content.

Keywords: Clay, Xanthan Gum Biopolymer, Concrete Waste, Liquid Limit, Undrained Shear Strength

FORMS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS PERMITTED AND PROHIBITED IN ISLAM

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the forms of business transactions that are permitted and prohibited in Islam. This study uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to forms of business transactions that are permissible and prohibited in Islam. This research literature review resulted in the following conclusions: Business Transactions are Economic Activities that are often carried out by the community, In conducting business transactions between Sellers and Buyers must reach a mutual agreement so that no party is harmed, Islam classifies the Forms of Business Transactions into two types, namely Transactions Sahih Sale and Purchase and Fasid Sale and Purchase Transactions. A valid sale and purchase is a sale and purchase that is permissible because it fulfills the conditions and pillars that have been determined and there are no elements that can cancel its validity. There are six types of buying and selling transactions that are permissible in Islam, namely Al-Sil'ah bi Al-Naqd, Al-muqayyadah, Murabbahah, inah, Sharf, and Salam. While Fasid Sale and Purchase Transactions are Sale and Purchase Transactions which are prohibited in Islam because they do not fulfill the conditions and pillars that have been determined, and the goods being traded are Haram goods. Islam classifies prohibited buying and selling into five types, namely buying and selling of intangible goods, buying and selling containing Gharar elements, buying and selling related to sharia law, buying and selling hasnah, and buying and selling Mulamasah.

Keywords: Transactions, Business, Buying and Selling

TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT $ZnO/Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ UNSTRESSED QUANTUM WELL HETEROSTRUCTURES

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we have calculated the electronic states and the coefficient of transmission in $ZnO/Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ quantum well structures (QW), with 20% of Magnesium in both the parabolic and the non-parabolic cases. Our calculations are performed in the context of the approximation of the envelope function formalism, and using the finite difference method. The results show that the intersubband transition energy increases rapidly with well width until $L_w=5nm$ and becomes almost constant (specially transitions E13 et E23). Wavelength λ_{23} decreases with well width until $L_w=5nm$ and becomes constant. The non-parabolicity effect is more pronounced for small QW ($L_w \leq 5nm$) and less marked in narrow and large QW. Also, we are studied the coefficient of transmission. We notice that when the height of barrier increases the coefficient of transmission decreases. It will be necessary to provide more energy to the electron so that it can cross the barrier. We also notice the variations related to a phenomenon of reflection quantum.

Keywords: Quantum well, Intersubband transitions, Conduction band, Non-parabolicity, Transmission coefficient, Wavelength.

‘NİLS VE UÇAN KAZ’ ÇİZGİ FİLMİNDE ARİSTOTELES’İN “DOSTLUK” KAVRAMI

ARISTOTLE ON "FRIENDSHIP" IN THE CARTOON "THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF NILS" (NILS AND THE FLYING GOOSE)

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ÖZET

Çalışmada macera fantezi türünde bir yapım olan ‘Nils ve Uçan Kaz’ çizgi filmi incelenmektedir. Nils ve Uçan Kaz, 1980-1981 yılları arasında Selma Lagerlöf’ün 1909 tarihli romanından çizgi filme uyarlanarak yayımlanmış Japon çizgi televizyon dizisidir. 2017 yılında üç boyutlu animasyon tekniğiyle kurgulanan yeni versiyonu 2021 tarihinden itibaren TRT Çocuk kanalında da yayımlanmaktadır. Çizgi filmde akıllı ve hiperaktif bir çocuk olan Nils minik bir insana dönüşerek yaban kaz sürüsü ile birlikte birçok maceralar yaşamaktadır. Aristoteles’in ‘Nikomakhos’a Etik’ adlı eserinde anlattığı ‘dostluk’ kavramı üzerinden incelenen çizgi filmin merkezinde hayvanlarla arkadaşlık kuran Nils’in öyküsü anlatılmaktadır. Aristoteles felsefede önemli açılımlarından biri olan dostluk kavramı ile sosyal, başkaları ile birlikte yaşayabilen, çevresiyle anlaşabilen ve arkadaşlık kurabilen insan modelini açıklamaktadır. İnsanın ikili ilişkiler kurmasının doğası gereği olduğunu ileri süren Aristoteles'e göre bu ilişkilerin en önemlisi arkadaşlık ve dostluktur. Nitekim arkadaşlık olmadan insan dünyada yalnızdır, sahip olduklarının da paylaşmadığı sürece bir değeri yoktur. Dostluğu üç başlıkta inceleyen Aristoteles'e göre haz/zevk dostluğu, yarar/fayda dostluğu ve erdem için kurulan dostluk vardır. Haz ve fayda temelli dostluklar geçici ve değersiz iken asıl ve mükemmel olan dostluk sevgi temelinde kurulan dostluktur. İçerik analizi yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışmada örneklem olarak seçilen çizgi filmdeki kazlarla küçük çocuk Nils’in dostluğu incelenmektedir. Çocuklara yardımlaşma, birlik, beraberlik ve arkadaşlığı öğretmesi nedeniyle seçilen çizgi filmde Nils bir insan olmasına rağmen kazlarla beraber yaşamakta, onları hayatlarının en önemli evresi olan göç yolculuğu serüveninde yalnız bırakmamaktadır. Kazların yaşadığı birçok problemi Nils halletmektedir. Onları avcılarının elinden kurtarmakta, yeri geldiğinde göç yolunu göstermekte, bildiklerini onlara öğretmekte, hiçbir konuda onlardan sevgisini ve ilgisini esirgememektedir. Akka, Martin, Yumuşak Tüy ve diğer kazlar da aynı şekilde hem Nils’e hem de birbirlerini karşı kendilerini sorumlu hissetmektedirler. Dostlukları haz veya yarardan çok birbirlerine duydukları saygı ve sevgi ekseninde devam etmektedir. Seride geçen olaylarda kazlar ve Nils birlikte sevinmekte, birlikte üzülmemekte, aynı şeye gülmekte, aynı şeye ağlamakta, her şeyden birlikte zevk almaktadırlar. Aristoteles’in vurguladığı gibi böyle bir dostlukta, dostların sadece var olmaları bile birbirlerine haz vermeye, birbirlerini mutlu etmeye yetmektedir. Sonuç olarak nadir bulunan hakiki ve ideal dostluğun anlatıldığı çizgi filmde, samimi ve kalıcı bağlar kuran Nils ve kazlar haz ve fayda çıkarılı dostluktan elde edilenleri asıl dostlukla kazanmışlardır. Onların dostluğu karşılıklıdır, ekip çalışmasıdır, tek kaynaklı değildir. Sevme, sevilme, iyilik ve yardımlaşma hislerini belirgin bir şekilde ortaya koymuşlardır. Aynı zamanda dostlukları fayda ve çıkarın ötesinde ruh beraberliğidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çizgi Film, Nils ve Uçan Kaz, Aristoteles, Dostlu

ABSTRACT

In the study, the cartoon "Nils and the Flying Goose", which is an adventure fantasy production, is examined. Nils and the Flying Goose is a Japanese animated television series that was adapted into a cartoon in 1980-1981 from Selma Lagerlöf's novel from 1909. The new version, which was fictionalized with three-dimensional animation technique in 2017, is also broadcast on TRT Children's channel as of 2021. Nils, a smart and hyperactive child in the cartoon, turns into a tiny human and experiences many adventures with a herd of wild geese. The story of Nils, who makes friends with animals, is told in the center of the cartoon, which is examined through the concept of "friendship" that Aristotle tells in his work named "Nichomachean Ethics". With the concept of friendship, which is one of the important expansions in philosophy, Aristotle explains the social model of a human being who can live with others, get along with his environment and establish friendships. According to Aristotle, who argues that it is the nature of man to establish bilateral relations, the most important of these relations is friendship and companionship. As a matter of fact, without friendship, a person is alone in the world, and what he has is of no value unless it is shared. According to Aristotle, who examines friendship under three headings, there is friendship of pleasure, friendship of benefit, and friendship established for virtue. While friendships based on pleasure and benefit are temporary and worthless, the real and perfect friendship is friendship based on love. In the study in which the content analysis method is used, the friendship between the geese in the cartoon chosen as the sample and the little boy Nils is examined. Despite being a human being, Nils lives with the geese in the cartoon, which was chosen because it teaches children about helping, unity, togetherness and friendship, and she does not leave them alone in their journey of migration, which is the most important stage of their lives. Nils takes care of many problems experienced by geese. He saves them from the hunters, shows them the way of migration when appropriate, teaches them what he knows, and does not withhold his love and attention from them in any matter. Akka, Martin, Soft Feather and the other geese also feel responsible both to Nils and to each other. Their friendship continues on the axis of respect and love for each other rather than pleasure or benefit. In the events of the series, the geese and Nils rejoice together, grieve together, laugh at the same thing, cry at the same thing, and enjoy everything together. As Aristotle emphasized, in such a friendship, the mere existence of friends is enough to give pleasure to each other and make each other happy. As a result, Nils and the geese, who establish sincere and lasting bonds in the cartoon, which tells about the rare genuine and ideal friendship, have earned what is obtained from the friendship with pleasure and benefit through real friendship. Their friendship is reciprocal, teamwork, not single-sourced. They clearly showed the feelings of love, being loved, goodness and helping each other. At the same time, their friendship is a spirit togetherness beyond benefit and interest.

Keywords: Cartoon, Nils and the Flying Goose, Aristotle, Friendship

**‘EĞRETİ GELİN’ FİLMİNDE KADIN KARAKTERLERİN CİNSEL OBJE OLARAK
KONUMLANDIRILMALARININ FEMİNİST KURAM ÇERÇEVESİNDE
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

TAKING OF THE POSITIONING OF FEMALE CHARACTERS AS SEXUAL OBJECTS IN THE
MOVIE ‘BORROWED BRIDE’ IN THE FRAMEWORK OF FEMINIST THEORY

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ÖZET

‘Eğreti Gelin’ Atıf Yılmaz yönetmenliğinde 2005 yılında gösterime giren dram komedi türünde Türk sinema filmidir. Filmde kendisini evliliğe hazırlayan eğreti geline âşık olan genç Ali’nin hayat hikâyesi anlatılmaktadır. Belediye Başkanı’nın oğlu Ali evlenme çağına gelmesine rağmen hala çocuk gibi davranmaktadır. Ailesi bu yaşına kadar kızlara ilgi göstermeyen, oyuncaklarla oynayan Ali’ye evlilik konusunda tecrübe kazandırabilmek için para karşılığı eğreti gelin tutmuştur. Eli doğru düzgün bir iş tutmayan genç adam babasından gizlice tiyatro sahnelerine çıkıp horoz rolü oynamaktadır. Eğreti gelin olarak çağrılan Kostak Emine Ali’yi evliliğe hazırlamaya çalışır. Uzun tartışmalardan sonra Ali sözlüsü Neşe yerine eğreti gelinine ilgi duymaya başlar. Emine’de Ali’nin sevgisine karşılık verir. Böylece her ikisi de eğreti gelin kurallarını bozarak bir girdabın içine girmiş olurlar. Emine’nin sevgilisi Hasan hapisten çıkar Emine’yi aramaya başlar. Emine ve Ali birlikte kaçarlarken Hasan onları yakalar fakat Emine’ye kıyamadığı için kaçmalarına izin verir. Çalışmada feminist kuram çerçevesinde değerlendirilen filmde kadın karakterlerin cinsel obje olarak konumlandırılmaları konu edilmektedir. Anlatı analizi yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışmada başta Kostak Emine olmak üzere, Nazlı, İffet, Neşe ve Çeneto tiplerinin kadın cinselliğinin ön plana alınarak kurgulandığı karakterler oldukları görülmüştür. Emine film boyunca müstehcen sahneler ve cinsel diyaloglar ile gösterilen Ali’nin eğreti gelinidir. Nazlı, mahalle mektebinin öğretmeniyle gayri meşru ilişki yaşayan daha sonra hamile kalan Emine’nin kız kardeşidir. Neşe, akli fikri evlenmek olan sürekli Ali’yi takip etmeye ve sıkıştırmaya çalışan sözlüsüdür. İffet, yatak odası sahnesinde kadınlığını kullanarak eşine istediklerini yaptıran, müstehcen diyaloglarla görülen Belediye reisinin eşidir. Çeneto ise bohçacı gibi görünen fakat aileler ve eğreti gelinler arasında köprü görevi kuran, bu işi meslek haline getiren bir kadındır. İnceleme sonucunda filmde yer alan kadın karakterlerin doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak cinsel obje olarak konumlandırıldıkları görülmüştür. Baştan sona kadın erkek ilişkisi üzerine kurulu filmde kahramanın annesi İffet cinsel yönü ön plana alınarak kurgulanmıştır. Aynı şekilde ikinci önemli karakter olan Emine’nin kız kardeşi Nazlı da cinsellik aracına dönüştürülmüştür. Gelin, anne, kız kardeş ve evliliğe hazırlanan sözlü kadın gibi neredeyse tüm kadınların cinsel profillerle kurgulandığı film her ne kadar toplumda kadının konumunu eleştirmeye çalışsa da yoğun cinsellik teması ile kendisi de kadının kutsallık, nezaket, sevgi, edep ve iffet gibi yönlerinin göz ardı edilmesine neden olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Filmi, Eğreti Gelin, Kadın Cinselliği, Feminist Kuram

Abstract

'Eğreti Gelin' is a Turkish Cinema film in the drama comedy genre, which was released in 2005 under the direction of Atıf Yılmaz. The film tells the life story of young Ali, who falls in love with the borrowed bride, who prepares her for marriage. Although the mayor's son Ali is of marriage age, he still acts like a child. His family hired a borrowed bride to gain experience in marriage for Ali, who was not interested in girls until this age and played with toys. The young man, who does not have a proper job, secretly goes to the theater stages and plays the role of a rooster. Called as a borrowed bride, Kostak Emine tries to prepare Ali for marriage. After long discussions, Ali begins to take an interest in his borrowed bride instead of Neşe. Emine also responds to Ali's love. Thus, they both get into a whirlpool by breaking the borrowed bride rules. Emine's lover Hasan gets out of prison and starts looking for Emine. While Emine and Ali are running away together, Hasan catches them, but he lets them escape because he can't resist Emine. In the study, the positioning of female characters as sexual objects in the film, which is evaluated within the framework of feminist theory, is discussed. In the study, in which the narrative analysis method was used, it was seen that Kostak Emine, Nazlı, İffet, Neşe and Çeneto characters were fictionalized with female sexuality in the foreground. Emine is Ali's borrowed bride, who is shown with obscene scenes and sexual dialogues throughout the movie. Nazlı is the sister of Emine, who had an illegitimate relationship with the teacher of the neighborhood school and later got pregnant. Neşe is the fiancée who is constantly trying to follow and pressure Ali, whose idea is to get married. İffet is the wife of the mayor who uses her femininity in the bedroom scene to make her husband do whatever she wants and is seen with obscene dialogues. Ceneto, on the other hand, is a woman who looks like a peddler but creates a bridge between families and borrowed brides and turns this job into a profession. As a result of the examination, it was seen that the female characters in the film were directly or indirectly positioned as sexual objects. In the movie, which is based on the relationship between men and women from beginning to end, İffet, the mother of the protagonist is fictionalized with her sexual aspect in the foreground. Likewise, the second important character, Emine's sister Nazlı, has also been turned into a sexual tool. Although the film, in which almost all women, such as the bride, mother, sister and the fiancée woman who is preparing for marriage, are fictionalized with sexual profiles, tries to criticize the position of women in society, it causes the aspects of women such as holiness, kindness, love, decency and chastity to be ignored with its intense sexuality theme.

Keywords: Turkish Film, The Borrowed Bride, Female Sexuality, Feminist Theory

**AKDENİZ'İN KÜKÜRT EMİSYONU KONTROL ALANI OLMASININ DENİZ
TİCARETİNE OLASI ETKİLERİ**

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BEING A SULFUR EMISSION CONTROL
AREA ON SEA TRADE

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ÖZET

Uluslararası ticaretin belkemiğini oluşturan denizcilik sektörünün odağındaki en önemli unsurlarından biri gemilerdir. Dünya üzerinde artan ticaret hacmi, artan oranlarda gemi kullanımını da beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu durum, bir yandan ekonomik olarak ülkelere önemli bir girdi sağlarken, diğer taraftan da kükürt emisyon salınımından dolayı kirliliğe yol açmaktadır. Denizcilik alanında önemli bir karar alma otoritesi olan Uluslararası Denizcilik Örgütü (IMO - International Maritime Organization), kirlilik düzeyini azaltmaya yönelik tedbirler almaktadır. Bu önlemlerden biri de Dünya üzerinde çeşitli deniz alanlarını "kükürt emisyon kontrol alanı" olarak ilan ederek bu bölgelerde gemilerin düşük sülfürlü yakıt kullanımına yönelik denetimler yapmaktır. Bu kapsamda 1 Mayıs 2024'te uygulamaya girecek olan yürürlük ile Akdeniz, dünya çapında kükürt oksitler ve partikül madde için belirlenmiş beşinci Emisyon Kontrol Bölgesi olmuştur. Bu kapsamdaki diğer deniz alanları Kuzey Denizi bölgesi, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Karayip Denizi bölgesi, Kuzey Amerika bölgesi ve Baltık Denizi bölgesidir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında Akdeniz'deki deniz ticareti ve kükürt emisyonuna ilişkin literatür taraması yapılmış ve ardından Akdeniz'in kükürt emisyonu kontrol alanı olmasının deniz ticaretine olası etkilerine ilişkin değerlendirmelerde bulunularak çalışma sonuçlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akdeniz, deniz ticareti, kükürt emisyonu

ABSTRACT

Vessels are one of the most important elements in the focus of the maritime sector, which forms the backbone of international trade. Increasing trade volume in the world brings along the increasing use of ships. While this situation provides an important input to the countries economically, on the other hand, it causes pollution due to the emissions of sulfur. The International Maritime Organization (IMO), which is an important decision-making authority in the field of maritime, takes measures to reduce the level of pollution. One of these measures is to declare various marine areas around the world as "sulfur emission control areas" and to carry out inspections regarding the low sulfur fuel use of ships in these regions. In this context, the Mediterranean has become the fifth Emission Control Region for sulfur oxides and particulate matter worldwide, with the effective date of 1 May 2024. Other marine areas within this

scope are the North Sea regio, The United States is the Caribbean Sea region, the North American region, and the Baltic Sea region.

Within the scope of this study, a literature review on maritime trade and sulfur emissions in the Mediterranean was conducted, and then the study was concluded by evaluating the possible effects of the Mediterranean being a sulfur emission control area on maritime trade.

Keywords: Mediterranean, maritime trade, sulfur emissions

MODERN KOZMOLOJİDE ALTERNATİF EVREN MODELLERİ

ALTERNATIVE UNIVERSE MODELS IN MODERN COSMOLOGY

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ÖZET

Teorik yerçekimi fiziğindeki en büyük zorluklardan biri, uzay-zaman tekilliklerinin anlaşılmasıdır. Yetmişlerde geliştirilen Penrose ve Hawking teoremleri, uzay-zaman tekilliğinin olup olmadığını anlamının açık ve resmi bir yolunu verdi. Penrose-Hawking tekilik teoremleri olarak adlandırılan bu teoremler, uzay-zamanın tek bir noktada sorunsuz bir şekilde başlamasının hiçbir yolu olmadığını göstermekteydi. Uzay-zamanın yapısı hakkında çok geniş varsayımlar altında çalışan bu teoremler, uzay-zaman dokusundaki tekilliklerin Genel Görelilikte (GR) her yerde hazır ve nazır olduğunu kanıtlamaktadır. Günümüz modern kozmolojinin gelişiminin GR kuramının evrene uyarlanması ile başlayıp Lemaitre ve Friedmann'ın çalışmaları ile devam ettiği söylenebilir. Einstein'ın evren dinamiğinin tasviri için önerdiği alan denklemlerine itici bir kuvvet gibi davranabilen kozmolojik sabit (Λ) eklenmesi sonucu durağan bir evren modeli oluşmuştur. Ancak gözlemsel çalışmalar özellikle Hubble galaksilerin birbirlerinden uzaklaştığını göstermiştir. Aynı zamanda Süpernova SNe Ia gözlemlerinden, WMAP aracılığıyla kozmik mikrodalga arka plan radyasyonlarından, SDSS aracılığıyla galaksi kırmızıya kayma araştırmalarından ve galaktik X-ışınından elde edilen son kozmolojik ve astrofiziksel veriler ikna edici bir şekilde gözlemlenebilir Evrenin, hızlandırılmış bir genişleme fazında bulunduğunu göstermektedir. Yapılan gözlemsel veriler evrenin erken zamanlarında bir enflasyon dönemi geçtiğini ve bunu Friedmann-Robertson-Walker genişleyen evren modelinden temel alan Büyük Patlama modeline uygun olarak evrimin izlediğini, sonuç olarak günümüz evrenin hızlanarak genişlediğini göstermektedir. Bu model ile evrenin bir tekilikten başladığı, bu noktada madde yoğun ve sıcaklık yüksek seviyeden evrenin genişlemesi ile yoğunluğun ve sıcaklıkta düşüşün olduğu söylenir. Ancak model karmaşık komplikasyonlara sahiptir; düzlük, homojenlik ve kalıt parçacıklar problemi. Aynı zamanda büyük yırtılma, büyük çöküş ve tekilik gibi çözüm bekleyen önemli problemleri de bulunmaktadır. Diğer yandan bu modeli zorlayan literatürde üzerinde çok çalışılan iki önemli fiziksel olgu ise: karanlık enerji ve karanlık madde varlığı. Günümüz kozmolojisinde büyük patlama modelinin yol açtığı bahsi geçen teorik komplikasyonları açıklayan yeni teorilere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmada geçmişten günümüze tüm ortaya atılan alternatif evren modellerini ve literatürdeki gözlemsel veriler ile modellerin desteklenmesini araştırıyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evren modelleri, gözlemsel veriler, modern kozmoloji.

ABSTRACT

One of the most difficult challenges in theoretical physics is understanding space-time singularities. The Penrose and Hawking theorems, developed in the seventies, gave a clear and formal way to tell whether a space-time singularity exists. Space-time could not begin smoothly at a single point, according to the Penrose-Hawking singularity theorems. These theorems prove that singularities are omnipresent in General Relativity (GR), working under very broad assumptions about the structure of space-time. Today's, modern cosmology began with the adaptation of the GR theory to the universe and continued

with studies by Lemaître and Friedmann. A stable universe model was formed because of adding a cosmological constant (Λ), which can act as a repulsive force, to the field equations proposed by Einstein for the description of universe dynamics. However, observational studies have shown that especially Hubble, galaxies are moving away from each other. At the same time, recent cosmological and astrophysical data from observations of Supernova SNe Ia, cosmic microwave background radiations via WMAP, galaxy redshift studies via SDSS, and galactic X-ray convincingly indicate that the observable Universe is in an accelerated expansion phase. Observational data show that there was an inflation period in the early times of the universe and that evolution followed in accordance with the Big Bang model, which is based on the Friedmann-Robertson-Walker expanding universe model, and as a result, today's universe is expanding at an accelerating rate. With this model, it is said that the universe started from a singularity, at which point matter is dense and temperature is high, with the expansion of the universe, there is a decrease in density and temperature. But the model has complex complications, flatness, homogeneity, and residual particles' problem. At the same time, there are important problems waiting to be solved such as big rip, big crunch, and singularity. On the other hand, two important physical phenomena that have been studied extensively in the literature that challenge this model are the existence of dark energy and dark matter. In today's cosmology, there is a need for new theories explaining the theoretical complications caused by the big bang model. In this study, we investigate all the alternative universe models that have been put forward from the past to the present and the support of the models with the observational data in the literature.

Keywords: Universe models, observational datas, cosmology.

**ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK-BASED APPROACH TO PREDICT MAIN ENGINE
POWER IN REEFER SHIPS**

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ABSTRACT

The process of ship design can be categorized into four primary stages: concept design, preliminary design, contract design, and detailed design. During the preliminary design stage of a new vessel, projections are made concerning the engine's power and the overall fuel consumption. In this study, an artificial neural network (ANN) based approach was proposed to predict the main engine power of reefer ships. The proposed model uses two input parameters such as ship speed and deadweight tonnage to estimate the main engine power output. Information about the reefer ship was collected from the SeaWeb Ships database. During the training process of the network, the Levenberg-Marquardt optimization algorithm was used, and dozens of experiments were conducted with different numbers of hidden neurons. After obtaining the most suitable network, the performance analysis of the final model has been conducted. The correlation coefficients for the training, validation, test, and all data sets were found to be 0.991, 0.993, 0.971, and 0.989, respectively. Furthermore, the root-mean-square error values were computed as 591.755, 690.717, 1134.85, and 711.111 for the respective data sets. The results showed that the model had a high level of accuracy in predicting the main engine power output of the reefer ships. Our findings suggest that an ANN-based approach can be an effective method to estimate the main engine power output of reefer ships.

Keywords: reefer ship, engine power, prediction, artificial neural network.

**TÜRKİYE’DE UYGULANAN I.VE II. KALKINMA PLANLARINA GENEL BİR
BAKIŞ (1963-67, 1968-72)**

IN TURKEY I. AND II. AN OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS (1963-67, 1968-72)

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ÖZET

Bir ülkede yapılan yatırımlar, ekonomik kalkınma üzerinde doğrudan etki alanı yaratan faktörler arasında yer almaktadır. Yapılan yatırımlar ülkenin uluslararası alanda rekabet edilebilirliğinin önünü açmakla kalmaz aynı zaman da ekonomik açıdan sergilenecek olan veya sergilenmek istenen performansın belirleyici olmaktadır. Türkiye, gelişmekte olan bir ülke olarak özellikle sosyo-ekonomik açıdan başarılı ve etkili politikalara ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Türkiye için sosyo-ekonomi politikaları, gerek I. Kalkınma planı ve gerekse akabinde yaşanan süreç göz önünde bulundurularak irdelendiğinde tartışma alanına en açık alan olarak kabul görmektedir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye’de I. ve II. kalkınma planlarının aslında bakıldığında, sosyo-ekonomi politikalarına etkileri üzerinde genel bir değerlendime yapılacaktır. Ayrıca I. ve II. Kalkınma planları dönemdeki dinamikler ve belirleyiciler göz önünde bulundurularak genel bir çerçevede incelenecektir. Devletin kalkınma ile ilgili güçlü, şeffaf ve herkes tarafından kabul edilebilir bir ekonomi politikasının olması sosyo-ekonomik alana tam anlamı ile nüfuz etmesi anlamına gelmektedir. I. ve II. Kalkınma planları 1963 yılı ile başlayan ekonomik hamlenin önemli noktaları olarak kabul görmektedir. Önemli olan dengeli bir kalkınma hamlesinin sistemin içerisine yerleştirilmesidir. Bu iki kalkınma planı Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nin ekonomik kalkınma hedefi için oluşturulmuş ve döneminde başarı sağlamış önemli planlar olarak kabul edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalkınma, I. ve II. Beş yıllık Kalkınma Planları, Sosyo-Ekonomik Gelişim

ABSTRACT

Made in country, investments are among the factors that have a direct impress on economic development. The investments made not only pave the way for the competitiveness of the country in the international arena, but also determine the economic performance to be exhibited or to be exhibited. Turkey, as a developing country, needs successful and effective policies especially in socio-economic terms. When socio-economic policies for Turkey are examined considering both the I. Development Plan and the process that followed, it is accepted as the most open area for discussion. In this study, I. and II. Development plan in fact, it makes a general assessment on the effects of development plans on socio-economic policies. In addition to these plans, I and II. Development plans will be investigated in a general framework, considering the dynamics and determinants of the period. The fact that the state has a strong, transparent, and acceptable economic policy for development means its full penetration

into the socio-economic field. I and II. Development plans are accepted as important points of the economic move that started in 1963. The important thing is to place a balanced development move into the system. These two development plans were created for the economic development goal of the Republic of Turkey and are important plans that achieved success in the period.

Key Words: Development, I. and II. Five-year Development Plans, Socio-Economic Development.

YAPAY SİNİR AĞLARI İLE PERSONEL SEÇİMİ VE DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

PERSONNEL SELECTION AND EVALUATION WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

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ÖZET

Personel seçimi ve değerlendirmesi, başvuran adaylar içerisinde belirtilen iş için en uygun niteliklere sahip personelin işletme tarafından araştırılması, bulunması, değerlendirilmesi ve seçilmesi sürecidir. Personel seçim ve değerlendirilmesi ana kriterlerinden biri o iş için en doğru personelin seçilmiş olmasıdır. İşletmelerin verimlilik, kar, kalite, rekabet avantajı ve iş dünyasındaki başarı gibi kazanımlar sağlayabilmesinde doğru personel seçimi giderek önem kazanmıştır. Personel seçim ve değerlendirmesinin ana amacı iş ile personel arasındaki uyumu maksimum seviyeye çıkartmaktır. Günümüzde doğru personel seçimi ve değerlendirilmesi oldukça zor ve karmaşık bir hale gelmiştir. Personel seçimi ve değerlendirilmesi kararları sınırlı sayıdaki insan kaynakları personelleri tarafından yapılmaktadır. Bir işe başvuran aday sayısı ve adaylardan istenilen nitelikler artmıştır. İşe alım süreçlerinde insan kaynakları personelleri aday bilgilerini tek tek incelemek durumunda kalabilmektedir. Bu durum insan kaynakları personellerinin iş yükünü arttırmış ve personel seçimi ve değerlendirmesini çok daha zor bir süreç haline getirmiştir. Personel seçimi ve değerlendirmesinin zor bir süreç haline gelmesi yanlış adayların seçilmesi ve doğru adaylarının seçilmemesi gibi kötü sonuçlar doğurabilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın ana amaçlarından birisi insan kaynakları personellerinin iş yükünü azaltabilmek ve doğru personel seçimi ve değerlendirilmesi ile doğru personele doğru zamanda ulaşabilmektir. Bu çalışmada yapay zekâ, personel seçimi ve değerlendirilmesi alanında kullanılmıştır. Yapay zekâ tekniklerinden biri olan yapay sinir ağları ile personel seçimi ve değerlendirilmesi yapabilen bir model geliştirilmiştir. Çalışmada hazır giyim üretimi yapan bir tekstil firmasının mavi yaka personel seçimi ve değerlendirilmesi için toplanan verilerle yapay sinir ağı eğitilmiş ve test edilmiştir. Personel seçim ve değerlendirilmesi problemi zor ve karmaşık bir problem olduğu için birden fazla ara katmana ve ara katmanda ise birden fazla nörona sahip bir yapay sinir ağı oluşturulmuştur. Yapılan deneyler ile en iyi yapay sinir ağı yapısı bulunmuştur. Çalışmanın sonucunda mavi yaka için personel seçimi ve değerlendirmesinde yapay sinir ağlarının kullanımının başarılı sonuçlar verdiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Personel seçimi, Personel değerlendirilmesi, Yapay zekâ, Yapay sinir ağları

ABSTRACT

Personnel selection and evaluation is the process of searching, finding, evaluating and selecting the personnel with the most suitable qualifications for the specified job among the applicant candidates. One of the main criteria of personnel selection and evaluation is that the right personnel for the job is selected. Choosing the right personnel has become increasingly important for businesses to provide gains such as productivity, profit, quality, competitive advantage and success in the business world. The main purpose of personnel selection and evaluation is to maximize the harmony between the job and the personnel. Today, the selection and evaluation of the right personnel has become quite difficult and complex.

Personnel selection and evaluation decisions are made by a limited number of human resources personnel. The number of candidates applying for a job and the qualifications required from candidates have increased. During recruitment processes, human resources personnel may have to examine the candidate information one by one. This situation has increased the workload of human resources personnel and made personnel selection more difficult. The fact that personnel selection and evaluation becomes a difficult process can lead to bad results such as choosing the wrong candidates and not selecting the right candidates. One of the main purposes of this study is to reduce the workload of human resources personnel and to reach the right personnel at the right time with the right personnel selection and evaluation. In this study, artificial intelligence was used in the field of personnel selection and evaluation. A model has been developed to select and evaluate personnel with artificial neural networks which is one of the artificial intelligence techniques. The artificial neural network was trained and tested with the data collected for the selection and evaluation of blue-collar personnel of a textile company that produces ready-made clothing. Since the personnel selection and evaluation problem is a difficult and complex problem, an artificial neural network with more than one middle layer and more than one neuron in the middle layer has been created. With the experiments, the best artificial neural network structure was found. As a result of the study, it has been observed that the use of artificial neural networks in the selection and evaluation of personnel for blue-collar gives successful results.

Keywords: Personnel selection, Personnel evaluation, Artificial intelligence, Artificial neural network

YAŞLI KÖYLERİ: YERİNDE YAŞLANMA İÇİN ALTERNATİF BİR MODEL

SENIOR VILLAGES: AN ALTERNATIVE MODEL FOR AGING IN PLACE

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ÖZET

Bağımsız bir yaşam sürme ve hayatın kontrolünü elinde tutma arzusu her birey tarafından yaşam boyu muhafaza edilmek istenen bir durumdur. Ancak ilerleyen yaş ile birlikte fiziksel, bilişsel, psikolojik ve sosyal yetilerde meydana gelen gerilemeler bireylerin bağımsızlık arzusuna gölge düşürmekte ve yaşlı bireyleri destek ihtiyacı bulunan, bağımlı bireyler haline dönüştürmektedir. Bireylerin bağımsızlık yaşama isteği ve yaşlanmanın beraberinde getirdiği ihtiyaçların kesiştiği noktada yerinde yaşlanma ortaya çıkmaktadır. Yerinde yaşlanma, hem daha bağımsız hareket etme imkânı sağlaması hem de sosyal desteğin sürdürülmesini olanaklı hale getirmesi nedeniyle yaşlılar tarafından tercih edilmektedir. Yerinde yaşlanmayı önceliklendiren politika ve uygulamaların geliştirilmesi, dünyanın hızla yaşlanmasıyla birlikte ivme kazanmıştır. Yaşlı bireylerin konutlarında ihtiyaçlarına yönelik düzenlemeler yapma, toplum temelli bakım hizmet modelleri geliştirme gibi çeşitli uygulama ve modeller yerinde yaşlanmayı mümkün hale getirmeyi ve yaygınlaştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Günümüzde yerinde yaşlanmayı sağlamanın ve yaşlanan toplumu desteklemenin inovatif bir alternatifi olarak öne çıkan modellerden bir yaşlı köyleridir. Yaşlı köyleri, köyde yaşayan yaşlı bireylerden oluşan gönüllüler, sivil toplum kuruluşları gönüllüleri ve hizmet sunucular aracılığıyla hem yaşlı bireylerin bakım ve sağlığa ilişkin ihtiyaçlarını giderme hem de sosyal destek sistemi sağlama noktasında içerisinde önemli fırsatları barındıran bir yaşlı bakım modelidir. Dünya çapında giderek yaygınlaşan yaşlı köylerinin, yerinde yaşlanma için olumlu bir prototip olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Yaşlı köyleri; yaşlı bireyin ihtiyaçlarını giderme, sosyal faaliyetler, gönüllülük fırsatları, sunulan hizmetler açısından yaşlı bireylerin refahını artıran bir model olup yaygınlaştırılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yerinde yaşlanma, yaşlı bakım, yaşlı köyleri

ABSTRACT

The desire to lead an independent life and to keep control of life is a condition that every individual wants to maintain throughout his life. However, regressions in physical, cognitive, psychological and social abilities with advancing age overshadow individuals' desire for independence and turn older adults into dependent individuals in need of support. At the intersection of the individual's desire to experience independence and the needs that come with aging, aging in place emerges. Aging in place is preferred by the elderly because it provides the opportunity to act more independently and to maintain social

support. The development of policies and practices that prioritize aging in place has gained momentum as the world is rapidly aging. Various practices and models, such as making arrangements for the needs of elderly people in their homes and developing community-based care service models, aim to make aging in place possible and popularize it. One of the models that stand out today as an innovative alternative to providing aging in place and supporting the aging society is the senior villages. Senior villages are an elderly care model that includes important opportunities in terms of both meeting the care and health needs of older adults and providing a social support system through volunteers made up of older adults living in the village, volunteers from non-governmental organizations and service providers. It is possible to say that the senior villages, which are becoming increasingly widespread around the world, are a positive prototype for aging in place. Senior villages; it is a model that increases the welfare of the elderly in terms of meeting the needs of the elderly, social activities, volunteering opportunities, and services offered, and it is recommended to be expanded.

Keywords: Aging in place, elderly care, senior villages

**KÜRESEL KRİZLERİN EŞİĞİNDE RUH SAĞLIĞI İÇİN BİR KURTARICI:
TELEPSİKİYATRİ**

A SAVIOR FOR MENTAL HEALTH ON THE BRINK OF GLOBAL CRISES:
TELEPSYCHIATRY

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ÖZET

Telepsikiyatri, ruh sağlığı hizmetlerine ihtiyaç duyan bireylere, kendi konfor alanlarından uzaklaşmadan ihtiyaç duydukları yardımı sağlama potansiyeline sahip, büyümekte olan bir teletıp alanıdır. Teknoloji aracılı tıbbi müdahaleye yönelik hareket uzun süredir var olsa da, bu uygulamaların kullanımının benimsenmesi, günümüzde yaşanan Covid 19 salgını, Suriye iç savaşı gibi küresel krizler nedeniyle önemli ölçüde hızlanmıştır. Zira küresel krizler, çeşitli nedenler ekseninde bireylerin sağlık alanında ihtiyaç duydukları hizmetlere erişimini kısıtlayan veya tamamen engelleyen zorlukları beraberinde getirirken diğer yandan bireylerin ruh sağlığını olumsuz etkileyerek destek ihtiyacını artırmaktadır. Tam da bu noktada aynı anda hem bağlantı kurmayı hem de mesafe koymayı olanaklı hale getiren teletıp ön plana çıkmıştır. Teletıbbın ruh sağlığına entegrasyonu olan telepsikiyatri, psikiyatrik tedavi ve terapinin teknolojik yollarla uygulanmasını ifade etmektedir. Telepsikiyatri, psikiyatrist ile hasta arasında telefon veya video konferans yoluyla meydana gelen etkileşimi içermektedir. Psikiyatrinin büyük ölçüde konuşmaya dayalı pratikleri, bu alanın teletıbbı geçiş noktasında uygun bir alan olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Bilhassa parkinson gibi hareket bozukluğu yaşayan bireylerde telepsikiyatri uygulamalarına yüksek düzeyde hasta memnuniyetinin sağlandığı saptanmıştır. Bu derleme bildirinin amacı küresel krizler nedeniyle ihtiyaç ve talebin arttığı ruh sağlığı alanında uygulanan teletıp uygulamalarını incelemek, telepsikiyatrinin içerisinde barındığı fırsat ve zorlukları yaşlı bireyler başta olmak üzere uygulayıcılar ve hükümetler tarafından ele almaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışma kapsamında ilk olarak telepsikiyatriye kavramsal bir bakış sağlanmış olup küresel krizler nedeniyle telepsikiyatri uygulamalarına yönelik artan ihtiyaç vurgulanmıştır. Literatürdeki güncel veriler ışığında telepsikiyatrinin yaşlı bireyler, uygulayıcılar ve hükümetler açısından avantaj ve dezavantajlarının irdelenmesinin ardından çalışma, telepsikiyatrinin yaygınlığını artırmaya yönelik politika önerileriyle sonlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ruh sağlığı, teletıp, telepsikiyatri, yaşlı sağlığı

ABSTRACT

Telepsychiatry is a growing field of telemedicine that has the potential to provide individuals in need of mental health services with the help they need without leaving their comfort zone. Although the movement towards technology-mediated medical intervention has been around for a long time, the adoption of the use of these applications has accelerated significantly due to the current global crises such as the Covid 19 epidemic and the Syrian civil war. Because, while global crises bring along difficulties that restrict or completely prevent individuals' access to the services they need in the field of health, on the axis of various reasons, on the other hand, they increase the need for support by negatively affecting the mental health of individuals. Just at this point, telemedicine, which makes it possible to connect and distance at the same time, has come to the fore. Telepsychiatry, which is the integration of telemedicine with mental health, refers to the application of psychiatric treatment and therapy through technological means. Telepsychiatry includes the interaction between the psychiatrist and the patient via telephone or video conference. The largely conversational practices of psychiatry indicate that this field is a suitable field at the point of transition to telemedicine. It has been determined that a high level of patient satisfaction is achieved in telepsychiatry applications, especially in individuals with movement disorders such as Parkinson's. The aim of this review paper is to examine the telemedicine applications applied in the field of mental health, where the need and demand has increased due to global crises, and to address the opportunities and challenges of telepsychiatry by practitioners and governments, especially by elderly individuals. In this context, within the scope of the study, firstly, a conceptual view of telepsychiatry was provided and the increasing need for telepsychiatry applications due to global crises was emphasized. After examining the advantages and disadvantages of telepsychiatry for older adults, practitioners and governments in the light of current data in the literature, the study was concluded with policy recommendations to increase the prevalence of telepsychiatry.

Keywords: Mental health, telemedicine, telepsychiatry, older adult health

GILAN İNQILABININ MƏĞLUBUYYƏT SƏBƏBLƏRİ

REASONS FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE GILAN REVOLUTION

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Açar söz: Sovet Rusiyası, Mirzə Kiçik xan, bolşeviklər, cəngəlilər hərəkatı

Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin XI Qızıl Ordu tərəfindən işğalından sonra Sovet Rusiyası Şərqi siyasətinə uyğun olaraq bu "qələbəsinə" qonşu İranda təkrar etməyə cəhd etdi. 1907-ci ildə Rusiya-İngiltərə arasında bağlanmış müqaviləyə görə İranın şimalı Rusiyanın, cənubu isə İngiltərənin nəzarətində idi. Lakin 1917-ci il Fevral inqilabından sonra rusların İranın şimal əyalətlərini tərk etməsindən istifadə edən İngiltərə 1919-cu ilin avqust ayında İranla yeni müqavilə imzaladı. Bu müqaviləyə görə, İran bütünlükdə İngiltərənin protektoratlığına çevrildi. İngilislərin İrandakı nüfuzunun artmasından və şimala doğru hərəkat etməsindən narahat olan Sovet Rusiyası yenidən sovetləşdirilmiş Azərbaycan SSR bayrağı altında 1920-ci il mayın 18-də Ənzəli limanına qoşun yeritdi. Gilana yeridilən qüvvələrin Azərbaycan SSR bayrağı altında olması da bolşeviklərin rolunun kənarda qalmasına xidmət edirdi. İran tərəfi baş verən hadisələrdə Sovet Rusiyasının rolunu aydın başa düşürdü. Azərbaycanın işğalı ilə eyni vaxtda İrana hərbi təcavüz etməkdə Rusiyanın əsas məqsədi strateji əhəmiyyətə malik Ənzəlini tutmaqla yanaşı ingilisləri İrandan qovub çıxartmaq və eyni zamanda Xəzər dənizindəki nəzarəti əldə saxlamaq idi.

Gilan inqilabı ilk baxışdan İranı ingilislərdən azad olunmasına yönəlmişdisə, əsas məqsəd İrandan başlayaraq bütün Şərqi sovetləşdirilməsi idi. Sovet Rusiyasının 1920-ci ilin mayından Gilan inqilabına müdaxiləsi mahiyyətcə sırf siyasi məqsəd daşıyırdı.

Gilan inqilabının məğlubiyyətinin hərbi səbəbi İnqilab Ordusundakı intizamsızlıq, özbaşınalıq, Gilandakı hərbi vəziyyətin nəzarətdən çıxması idisə, siyasi səbəbləri də kənarda qoymaq olmaz. Belə ki bolşeviklərin İrana münasibətdə mövqelərinin qeyri-müəyyənliyi, İran inqilabının müdafiəsində göstərdiyi qətiyyətsizlik, kəndlilərin inqilabdan uzaqlaşdırılması və s. səbəblər var idi. Bolşeviklərin İrana münasibətdə mövqelərinin qeyri-müəyyənliyi, rəsmi Tehranın diplomatik danışıqlar aparmaq istəyinin ilk gündən rədd edilməsi faktorunu da nəzərdən qaçırtmaq olmaz.

Key words: Soviet Russia, Mirza Kuchak Khan, bolsheviks, jungle movement

After the occupation of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic by the XI Red Army, Soviet Russia tried to repeat this "victory" in neighboring Iran in accordance with its Eastern policy. According to the treaty concluded between Russia and England in 1907, the north of Iran was under the control of Russia and the south of England. However, after the February revolution of 1917, Britain, taking advantage of the Russians leaving the northern provinces of Iran, signed a new agreement with Iran in August 1919. According to this agreement, Iran became a British protectorate. Soviet Russia, worried about the increasing influence of the British in Iran and their movement towards the north, sent troops to the port of Anzali on May 18, 1920 under the flag of the newly sovietized Azerbaijan SSR. The fact that the forces deployed to Gilan were under the banner of the Azerbaijan SSR served to exclude the role of the Bolsheviks. The Iranian side clearly understood the role of Soviet Russia in the events. Simultaneously with the occupation of Azerbaijan, Russia's main goal in military aggression against Iran was to capture the strategically important Anzali, expel the British from Iran, and at the same time maintain control over the Caspian Sea.

If the Gilan revolution was initially aimed at liberating Iran from the British, the main goal was the sovietization of the entire East, starting with Iran. Soviet Russia's intervention in the Gilan revolution since May 1920 had a purely political purpose. If the military reason for the defeat of the Gilan revolution was indiscipline and arbitrariness in the Revolutionary Army, and the military situation in Gilan was out of control, then the political reasons cannot be left out. Thus, the uncertainty of the position of the Bolsheviks in relation to Iran, the lack of determination shown in the defense of the Iranian revolution, the alienation of the peasants from the revolution, etc. there were reasons. The uncertainty of the position of the Bolsheviks in relation to Iran, the rejection of official Tehran's desire to hold diplomatic talks from the first day, should not be overlooked.

**NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING BASED REVIEW CLASSIFICATION FOR
E-COMMERCE PRODUCTS**

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ABSTRACT

As the number of sellers and products on e-commerce marketplaces increases, so do the points that sellers need to focus on. Users post comments on various topics (size, price, color, etc.) for products in different categories. The more comments that are received, the more difficult it becomes for sellers to consider each comment and take action accordingly. If no action is taken based on these comments, customer satisfaction drops and sales decline. This study aims to develop a text classification model based on Turkish Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) to give feedback and suggestions to sellers about their products. The dataset includes 27K lines collected from the customer reviews on Trendyol.com and 13 classes. The trained model has been tested on 1100 lines of test data. Accuracy has been used to measure the performance of the developed model. An accuracy of 78.18% has been achieved. As a result of this study, the average rating score in seller reviews submitted by customers has increased by around 10% compared to the previous year.

Keywords: Review Classification, Natural Language Processing, Machine Learning

**AZƏRBAYCANIN BÖYÜK QAFQAZ VİLAYƏTİNİN QARIŞCI KƏPƏNƏKLƏRİNİN
GEOMETRİNƏ YARIMFƏSİLƏSİNİN (LEPIDOPTERA, GEOMETRIDAE,
GEOMETRINAE) ÖYRƏNİLMƏSİNƏ DAİR**

SƏKİNƏ ƏHMƏD QIZI HACIYEVA-

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FƏLSƏFƏ DOKTORU, DOSENT

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A b s t r a c t : Məqalədə Azərbaycanın Böyük Qafqaz vilayətinin qarışçı kəpənəklər fəsiləsinin Geometrinae yarım fəsiləsinə aid toplanan növlər haqqında məlumat verilir.

Açar sözlər : Geometridae, qarışçı kəpənəklər, material, rayon, fəsilə, cins, növ, GMM.

A b s t r a c t : The article provides information about the collected species belonging to the
subfamily Geometrinae of the family of butterflies of the Greater Caucasus
region of Azerbaijan.

K e y w o r d s : Geometridae, collection, material, geometr moths, region, genera, GNM.

Giriş: Qarışçı kəpənəkləri 2000 cins 23000 növ daxil olmaqla kəpənəklər dəstəsinin ən böyük fəsilələrindən biridir (Didmanidze, 2016). Azərbaycanda bu fəsiləni Abşeron-Qobustan bölgəsində A.Piriyev (5,6), Dağlıq Şirvan bölgəsində S.Hacıyeva (9,10) öyrənmişdir. Böyük Qafqazın Azərbaycan hissəsinə Balakən,Zaqatala, Şəki, Qax, Qəbələ, Oğuz, İsmayılı, Şamaxı, Xaçmaz, Quba, Şabran, Qusar, Bakı, Sumqayıt, Qobustan rayonları daxildir. ARETN Zoologiya İnstitutunun Geometridae fəsiləsinin Geometrinae yarım fəsiləsi kəpənəkləri yuxarıda qeyd olunan rayonlarından toplanmış 9 cinsə aid 12 qarışçı növünün toplandığı ərazilər və dünya üzrə yayılması qeyd edilmişdir(1,2,3,).

Material və Metodika

Böyük Qafqazın Azərbaycan hissəsinin kəpənəkləri əsasən Şamaxı, İsmayılı, Zaqatala, Qax, Şəki, Qəbələ, Qusar rayonlarından və Abşerondan A. Boqacev, R.Əfəndi, S.Əliyev, A.Piriyev, E. Didmanidze və S. Hacıyeva tərəfindən gecə qurulan işıq məbələrindən (PRK-2, PRK-4, Ekonom-75), gündüzlər isə əl toru vasitəsilə toplanmışdır. Toplanan kəpənəklər təyinat cədvəllərinin vasitəsilə təyin edilmiş və etiketlenmişdir (LAMPERT 1913, ROMANOFF 1884-1901, Seitz,1915, VİYDALEP 1988, E. Didmanidze, 2016) .

Etiketlərdə rayonların müasir adları:

Nuxa – Şəki

Qutqaşen – Qəbələ

Vartaşen – Oğuz

Qasımkənd- Xızı

İxtisarlar:

BQ - Böyük Qafqaz

GMM - Gürcüstan Milli Muzeyi

SPZİ - Sankt-Peterburq Zoologiya İnstitutu

Tədqiqat və tapıntılar :

FƏSİLƏ *Geometridae* LEACH, 1815
YARIMFƏSİLƏ *Geometrinae* DUPONCHEL, 1845

Cins *Geometra* LINNAEUS, 1767

G. papilionaria LINNAEUS, 1758

Material: Azərbaycan – Qax İlisu, 3.08.1993 1♀, R.ƏFƏNDİ ; Qusar Laza 25-30.06.1975 4♂ 2♀ E. Didmanidze (GMM), İsmayılı Qaraqaya 22.09.20 1♂, S. Hacıyeva.

Yayılması: Avropanın Rusiya hissəsi , Qafqaz, Sibirdən Yaponiyaya qədər yayılmışdır.

Cins *Pseudoterpha* NÜBNER, 1823

P. pruinata NUFNAGEL, 1767

Material: Azərbaycan – Böyük Qafqaz Bozdağ, 17.06.1965, S. ƏLİYEV 1♀, Qax İlisu 4.06. 2009 1♂, Şamaxı Dəmirçi 5.07. 2017 1♀ S. Hacıyeva

Yayılması: Şimalından başqa bütün Avropa, Qafqaz, Aralıqdənizi ölkələri və kiçik Asiyada yayılmışdır.

Cins *Thetidia* BOISDUVAL, 1840(= EUCHLORIS HÜBNER, 1823)

Thetidia smaragdaria FABRICIUS, 1787

Material: Azərbaycan - MINGƏÇEVİR, 25.05.46, 1♂ A. Boqaçov, Zaqatala Əliabad, 28.07. 1960, R.EFFENDİ , Nuxa Calud, 5.05. 1961, 1♂ R.EFFENDİ, Qobustan, 17. 06. 1974 4♂ 1♀ E. Didmanidze

Disribution: Avropanın Rusiya hissəsində, Qafqaz, Qazağıstan, Sibir qorugunda, Aralıqdənizi ölkələrində, kiçik və orta Asiya, Çin və Yaponiyada yayılmışdır.

Cins *Hemithea* Düpenchel, 1829

H. aestivaria HUBNER, 1799

Material: Azərbaycan - Xudat 12.08.1981, 3♂ R. Əfəndi, 2.06.2021 İsmayılı İvanovka 11.06.19 1♂, S. Hacıyeva

Yayılması: Avropanın Rusiya hissəsi, Qafqaz, Cənubi Qafqaz, Sibirdən Yaponiyaya qədər yayılmışdır

Cins *Chlorissa* STEPHENS, 1831

Ch. cloraria HUBNER, 1813

Material: Azerbaijan – Zaqatala 16.08.79, S. ƏLİYEV 1♀, Altıağac 10.07. 88, 1♂ Piriyev A.

Yayılması: Rusiyanın cənubi Avropa hissəsi, Cənubi Qafqaz, Aralıq dənizi ölkələri .

C. pulmentaria GUENEE, 1857

Material: Azerbaijan – Abşeron Ceyranbatan 29.06.89, 2♀ Altıağac 10.07. 88, 1♂ A. Piriyev

Yayılması: Rusiya cənubi Avropa hissəsi, Qafqaz, Cənubi Qafqaz, Krım, cənubi Ural, orta Asiya Aralıq dənizi ölkələri, İran.

Ch. viridata LINNAEUS, 1758

Material: Azerbaijan – Bakı Botanika bağı 16. 06. 88, 1♂ A. Piriyev, Gəncə Hajikend 17.05.2019, 1♂ S. HACIYEVA

Yayılması: Russiyanın Avropa hissəsi, Qafqaz, Cənubi Qafqaz, Sibir qoruğu, kiçik Asia, Monqoliyanın şimal hissəsi .

Genus *Microloxia* WAREN, 1893

M. herbaria HÜBNER, 1818

Material: Azərbaycan – Bakı Botanika bağı 16. 09. 39, A. Boqaçov, Abşerom Ceyranbatan 29.06.1989, 4♀ 2♂ A. PİRİYEV

Yayılması: Cənubi Qafqaz, orta Asia, Qazağıstan, Aralıq dənizi ölkələri, İran, Əfqanıstan, Monqolia .

Genus *Jodis* HÜBNER, 1823

J. lactearia LINNAES, 1758

Material: Azərbaycan – BQ Qusarçay 2. 06. 64, 2♀, Qəbələ Bum 16.07.64, 2♂ R. Əfəndi, Abşeron Ceyranbatan 29.06.1989, 4♀ A. PİRİYEV, Ağsu Musabəyli 22.05. 2017, 1♀ S. Hacıyeva

Yayılması: Rusiya avropa hissəsi, Qafqaz, Cənubi Qafqaz, cənubi Sibirdən Yaponiyaya qədər. .

J. putata LINNAES, 1758

Material: Azərbaycan – Bakı (yovşanlıq), 15.06.1974, 1♀ 1♂, Qobustan, 17.06.1974 1♂ E. Didmanidze, BQ İsmayılı Qaraqaya 9. 06. 21, 2♂ S. Hacıyeva

Yayılması: Rusiya avropa hissəsi, cənubi Sibirdən Yaponiyaya qədər.

Genus *Thalera* HÜBNER, 1823

T. fimbrialis SCOPOLI, 1763

Material: Azərbaycan- BQ Çomçə bulaq 19.07.64 1♂, Qusarçay 4.06.64 1♀, Vartaşen Bum 16.07.1974, Altağac 11. 07. 88, 3♂ R. Effendi; Quba Axman 30.05.80 1♂, Xızı 15.07. 89 1♂, A. Piriye, İsmayılı Qaraqaya 6.07.22 1♀, Şamaxı Dəmirçi 19.07. 18 2♂, S. Hacıyeva.

Yayılması: Russiyanın Avropa hissəsi, Qazağıstan, cənubi Sibir.

Genus *Hemistola* WARREN, 1893

H. immaculata THUNBERG, 1784 (= *vernaria*, HÜBNER, 1823; = *chrysoprosaria*, Esper, 1794)

Material: Azərbaycan- Muganlı, Qasımkend, VII (Romanoff, 1885, SPZI), Sachbuz v. Bicenek 6.07.1972, 1♂ R. Effendi .

Yayılması: Russiyanın Avropa hissəsi, Qafqaz, Cənubi Qafqaz, Aralıq dənizi ölkələri, kiçik Asiya.

Genus *Nemoria* WARREN, 1893

N. latirosaria PEARSALL, 1906

Material: Azərbaycan – BQ Ağsu Musabəyli 13-16. 05. 2019, 8♂ 1♀ S. Hacıyeva.

Yayılması: Avropa, Rusiya .

Nəticə:

Azərbaycanda Böyük Qafqaz vilayətində qeyd olunan 9 cinsə mənsub 12 növdən 6 növ (*P. pruinata* N., *Ch. cloraria* N., *C. pulmentaria* G., *T. fimbrialis* S., *H. immaculata* T., *N. latirosaria* P.) bu vilayət üçün ilk dəfə göstərilir.

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ERZURUM GAZETECİLİK BÖLÜMÜ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YENİ İLETİŞİM
TEKNOLOJİLERİYLE ENTEGRASYONU

INTEGRATION OF ERZURUM DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM STUDENTS WITH NEW
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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ÖZET

Yeni iletişim teknolojilerinde yaşanan gelişmeler medya sektöründe de bazı değişim ve dönüşümlere neden olmuştur. Doğal olarak gazete ve gazetecilikte bu dönüşüm içerisinde bir takım yeni pratiklerin uygulayıcısı haline gelmiştir. Sektördeki değişim, gazetecilerin ve gazetecilik eğitimi alan öğrencilerin yeni nesil gazetecilik anlayışına uygun teknik ve donanımlara sahip olmasını zorunlu kılmıştır. Bu çerçevede araştırmada, üniversitelerin gazetecilik bölümünde eğitim gören öğrencilerin, bu yeni pratiklere ne ölçüde hâkim olduklarını, hangi beceriler ve donanımlarla mezun olduklarının ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada örneklem olarak Erzurum Atatürk Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi Gazetecilik Bölümü'nden mezun olacak olan toplam 12 öğrenciyle yarı-yapılandırılmış görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Bu öğrencilerin seçilme nedeni, ilgili alanda eğitimlerini tamamlamış, mesleğe başlamaya hazır olmalarıdır. Gazetecilik bölümü öğrencilerin seçilmesinin diğer bir nedeni, bu öğrencilerin doğrudan ilgili alanın eğitimini almış olmalarıdır. Elde edilen bulgularla öğrencilerin öğrenim aşamasında, iş hayatına uygun zihinsel ve becerisel eğitim almalarını hedefleyen kurumların kendilerini güncellemesine yardımcı olunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İletişim, Gazete, Gazetecilik

ABSTRACT

The developments in new communication technologies have also caused some changes and transformations in the media sector. Naturally, it has become the implementer of some new practices in this transformation in newspaper and journalism. The change in the sector necessitated journalists and journalism students to have techniques and equipment suitable for the new generation journalism understanding. In this context, the aim of the research is to reveal the extent to which the students studying in the journalism department of universities have mastered these new practices and with what skills and equipment they graduated. In the study, semi-structured interviews were conducted with a total of 12 students who will graduate from Erzurum Atatürk University, Faculty of Communication, Department of Journalism as a sample. The reason for choosing these students is that they have completed their education in the relevant field and are ready to start the profession. Another reason for choosing the students of journalism department is that these students have received the education of the related field directly. With the findings obtained, institutions that aim to provide students with mental and skillful education suitable for business life are helped to update themselves.

Keywords: Communication, Newspaper, Journalism

YAPAY ZEKÂ VE IOT TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN İNSAN HAYATINA YANSIMALARI

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ÖZET

Yapay zekâ (AI) ve İnternet of Things (IoT) teknolojileri, günümüzde insan hayatının birçok alanında giderek daha fazla yer almaktadır. Bu teknolojilerin kullanımı, insan hayatını kolaylaştırdığı gibi, birçok sektörde de etkili bir şekilde kullanılabilir. Örneğin, sağlık sektöründe hastalıkların teşhis ve tedavi süreçlerinde, ulaşım sektöründe trafik yönetiminde, enerji sektöründe kaynak verimliliğinde ve daha pek çok alanda bu teknolojiler kullanılmaktadır.

AI teknolojileri, özellikle sağlık sektöründe hastalıkların teşhis ve tedavisinde büyük bir potansiyele sahiptir. Bu teknolojiler, büyük veri analizi yaparak hastalıkların teşhis ve tedavisinde daha doğru sonuçlar elde etmek için kullanılabilir. AI teknolojileri aynı zamanda cerrahi işlemler ve rehabilitasyon gibi alanlarda da kullanılabilir.

IoT teknolojileri ise birçok alanda kullanılacak potansiyele sahiptir. Örneğin, akıllı ev sistemleri, otomatik ev kontrol sistemleri, ulaşım sektöründe trafik yönetimi, çevre yönetimi, enerji tasarrufu ve daha pek çok alanda IoT teknolojileri kullanılabilir.

Ancak, AI ve IoT teknolojilerinin kullanımı sadece olumlu etkilerle sınırlı değildir. Bu teknolojilerin kullanımı, güvenlik ve gizlilik konuları gibi bazı riskleri de beraberinde getirebilir. Özellikle, kişisel verilerin gizliliği ve güvenliği konuları, bu teknolojilerin kullanımı sırasında öncelikli olarak ele alınması gereken konular arasındadır.

AI ve IoT teknolojileri insan hayatına pek çok alanda fayda sağlayabilecek potansiyele sahiptir. Ancak, bu teknolojilerin kullanımı sırasında güvenlik ve gizlilik konuları gibi riskler de göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Gelecekte, bu teknolojilerin daha fazla kullanılmasıyla birlikte, insan hayatına etkileri daha iyi anlaşılacak ve bu teknolojilerin daha verimli bir şekilde kullanılması mümkün olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay zekâ, Nesnelerin İnterneti, Akıllı Sistemler.

ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies are increasingly present in many areas of human life today. The use of these technologies can facilitate human life and can be effectively utilized in many industries. For example, these technologies can be used in healthcare for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, traffic management in transportation, resource efficiency in energy, and many other areas. AI technologies have great potential, particularly in the healthcare sector, where they can

be used to obtain more accurate results in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases through big data analysis. AI technologies can also be used in areas such as surgical procedures and rehabilitation. IoT technologies have the potential to be used in many areas. For example, they can be used in smart home systems, automatic home control systems, traffic management in transportation, environmental management, energy conservation, and many other areas. However, the use of AI and IoT technologies is not limited to positive effects. The use of these technologies can also bring risks such as security and privacy issues. Particularly, privacy and security of personal data are among the issues that need to be addressed as a priority during the use of these Technologies. AI and IoT technologies have the potential to provide many benefits to human life in various areas. However, risks such as security and privacy issues should also be considered during the use of these technologies. As these technologies are increasingly used in the future, their effects on human life will be better understood, and they can be utilized more efficiently.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, Intelligent Systems.

DECROLY SİSTEMİ'NE GÖRE TASARLANAN ÖĞRENME ORTAMLARININ 6. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERSİNE YÖNELİK AKADEMİK BAŞARISINA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS DESIGNED ACCORDING TO DECROLY SYSTEM ON 6TH GRADE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE

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ÖZET

Decroly Sistemi'nde okul, çocuğu "hayat aracılığıyla hayat için" yetiştiren bir yapıdır. Decroly Sistemi'nde eğitim-öğretim süreçleri planlanırken ilk yapılması gereken, öğrencilerin doğal ihtiyaçlarının belirlemesi ve eğitim-öğretim süreçlerinin bu kapsamda tasarlanmasıdır. Öğrencilerin doğal ihtiyaçları belirlendikten sonra ihtiyaçların giderilmesini sağlayacak araçlar tasarlanmalıdır. Söz konusu araçların öğrencinin içinde yaşadığı doğal ve sosyal çevreden seçilmiş olması ve öğrencinin sosyal yaşamında yararlanabileceği kazanımlar sağlaması oldukça önemlidir. Böylelikle öğrenci eğitim-öğretim süreçlerine doğal hayatında yer alan araçlar aracılığıyla katılarak sosyal yaşamına yansıtacağı etkili öğrenmeler gerçekleştirebilir. Sosyal yaşama odaklanması itibarıyla Decroly Sistemi'nin sosyal bilgiler eğitiminde öğrencilerin akademik başarısını arttırabileceği düşünülmüştür. Nitekim sosyal bilgiler de Decroly Sistemi'ne benzer biçimde ilkökul ve ortaokul kademesindeki öğrencilere sosyal yaşama yönelik bilgi, beceri ve değerler kazandırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu düşünceden hareketle gerçekleştirilen bu araştırmada Decroly Sistemi'ne göre tasarlanan öğrenme ortamlarının ortaokul 6. sınıf öğrencilerinin sosyal bilgiler dersine yönelik akademik başarısına etkisinin irdelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma, Türkiye'nin bir iline bağlı bir köyde yapılmıştır. Sözü edilen köyde Decroly Sistemi'ne uygun biçimde birçok doğal unsurun yer aldığı çiftliği andıran bir okul ortamı tasarlanmış ve araştırma süreci başlatılmıştır. Araştırma karma araştırma yöntemlerinden gömülü desen ile yürütülmüştür. Tek deney gruplu olarak gerçekleştirilen araştırmanın katılımcı grubunda 17 altıncı sınıf öğrencisi yer almıştır. Katılımcı grubun belirlenmesinde çok aşamalı örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. İstatistiksel ve niteliksel verilerin bir arada toplandığı araştırmada; Sosyal Bilgiler Dersi Akademik Başarı Testi, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ve yapılandırılmamış gözlem kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın istatistiksel verilerinin çözümlenmesinde bağımlı örneklemler için t-testi, niteliksel verilerinin çözümlenmesinde ise içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonunda Decroly Sistemi'ne göre tasarlanan öğrenme ortamının öğrencilerin akademik başarısını yükselttiği belirlenmiştir. Diğer taraftan araştırmada yer alan öğrencilerin Decroly Sistemi'ne göre tasarlanan öğrenme ortamını; kendilerine çok çeşitli beceriler kazandıran ve derse karşı motivasyonlarını arttıran, kendilerine eğlenceli süreçler yaşatan bir yapı olarak gördükleri saptanmıştır. Araştırmada ulaşılan sonuçlardan hareketle sosyal bilgiler eğitiminde Decroly Sistemi'ne göre tasarlanmış öğrenme ortamlarının kullanılması konusunda Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı'na, okul yönetimlerine ve sosyal bilgiler öğretmenlerine yönelik öneriler geliştirilmiştir. Araştırmada ayrıca benzer çalışmalar yapmayı düşünen araştırmacılara da öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Decroly Sistemi, öğrenme ortamı tasarımı, sosyal bilgiler dersi, ortaokul öğrencileri, akademik başarı.

ABSTRACT

In Decroly System, school is a phenomenon that educates children "for life through life". In Decroly System, the first thing to be done while planning educational processes is to determine the natural needs of students and to design educational processes accordingly. After the natural needs of the students are identified, the tools to fulfill these needs should be designed. It is important that the tools in question are selected from the natural and social environment in which the student lives and that they provide the student with acquisitions that can be utilized in his/her social life. In this way, the student can realize effective learning by using the tools of natural life in the education and training processes. It was thought that Decroly System could increase the academic achievement of students in social studies education due to its focus on social life. As a matter of fact, similar to Decroly System, social studies aims to provide students with knowledge, skills and values related to social life. The research based on this idea. The research aims to examine the effect of learning environments designed according to Decroly System on the academic achievement of 6th grade middle school students in the social studies course. The research was conducted in a village in a province of Turkey. In the village, a school environment resembling a farm with many natural elements was designed in accordance with Decroly System. The mixed embedded design was employed in the research. The participant group which was conducted with a single experimental group, consisted of 17 6th grade students. The multistage mixed sampling method was used to determine the participant group. To collect data, Social Studies Course Academic Achievement Test, semi-structured interview form and unstructured observation were employed. t-test for dependent samples was used to analyze the statistical data, and content analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data. At the end of the research, it was determined that the learning environment designed according to Decroly System increased the academic achievement of the students. On the other hand, it was determined that the students in the research saw the learning environment designed according to Decroly System as a structure that provides them with a wide variety of skills, increases their motivation towards the lesson and provides them with fun processes. Based on the results of the research, recommendations were developed for the Ministry of National Education, school administrations and social studies teachers on the use of learning environments designed according to Decroly System in social studies education. The research also provided recommendations for researchers who are planning to conduct similar studies.

Keywords: Decroly System, learning environments designing, social studies course, middle school students, academic achievement.

AVUKATLARIN VE MUHASEBE MESLEK MENSUPLARININ ADLİ MUHASEBE ALGI DÜZEYLERİ: AĞRI İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

FORENSIC ACCOUNTING PERCEPTION LEVELS OF LAWYERS AND ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONALS: THE CASE OF AĞRI PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda, muhasebe mesleğinde finansal tablolarla ilgili yaşanan skandallar sonucunda muhasebeye olan güven azalmaya başlamıştır. İlgili kesimler tarafından denetim şirketlerinin gerekliliği bir kez daha anlaşılmış ve adli muhasebeye olan ihtiyaç artmıştır. Rekabetin artmasına bağlı olarak şirketler rekabet edememekte ve bu durum ise şirketlerin iflas etmelerine neden olmaktadır. Bundan dolayı şirketler hilelere, yolsuzluklara, manipülasyona başvurmaktadır. Söz konusu hileleri, yolsuzlukları, manipülasyonları ortaya çıkarmada denetim şirketleri yetersiz kaldığından dolayı adli muhasebe devreye girmektedir. Adli muhasebe, muhasebe ile hukuk biliminin kesiştiği bir daldır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, adli muhasebe kavramı hakkında genel bilgi vermek ve ilgili tarafların (muhasebeciler ve avukatlar) algı düzeylerini Ağrı İli örneğinde incelemektir. Çalışmada anket yöntemi kullanılmış ve Ağrı ilinde faaliyet gösteren 59 avukat ile 51 muhasebe meslek mensubuna anket uygulanmıştır. Anket verileri SPSS 22 paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda katılımcıların adli muhasebe konusundaki algılarının orta düzeyde olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelime: Muhasebe, Adli Muhasebe, Muhasebe Meslek Mensupları, Avukatlar, Ağrı İli.

ABSTRACT

In recent years, as a result of scandals related to financial statements in the accounting profession, Confidence in accounting began to decline. Audit companies by the relevant parties The necessity of forensic accounting has been understood once again and the need for forensic accounting has increased. Due to increased competition As a result, companies cannot compete and this situation causes companies to go bankrupt. Therefore, companies resort to cheating, corruption and manipulation. These tricks, Due

to the inadequacy of audit companies in detecting corruption and manipulation, judicial accounting comes into play. Forensic accounting is a branch where accounting and legal science intersect. This The aim of the study is to give general information about the concept of forensic accounting and to (accountants and lawyers) perception levels in the province of Ağrı. Survey in the study method was used and it was applied to 59 lawyers and 51 professional accountants operating in Ağrı questionnaire was applied. Survey data were analyzed with SPSS 22 package program. of the study As a result, it was determined that the perceptions of the participants on forensic accounting were at a moderate level.

Keywords: Accounting, Forensic Accounting, Professional Accountants, Lawyers, Ağrı Province.

DİYABETİK OBEZ VE DİYABETİK OBEZ OLMAYAN HASTALARDA TCF7L2 (RS7903146) GENİNİN VE ALLELLERİNİN GEN POLİMORFİZMLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENE POLYMORPHISMS OF THE TCF7L2 (RS7903146) GENE AND ALLELES IN DIABETIC OBESE AND DIABETIC NON-OBESE PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Dünyada en sık görülen kronik hastalıklardan birisi olan diyabet ile bazı genlerin ilişkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Araştırmamızda diyabete ve obeziteye etkisinin olduğu düşünülen genlerden biri olan TCF7L2 (Rs7903146) (Transcription Factor 7-Like 2) geninin ve allellerinin diyabetik obez hasta, diyabetik obez olmayan hasta ve kontrol gruplarında gen ve allel açısından gen polimorfizmlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırmamız üç grupta tasarlanmıştır. Gruplar; 70 sağlıklı bireylerden oluşan kontrol grubu, diyabetik non-obez hasta grubu 82 kişi, diyabetik obez hasta grubu 82 kişidir. Gruplarda bulunan kişilerden kan örnekleri alınmış, toplanan kan örneklerinden DNA izyolasyonu yapılmıştır. Akabinde Real-Time PCR Reaksiyonu (qPCR) ve Tetra-primer Amplifikasyon Refrakter Mutasyon sistem PCR teknikleri kullanılarak genotip analizleri yapılmıştır. Gruplarımıza ait demografik bilgiler SPSS ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Araştırmanın sonucunda; TCF7L2 geninin ve allellerinin tüm gruplar kıyaslamalarında Lojistik Regresyon Testinde istatistiksel anlamlılığına bakılmıştır. Diyabetik obez ve diyabetik obez olmayan kıyaslamasında; CC(p:0,034), TC(p:0,020), TT(p:0,029) allelleri istatistiksel olarak anlamlı çıkmıştır. Kontrol ve diyabetik obez olmayan kıyaslamasında; CC(p:0,009) ve TC(p:0,003) allelleri istatistiksel olarak yüksek düzeyde anlamlılık gösterirken, TT(p:0,011) alleli istatistiksel olarak anlamlılık göstermiştir. TCF7L2 geni için alt 2x2 Ki Kare testleri Bonferroni Düzeltmesi sonrasında değerlendirildiğinde diyabetik obez-diyabetik obez olmayan kıyaslamasında; CC-TC(p:0,016) ve CC-TT(p:0,018) allel karşılaştırmasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı çıkmıştır. Diyabetik obez olmayan-kontrol değerlendirmesinde; CC-TC(p<0,001) ve CC-TT(p<0,001) allel kıyaslaması istatistiksel olarak çok yüksek düzeyde anlamlı çıkmıştır. Bu sonuçlara istinaden TCF7L2 geninin CC-TC ve CC-TT allellerinin diyabetle bir ilişkisinin olduğu düşünülebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TCF7L2 Geni ve Allelleri, Diyabet ve Obezite, Gen Polimorfizmi, Real-Time PCR

ABSTRACT

Some genes are thought to be associated with diabetes, one of the most common chronic diseases in the world. In the study, it was aimed to examine the gene polymorphisms of the TCF7L2 gene and its alleles, which is one of the genes thought to influence diabetes and obesity.

Our research was designed in three groups. Groups: The control group consisted of 70 healthy individuals, 82 people in the diabetic non-obese patient, and 82 people in the diabetic obese patient. Blood samples were taken from the people in the groups, and DNA isolation was made from the collected blood samples. Then, genotype analyzes were performed using Real-Time PCR Reaction. The demographic information of groups was evaluated with SPSS.

As a result of the research, the statistical significance of the TCF7L2 gene and its alleles was examined in the Logistic Regression Test in comparisons of all groups. In the comparison of diabetic obese and non-diabetic obese; CC(p:0.034), TC(p:0.020), and TT(p:0.029) alleles were statistically significant. In the comparison of control and diabetic non-obese; While CC(p:0.009) and TC(p:0.003) alleles showed high statistical significance, TT(p:0.011) allele showed statistical significance. Sub 2x2 Chi-Square tests for the TCF7L2 gene, when evaluated after Bonferroni Correction, in diabetic obese vs non-diabetic obese; CC-TC(p:0.016) and CC-TT(p:0.018) were statistically significant in allele comparison. In the diabetic non-obese-control evaluation; Allele comparison of CC-TC(p<0.001) and CC-TT(p<0.001) was statistically very significant. Based on these results, it can be thought that the CC-TC and CC-TT alleles of the TCF7L2 gene are associated with diabetes.

Keywords: TCF7L2 Gene and Alleles, Diabetes and Obesity, Gene Polymorphism, Real-Time PCR

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR TARIMSAL ÜRETİM İÇİN ENTEGRE KAYNAK VERİMLİLİĞİ

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ÖZET

Tarımsal üretim, dünyadaki bütün ülkelerin ekonomisinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Tarım politikalarında, sadece yeterli miktarda ve kalitede tarımsal üretimi değil, aynı zamanda çevrenin korunması ve kırsal alanların ekonomik kalkınması da hedeflenmektedir. Tarımsal üretim, ekonomi çevre ve enerji tüketimiyle yakından ilişkilidir. Bu nedenle, bu alanlardaki tüm politikalar ile etkileşim halindedir. Tarımsal üretimde girdi olarak enerji ihtiyacı, üreticinin gelişmiş tarım sistemlerine yaptığı yatırımı büyük ölçüde etkileyen üretimin karlılığını belirleyebilir. Bu nedenle, ekonomik açıdan uygun maliyetli enerji önlemlerine ihtiyaç duyulmakta ve aynı zamanda karbon emisyonlarını azaltma taahhütleri verilmektedir. Önümüzdeki yıllarda küresel ölçekte, kaynak kullanımının önemli ölçüde artacağı ve tarım sektörü de dahil olmak üzere ekonomi üzerinde yaygın bir etkisi olacağı öngörülmektedir. Bu konu, tarımsal üretimde daha enerji verimli teknolojiler geliştirmek için araştırma ve geliştirme çalışmalarını önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Entegre kaynak verimliliğinde, ürün ve hizmet sunmak için gereken enerji miktarını azaltmak amaçlanır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarım, Sürdürülebilirlik, Kaynak verimliliği

INTEGRATED RESOURCE EFFICIENCY FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

ABSTRACT

Agricultural production plays an important role in the economy of all countries in the world. In agricultural policies, it is aimed not only agricultural production in sufficient quantity and quality, but also the protection of the environment and the economic development of rural areas. Agricultural production is closely related to the economy, environment and energy consumption. Therefore, it interacts with all policies in these areas. The energy requirement as an input in agricultural production can determine the profitability of production, which greatly influences the producer's investment in advanced agricultural systems. Therefore, economically cost-effective energy measures are needed and at the same time commitments to reduce carbon emissions are made. Global resource use is projected to increase significantly in the coming years, with a widespread impact on the economy, including in the agricultural sector. This topic reveals the importance of research and development studies to develop

more energy efficient technologies in agricultural production. Integrated resource efficiency aims to reduce the amount of energy required to deliver products and services.

Keywords: Agriculture, Sustainability, Resource efficiency

İTHAL İKAMECİ BÜYÜME BAĞLAMINDA 3. VE 4. BEŞ YILLIK KALKINMA PLANLARI (1973-77, 1979-83)

3RD AND 4TH FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN THE CONTEXT OF IMPORT
SUBSTITUTE GROWTH (1973-77, 1979-83)

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ÖZET

1960'lı yıllar, özellikle darbenin akabinde Türkiye'de yeni bir dönemin başlangıcı olarak kabul görmektedir. 1961 Anayasası ve bu Anayasanın beraberinde getirdikleri dönemin en önemli nüvesi olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Yeni kurumsal yapı 1961 Anayasası ile sistemin içerisine dahil olmuştur. Ekonomik haklar bölümünde tüm haklar istenebilir hale getirilmiş ve Anayasada açık bir biçimde belirtilmiştir. Ekonomik haklar noktasında güvenceler getirilmiştir. OECD'ye 1960 Aralık ayında verilen brifingde bundan sonra yapılacak olan Ekonomi Planları açıkta belirtilmiştir. Bu planların genel çerçevesini ithalatı ikame etmek ve İhracatı arttırmak çizmektedir. Türkiye ekonomisine 1963 ve 1970 yılları arasındaki dönemde bakıldığında büyüme açısından başarılı bir performans gösterdiği azımsanamayacak bir gerçektir. 27 Mayıs darbesinden sonra özellikle sanayide ithal ikamesi politikasına ağırlık verilmiştir. İthalat konusunda kontrol artırılmış ve bu durum 1980 darbesine kadar devam etmiştir. DP'nin iktidara gelmesi ile başlayan ithalatın kontrolü, 1984 yılına değin aralıksız bir şekilde devam etmiştir. Bu zaman zarfında çalışmada da belirtildiği üzere gümrük vergisine benzeyen eş etkili vergiler, gümrük vergileri, yasaklar, kotalar, ithal teminatları ve tüm bu duruma destek olarak uygulanan yurtiçi koruma, döviz kontrolleri ve ödemeler dengesini sağlayan araçlar olarak kullanılmıştır. 1978 ve 1979 yılları, Türkiye açısından gerek ekonomik gerekse uluslararası ilişkilerinde kriz olarak değerlendirilebilecek yıllar olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Özellikle toplumun her kesimini olumsuz etkileyen ekonomik sıkıntıların kriz ortamına yol açmaması adına 1978 ve 1979 yıllarında birbirine benzeyen istikrar paketleri uygulanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışmada özellikle 1973-1983 yılları arasında uygulanan 3. ve 4. Beş yıllık kalkınma planlarının dönemin ekonomi politikasına etkisi üzerinde durulup 24 Ocak kararlarının alt yapısı özetlenecektir. Önemli olan ekonomik kalkınma planları ile daha dengeli ve etkin bir ekonomik alt yapının oluşturulmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalkınma, Planlı Büyüme, 3. Ve 4. Kalkınma Planları

ABSTRACT

Especially after the coup, the 1960s are considered as the beginning of a new era in Turkey. The 1961 Constitution and what it brought with it are called the most important core of the period. The new institutional structure was included in the system with the 1961 Constitution. In the section of economic rights, all rights have been made demandable and are clearly stated in the Constitution. Guarantees on economic rights have been introduced. In the briefing given to the OECD in December 1960, the Economic Plans to be made from now on were clearly stated. The general framework of these plans is to replace imports and increase exports. When we look at the Turkish economy in the period between 1963 and 1970, it is an undeniable fact that it showed a successful performance in terms of growth. After

the May 27 coup, the import substitution policy in industry was emphasized. Control on imports was increased and this situation continued until the 1980 coup. The control of imports, which started with the coming to power of the DP, continued uninterruptedly until 1984. During this period, as stated in the study, equivalent-effective taxes, customs duties, prohibitions, quotas, import guarantees and domestic protection applied in support of all this situation, foreign exchange controls and tools that provide the balance of payments were used. The years 1978 and 1979 appear as years that can be considered as crises in terms of Turkey's economic and international relations. Stability packages like each other were tried to be implemented in 1978 and 1979 in order not to cause a crisis environment, especially due to the economic problems that negatively affect all segments of the society. In this study, the effect of the 3rd and 4th Five-year development plans done between 1973-1983 on the economic policy of the period will be emphasized and the infrastructure of the 24 January decisions will be summarized. The important thing is to create a more balanced and effective economic infrastructure with economic development plans.

Key Words: Development, Planned Growth, 3rd and 4th Development Plans

RADYOTERAPİ MERKEZLERİNDE GÖRÜNTÜ KILAVUZLUĞUNDA TEDAVİ ÖN ÇALIŞMASI

A PRELIMINARY STUDY ABOUT IMAGE-GUIDED THERAPY IN RADIOTHERAPY CENTERS

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ÖZET

Görüntü kılavuzluğunda radyasyon tedavisi (IGRT), konformal radyoterapi (RT) esnasında uygulanan anatomik ve biyolojik sapmaları düzelterek hedef doğruluğunu ve kesinliğini arttırmayı sağlayan bir görüntüleme işlemidir. MV ve kV kolları, ultrason probaları, tavana asılan x-ray dedektörler veya daha gelişmiş yüzey, solunum ve hedef takip sistemleri kullanılarak dozun yüksek doğrulukla hastaya ulaşması sağlanır. Bununla birlikte kullanımı gittikçe artan Stereotaktik Radyoterapi tedaviler (SBRT) ile görüntü kılavuzluğunda yapılan tedaviler daha da önem kazanmıştır.

IGRT uygulamalarının pek çok avantajı olmasına rağmen, bunların kullanım sıklıklarının klinikten kliniğe değişiyor olması, her bir işlemin hastaya bir ücret olarak dönüyor olması ve bazı görüntüleme tekniklerinin hastaya ek doz veriyor olması gibi etmenler ile birlikte IGRT kullanım protokolü ülkemizde tam oturmamıştır. Ayrıca, IGRT teknikleri genel tedavi süresinin yanı sıra RT personelinin ikincil olarak görüntü elde etme ve doğrulama süreçlerine olan çabasını artırır ve bunların tümü klinik iş akışı ve hastane giderleri üzerinde etkili olmaktadır.

Bu çalışma ile ülkemizdeki Radyoterapi merkezlerinde görüntü kılavuzluğunda radyoterapi kullanımının anket verilerine dayanan bir ön çalışmasını içermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Radyoterapi, Görüntü kılavuzluğunda radyasyon tedavisi, Anket

ABSTRACT

Image-guided radiation therapy (IGRT) is an imaging procedure that improves target accuracy and precision by correcting anatomical and biological deviations applied during conformal radiotherapy (RT). By using MV and kV arms, ultrasound probes, ceiling-mounted x-ray detectors or more advanced surface, respiratory and target tracking systems, the dose is ensured to reach the patient with high accuracy. However, stereotactic radiotherapy treatments (SBRT), which are increasingly used, and image-guided treatments have gained even more importance.

Although IGRT applications have many advantages, the IGRT usage protocol has not been fully settled in our country, due to factors such as the frequency of use of them varies from clinic to clinic, each procedure returns a fee to the patient, and some imaging techniques give additional doses to the patient. In addition, IGRT techniques increase overall treatment time as well as RT personnel's effort secondary

to image acquisition and validation processes, all of which have an impact on clinical workflow and hospital expenses.

This study includes a preliminary study of the use of image-guided radiotherapy in radiotherapy centres in our country, based on questionnaire data.

Keywords: Radiotherapy, Image-guided radiation therapy, Questionnaire

TÜRKİYE'DE GENÇLİK MECLİSLERİ

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ÖZET

Birleşmiş Milletler tarafından 1992 yılında düzenlenen “Yeryüzü Zirvesi” ile hızlı bir şekilde hayata geçen Gündem 21 başlıklı eylem planı kısa süre içerisinde tüm ülkeleri etkisi altına alarak ülkelerin kendi yapılarına uygun Yerel Gündem 21’ni oluşturmaya davet etmiştir. Türkiye’de 1997 yılında Yerel Gündem 21 çalışmaları başlamış ve bu süreç zamanla dönüşerek kent konseylerini ortaya çıkarmıştır. 2005 yılında çıkarılan 5393 sayılı Belediye Kanununun 76. maddesinde kent konseylerine yer verilerek de yasal statü kazandırılmıştır. Böylece yerel demokrasinin gelişimi için önemli görülen kent konseyleri daha geniş bir alana yayılmıştır. 2006 yılında çıkarılan Kent Konseyi Yönetmeliği incelendiğinde kent konseyleri bünyesinde çeşitli meclisler ve çalışma grupları kurulabileceği yer almaktadır. Bu sayede kadın, gençlik, yaşlı, engelli, çocuk ve mahalle meclisleri kurularak kendi görev alanlarına giren konularda etkin çalışmalar yaptıkları görülmüştür. Toplumun büyük bir bölümünün özellikle de dezavantajlı grupların yönetimde temsilinin ve karar süreçlerine aktif katılımın sağlanması açısından meclisler önemli yapılar olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada kent konseyleri gençlik meclislerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmış ve İstanbul Gençlik Meclisi üzerinden bir değerlendirme yapılması planlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yerel Yönetimler, Kent Konseyleri, Gençlik Meclisleri

YOUTH COUNCILS IN TURKEY

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Doç. Dr. Çiğdem AKMAN

ABSTRACT

The course of action bearing the title of “Agenda 21” which was put in action swiftly afterwards of “the Earth Summit” organized in 1992 by the United Nations (UN) has influenced numbers of countries around the world and invited them to found their own Agenda 21 which fits their unique needs. Domestic Agenda 21 movements started in 1997 in Turkey and this process evolved into city councils over the

time. The 76th article of the law issued in 2005 with 5393rd serial number contained city councils to erect them on a certain legal foundation. Thus, city councils viewed as the significant milestone for development of local democracy have diffused greater area. According to the City Council Code of Conduct issued in 2006, it is prescribed that various councils and workshop groups under the body of city councils. Hence, it has been seen that various councils e.g. women, youth, seniors, children, and district have been established and they have conducted effective works in their specific areas. Councils are regarded as crucial establishments in terms of represent of significant portion of the society, especially the disadvantaged groups in administration and their active participation in decision-making processes. In this line, our study aims to investigate the city youth councils and draw an assessment over a case study on Istanbul Youth Council.

Keywords: Local Administrations, City Councils, Youth Councils

TÜRKİYE’DE SİBER KAYTARMA İLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARININ ANALİZİ

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Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Bölümü

ÖZET

Dünyada ve Türkiye’de yaşanan dijital gelişmeler pek çok alanı etkilemiş ve literatüre yeni kavramlar kazandırmıştır. İlk kez 1995 yılında Robinson ve Benett tarafından yazılan makaleyi esas alarak Lim tarafından 2002 yılında yapılan çalışma ile ortaya çıkan cyberloafing kavramı da bunlardan bir tanesidir. Cyberloafing kavramı, çalışanların iş saatleri esnasında kişisel amaçlarla teknolojik araçları kullanmasını ifade etmektedir. Dijital gelişmeler iş hayatını olumlu yönde etkilediği gibi olumsuz yönlerde de etkileyebilmektedir. Cyberloafing davranışlarının da olumsuz etkilerinin yanı sıra olumlu etkileri bulunmaktadır. Cyberloafing bireyler üzerinde tükenmişlik sendromundan kurtarma, aşırı stresten kaçma ve kişisel gelişimi artırma gibi olumlu etkileri olabilmektedir. Bu kavram son yıllarda daha çok önem kazanarak çeşitli ulusal ve uluslararası çalışmanın da konusu olmuştur. Bu nedenle çalışmada Türkiye’de cyberloafing ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada öncelikle cyberloafing kavramının kavramsal çerçevesinin ele alınması, cyberloafing davranışlarının ve sınıflandırılmasının yapılması planlanmaktadır. Ardından cyberloafing ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların; türü, yılı, amacı, özellikleri, cyberloafing kavramı ile ilişkisi şeklinde çeşitli açılardan analiz edilmesi planlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijitalleşme, Cyberloafing, Sosyal Aylaklık

AN ANALYSIS OF THE STUDIES ON CYBERLOAFING IN TURKEY

Bahadır TİRYAKİ

Doç. Dr. Çiğdem AKMAN

ABSTRACT

Digital developments experienced in the world and in Turkey have influenced great deal of domains and added new concepts to the relevant literature. The concept of cyber-loafing emerged first in a study conducted by Lim in 2002 based on the manuscript written by Robinson and Benett in 1995, is considered one of them. Cyber-loafing concept refers employees’ usage of technological devices during

their work hours for their personal objectives. Whereas digital advancements have positive effects on business life, they might have sidelines as well. Similarly, cyber-loafing behaviors have effects in both ways. Cyber-loafing behavior might have positive effect on individuals such as saving from exhaustion syndrome, avoiding from over-stress and allowing self-development. This concept has gained greater importance along the recent years and been in the center of interest of various domestic and international studies. Accordingly, the present study aims to analyze the studies concentrated on cyber-loafing in Turkey. In our study, it is planned to consider conceptual framework of cyber-loafing concept, and classification of cyber-loafing behaviors. Then, it is planned to analyze the studies on cyber-loafing from various angles e.g. their type, year, objective, characteristics, and relevance with the cyber-loafing concept.

Keywords: digitization, cyber-loafing, social loafing

PARÇALANMIŞ AİLE ŞEKİLLERİ ÜZERİNE SOSYOLOJİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

A SOCIOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON FRAGMENTED FAMILY FORMS

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ÖZET

Aile, toplumun en önemli kurumlarından biridir. Ailede yaşanan problemler, sadece o aileyi bağlamamakta, onların içinde ve etkileşimde bulunduğu aileleri ve dolayısıyla de tüm toplumu olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Çocukların sağlıklı bir ortamda yetişebilmeleri için anne babaları ile birlikte büyümeleri ve sağlıklı aile ortamı içinde gelişimlerini sağlamaları her zaman tercih edilendir. Ancak bazan aile bireyleri arasında yaşanan anlaşmazlıklar, bazan anne babanın ayrı yaşaması veya boşanmasına kadar uzanabilmektedir. Bazan da anne babaların uyumu iyi olmasına rağmen anne veya babadan birisinin hayatını kaybetmesi, özellikle de bu kaybın hiç beklenmedik bir zamanda gerçekleşmesi, aile bireylerinin eskisinden çok daha zor şartlarda yaşamalarına sebebiyet verebilmektedir. Ailelerde beklenmedik bu tür şartlar oluştuğunda aile bireyleri kendi şartları ve kapasiteleri doğrultusunda etkilenmektedirler. Ailedeki parçalanmanın şekli, bireylerin aile içinde almış oldukları sorumluluklar, ailenin yapısı vb. bireylerin etkilenme şekli ve miktarını farklılaştırabilmektedir. Çocuklar, anne babalarının desteğini hayatlarının her safhasında ister ve beklerler. Ancak anne veya babanın aileden uzakta yaşamaya başlaması veya onların kaybını çocukların kabul etmesi ve yeni sürece uyum sağlaması her zaman çok kolay olmayabiliyor. Çocukluk yılları çocuğun sosyal ve psikolojik gelişimi üzerinde son derece önemli etkilere sebep olduğu için çocuklukta yaşanan travmaların çocuklar üzerindeki etkisi de oldukça fazla ve ilerideki yıllarını da etkiler nitelikte olmaktadır. Bu sebeple parçalanmış ailelerde yaşayan çocukların sorunlarının tespiti üzerine odaklanan bu çalışmanın literature önemli katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile, Çocuk, Sosyal Problem, Boşanma, Ölüm, Ayrılık.

ABSTRACT

Family is one of the most important institutions of the society. Problems experienced in the family do not only bind that family, but can negatively affect the families in which they interact and interact with, and thus the whole society. In order for children to grow up in a healthy environment, it is always preferable for them to grow up with their parents and ensure their development in a healthy family environment. However, sometimes disagreements between family members can sometimes lead to separation or divorce of the parents. Sometimes, although the harmony of the parents is good, the death of one of the parents, especially if this loss occurs unexpectedly, can cause family members to live in much more difficult conditions than before. When such unexpected circumstances occur in families, family members are affected according to their own conditions and capacities. The type of breakdown in the family, the responsibilities taken by individuals in the family, the structure of the family, etc. can differentiate the way and amount of individuals affected. Children want and expect the support of their

parents at every stage of their lives. However, it is not always easy for children to accept and adapt to the new process when their parents start to live far away from the family or their loss. Since the childhood years have extremely important effects on the social and psychological development of the child, the impact of traumas experienced in childhood on children is quite high and affects their future years. For this reason, this study, which focuses on the determination of the problems of children living in broken families, is expected to make a significant contribution to the literature.

Keywords: Family, Child, Social Problem, Divorce, Death, Separation.

AKRABA EVLİLİKLERİNDE GENETİK DANIŞMANLIK ve HEMŞİRENİN ROLÜ

GENETIC COUNSELING AND THE ROLE OF THE NURSING IN CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES

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ÖZET

Aralarında kan bağı olan bireylerin yaptıkları evlilik, akraba evliliği olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Akraba evliliği (Endogami) genetik hastalıkların epidemiyolojisini etkileyen önemli etmenlerdendir ve günümüzde tüm toplumlarda evliliklerin en az %20'sini oluşturduğu varsayılmaktadır. Dünyada akraba evlilikleri sıklıkla Ortadoğu ve Afrika ülkelerinde görülmektedir. Ülkemizde ise; Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK-2021) verilerine göre, akraba evliliği oranının ortalama %4 olduğu ancak bazı kaynaklara göre bazı bölgelerde bu oranın %37'ye kadar yükseldiği belirtilmiştir. Akraba evlilikleri sonucu dünyaya gelen bireyler başta otozomal resesif kalıtılan hastalıklar olmak üzere multifaktoriyel hastalıklara ve konjenital anomalilere daha yatkın olmaktadır. Ayrıca akraba evliliği yapan kadınlarda tekrarlayan gebelik kayıpları akraba evliliği yapmayanlara göre daha fazladır. Bu nedenle, akraba evliliği sonucu gelişebilecek genetik hastalıklara karşı toplum farkındalığının artırılmasına yönelik bireylere genetik danışmanlık hizmeti sunulması çok önemlidir.

Genetik danışmanlık, genetik bir hastalık taşıyan veya taşıma riski olan bireylere ve bu bireylerin aile üyelerine hastalığın prognozu, tekrarlama olasılığı varsa tedavisi ile birlikte hangi dönemlerde hangi testlerin yapılması gerektiği ve bunların sonuçlarıyla ilgili bilgi verilmesi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Sunulan genetik danışmanlıkta bireye/aileye mevcut ya da olası genetik hastalık, gelecek nesillerde görülme olasılığı, varsa tedavisi ve süreçte oluşabilecek sorunlara uyum göstermesi hakkında bilgilendirme yapılması gereklidir. Genetik danışmanlık, aile üyelerinde olası veya mevcut genetik hastalıklar sonucunda gelişebilecek durumlara uyum sağlamalarına yönelik psikolojik danışmanlığı da kapsayan gerekli bir sağlık hizmetidir. Bu sağlık hizmetinin sunumunda hastalarla her zaman ilk temasta bulunan hemşirelerin aktif olarak görev alabilmesi için öncelikli olarak genetik hastalıklarının sınıflandırılmasını, kalıtım şekillerini, risk faktörlerini, toplumda görülme sıklıklarını, pedigrî çizimini, aile öyküsü alabilmeyi, genetik hastalıkların tanımlanmasında kullanılan testler hakkında bilgi sahibi olmaları ve bu testlerin hangi durumlarda kimlere uygulanması gerektiğini bilmeleri gerekmektedir. Ayrıca hemşirelerin, özellikle akraba evliliği yapmış bireyler başta olmak üzere tüm bireylerin akraba evliliği sonucu oluşabilecek genetik hastalıklara yönelik farkındalığını artırması, bilgi eksikliklerini gidermesi ve erken dönemde genetik danışmanlık hizmeti sunmaları büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu sunumda akraba evliliklerinde genetik danışmanlığın önemini vurgulamak ve farkındalık oluşturmak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akraba evlilikleri, genetik danışmanlık, hemşirelik.

ABSTRACT

Consanguineous marriage is defined as a marriage between individuals who are related by blood. Consanguineous marriage (endogamy) is one of the important factors affecting the epidemiology of genetic diseases and is assumed to account for at least 20% of all marriages in all societies today. In the world, consanguineous marriages are most common in Middle Eastern and African countries. In Turkey, according to data from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK-2021), the average rate of consanguineous marriage is 4%, but according to some sources, this rate is as high as 37% in some regions. Individuals born as a result of consanguineous marriages are more prone to multifactorial diseases and congenital anomalies, especially autosomal recessive inherited diseases. In addition, recurrent pregnancy losses are more common in women with consanguineous marriages than in women without consanguineous marriages. Therefore, it is very important to provide genetic counseling services to individuals to increase public awareness of genetic diseases that may develop as a result of consanguineous marriage.

Genetic counseling is defined as providing information to individuals who carry or are at risk of carrying a genetic disease and their family members about the prognosis of the disease, the treatment if there is a possibility of recurrence, as well as which tests should be performed in which periods and their results. In genetic counseling, the individual/family should be informed about the existing or possible genetic disease, the possibility of its occurrence in future generations, its treatment, if any, and adaptation to the problems that may occur in the process. Genetic counseling is a necessary health service that includes psychological counseling for family members to adapt to situations that may develop as a result of possible or existing genetic diseases. In order for nurses, who are always in first contact with patients in the provision of this health service, to be able to take an active role, they must first of all know the classification of genetic diseases, inheritance patterns, risk factors, prevalence in the community, pedigree drawing, taking family history, having knowledge about the tests used in the identification of genetic diseases and in which cases these tests should be applied to whom. In addition, it is of great importance for nurses to increase the awareness of all individuals, especially individuals who have had consanguineous marriages, about genetic diseases that may occur as a result of consanguineous marriage, to eliminate their lack of knowledge and to provide genetic counseling services in the early period. This presentation aims to emphasize the importance of genetic counseling in consanguineous marriages and to raise awareness.

Keywords: Consanguineous marriages, genetic counseling, nursing.

HEMODİYALİZE GİREN PEDIATRİ HASTALARINDA ANEMİ SIKLIĞI VE BÖBREK YETMEZLİĞİ NEDENLERİ

FREQUENCY OF ANEMIA AND CAUSES OF RENAL FAILURE IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

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ÖZET

Hemodiyaliz, özel filtrelili bir makine kullanarak kandaki atık ürünleri temizleyen ve fazla sıvıyı uzaklaştıran bir tedavidir. Böbrekler bu işlevi yerine getiremediğinde, hemodiyaliz hastaları arasında anemi son derece yaygındır ve yorgunluk, depresyon, egzersiz toleransında azalma ve nefes darlığı gibi azalmış böbrek fonksiyonu ile ilişkili birçok semptomun temelini oluşturur. Anemi aynı zamanda kardiyovasküler hastalıklardan kaynaklanan morbidite ve mortalite artışının yanı sıra hastaneye yatış riskinde ve hastanede kalış süresinde artışla da bağlantılıdır.

Bu çalışma, 2020-2023 yılları arasında Bağdat AL-Karama Hastanesi Pediatrik Nefroloji Merkezi'ndeki diyaliz hastalarında anemi sıklığını ve böbrek yetmezliği nedenlerini araştırmak amacıyla Boylamsal Bir Çalışma olarak yürütülmüştür. Ocak 2020'den Ocak 2023'e kadar olan kayıtlardan toplanan 120 hasta dahil edildi. Veri sonuçları, hastaların ortalama yaşı (13.50 ± 2.25) idi, hastaların %65.8'i (>12 yaş) ve %34.2'si ise (≤ 12 years) idi, %62.5'i erkek ve %37.5'i kadındı. Böbrek yetmezliği nedenlerine bakıldığında en sık neden %45,8 ile glomerüler hastalıklar idi, en az görülen neden ise %2,5 ile yaralanmalar olarak belirlendi. Diğer nedenler ise sırasıyla %29,2 ile doğumsal hastalıklar, %18,3 ile idrar yolunun alt kısmında tıkanıklık, %4,2 ile kalp hastalıkları ve %2,5 ile yaralanmalar olarak belirlendi. Hemogloblin düzeyleri ise hastaların %57,5 inde ≥ 11 ve %42,5'in de ise < 11 idi. Hastaların hemodiyaliz öncesi ortalama ağırlığı ($41,16 \pm 9,02$), hemodiyaliz sonrası ağırlığı ($40,61 \pm 9,02$) ve diyaliz süresi ortalaması ($2,55 \pm 0,93$) idi. Bu çalışma, yaş ile hedef hemogloblin düzeyi arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı pozitif bir ilişki olduğunu gösterdi.

SONUÇ: Anemi, pediatrik diyaliz hastalarında sık görülen bir problem olup, ortaya çıkışı ve nedenleri zaman içinde değişebilir. Çalışmamız, diyaliz hastalarında aneminin önemini ve böbrek yetmezliğinin en sık nedenlerini bir kez daha göstermiş, nedenlerinin, görülme sıklığının ve sonuçlarının farklı dönemlerde değişebileceğini vurgulamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pediatrik Hemodiyaliz, Anemi, Hemoglobli

ABSTRACT

Hemodialysis is a medical treatment that removes waste and excess water from the blood using a machine with a special filter. When the kidneys are unable to perform this function. Anemia is extremely common among hemodialysis patients and underpins many of the symptoms associated with decreased kidney function, such as fatigue, depression, decreased exercise tolerance, and dyspnea. Anemia is also linked to increased morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular disease, as well as an increased risk of hospitalisation and length of stay. The current study was conducted as A Longitudinal Study in order to investigate the frequency of anemia and the causes of kidney failure in dialysis patients in Baghdad AL-Karama Hospital Pediatric Nephrology Center between 2020-2023. It included 120 patients, which were collected from records from January 2020 to January 2023. Data results were the mean age of patients (13.50 ± 2.25), 65.8% (>12 years) and 34.2% (≤ 12 years) of patients, 62.5% male and 37.5% female. Looking at the causes of kidney failure, the most common cause was glomerular diseases with 45.8%, the least common cause was injuries with 2.5%. Other causes were congenital diseases with 29.2%, obstruction in the lower part of the urinary tract with 18.3%, heart diseases with 4.2% and injuries with 2.5%, respectively. Hemoglobin levels were ≥ 11 in 57.5% of the patients and < 11 in 42.5% of the patients. The mean weight of the patients before hemodialysis (41.16 ± 9.02), weight after hemodialysis (40.61 ± 9.02) and the average of the Duration of dialysis was (2.55 ± 0.93). This study showed a statistically significant positive correlation between age and target hemoglobin level.

CONCLUSION: Anemia is a common problem among pediatric dialysis patients, and its appearance and causes may vary over time. Our study showed once again the importance of anemia in dialysis patients and the most common causes of renal failure, emphasizing that its causes, frequency of occurrence, and results may vary in different periods.

Keywords: Pediatric Hemodialysis, Anemia, Hemoglobin

5. SINIF TÜRKÇE DERS KİTAPLARINDA YER ALAN ETKİNLİKLERİN BLOOM TAKSONOMİSİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

THE EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES IN THE 5TH GRADE TURKISH TEXTBOOKS
ACCORDING TO BLOOM TAXONOMY

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ÖZET

Eğitim hedeflerinin arasında bilgiyi tanımlama ve hatırlama, bilginin üzerinde işlem yapabilme, genellemeler, kavramlar, kuramlar geliştirebilme ve denetleme sürecinde bilişsel yeterlilik oldukça önemlidir (Mutlu, Uşak ve Aydoğdu 2003). Öğretmenler, sordukları soruları farklı düzeylerde tutarak öğrencilerinin bilişsel gelişim düzeylerini daha üst seviyelerde taşımayı hedeflemelidir (Tanık ve Saraçoğlu 2001). Soru; sistemin süreklilik ve etkililiklerini belirlemek için yöneticiler, öğretmenler ve Millî Eğitim sistemlerinin önemli bir aracıdır. Bu nedenle sorunun çok iyi sorularak doğru kullanılmaları büyük önem taşır. Soruların yalnızca alt düzey davranışı ölçmek dışında üst düzey beceriyi de ölçen ve öğrencileri üst düzeyde düşünmek için yönlendiren niteliklerde olması gereklidir. 2019 Türkçe programları temel felsefelerine bakıldığında bu programların felsefi olarak çağın gelişimi üzerinden etkilendikleri görülmektedir. Türkçe Öğretim programları aracılığıyla analitik, yaratıcı, eleştirel düşünen ve yaşam becerisini zenginleştirmiş bireyleri yetiştirmek hedeflenmiştir. Bu nedenle değerlendirmelerin de önemi artarak sürece yayılmıştır. Kalıcı ve anlamlı öğrenmenin sağlanabilmesi için devamlı geri bildirimler sağlanmalıdır (MEB 2019). Analitik ve üst düzey düşünmeyi ön plana alan soruların öğretmenler tarafından kullanmasının önemi oldukça fazladır (Çakıcı ve Girgin 2012). Öğrenciler sürekli alt düzey zihinsel düşünme becerisi gerektiren sorularla karşılaşır, problem çözmekte zorlanırlar, üst düzey zihinsel düşünme becerilerini geliştiremezler ve onları kullanmakta zorluk yaşarlar (Baysen 2006; Hummel ve Huit 1994). Öğrencilerin analitik ve üst düzey düşünme becerilerinin geliştirilmesinde sorular önemli bir görev üstlenmektedir (Nakiboğlu ve Yıldırım 2011). Öğrencinin bilişsel seviyesini belirleme amacı ile kullanılacak soruların hangi düzeylerde olduklarını gösteren farklı sınıflandırma sistemleri bulunur (Demir 2011). Köğçe' ye (2005) göre, Türkiye'de öğretim programının ve ortak sınavın temellerini Bloom Taksonomisi teşkil etmektedir. Eğitim hedeflerini bilim adamları farklı biçimlerde sınıflamışlardır. Bu sınıflamalardan en fazla kabul gören Bloom taksonomisidir (Çetin 2008). Bloom (1956) bilgi, kavrama ve uygulamayı alt kategoriler olarak, analiz, sentez ve değerlendirmeyi ise üst kategoriler olarak kabul etmiştir. Bloom Taksonomisi'nde bilişsel alan hiyerarşik olarak altı seviyeden oluşmaktadır (Krathwohl 2002). Alt düzey basamaklar bilgi, kavrama ve uygulama iken üst düzey basamaklar analiz, sentez ve değerlendirme basamaklarıdır (Şahinel, 2002). Literatür incelendiğinde ise Bloom'un sınıflandırmasında ilk üç boyutun bilişsel süreç olduğu, son üç boyutun ise üst bilişsel süreç seviyesine karşılık geldiği görülmektedir. Eğitim öğretim amaçlarına yönelik Bloom taksonomisi öğretmenlerin soru sormak için başvurduğu temel kaynaklardan biridir (Güven 2014; Turgut 1992). En düşük düşünme düzeyinden en yüksek düşünme düzeyine doğru;

- 1- Bilgi: tanımlama ve aktarma,
- 2- Kavrama: açıklama ve yorumlama,
- 3- Uygulama: deneme, kullanım ve gösterme, ,
- 4- Analiz: araştırma, irdeleme, deney,
- 5- Sentez: tasarım, öngörme ve oluşturma
- 6- Değerlendirme: hüküm oluşturma, oranlama davranışları şeklinde sıralanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılacaktır. Nitel araştırma, çeşitli veri toplama yöntemlerinin kullanıldığı durumların kapsayıcı bir bakış açısıyla açığa çıkarılmasını sağlayan bilimsel araştırma çeşididir. Doküman inceleme yöntemi kullanılarak yapılan araştırmalarda araştırmacı tarafından problem durumuna elverişli kaynaklar seçilerek çözümlenmekte ve araştırma sonucunda elde ettiği verileri kullanmaktadır. Araştırma verilerinin çözümlenmesi sürecinde, nitel veri analizi tekniklerinden betimsel analiz kullanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 5. Sınıf Türkçe Ders Kitabı, Bloom Taksonomisi, Üstbilişsel Beceriler, Türkçe Eğitimi.

ABSTRACT

Among the educational goals, cognitive competence is very important in the process of defining and remembering information, being able to operate on information, developing generalizations, concepts, theories, and supervising. Teachers should aim to carry the cognitive development levels of their students to higher levels by keeping the questions they ask at different levels. Question; It is an important tool for administrators, teachers and National Education systems to determine the continuity and effectiveness of the system. Teachers should aim to carry the cognitive development levels of their students to higher levels by keeping the questions they ask at different levels. Question; It is an important tool for administrators, teachers and National Education systems to determine the continuity and effectiveness of the system. When the basic philosophies of the 2019 Turkish programs are examined, it is seen that these programs are philosophically influenced by the development of the age. It is aimed to raise individuals who have analytical, creative, critical thinking and enriched their life skills through Turkish Teaching programs. For this reason, the importance of evaluations has increased and spread throughout the process. Continuous feedback should be provided to ensure permanent and meaningful learning. It is very important for teachers to use questions that prioritize analytical and high-level thinking. If students constantly encounter questions that require low-level thinking skills, they have difficulty in solving problems, cannot develop high-level thinking skills, and have difficulty using them. Questions play an important role in the development of students' analytical and high-level thinking skills. There are different classification systems that show the level of the questions to be used to determine the cognitive level of the student. According to Kogce (2005), Bloom's Taxonomy forms the basis of the curriculum and common examination in Turkey. Scholars have classified educational goals in different ways. The most widely accepted of these classifications is Bloom's taxonomy. Bloom (1956) accepted knowledge, comprehension and application as subcategories, and analysis, synthesis and evaluation as upper categories. In Bloom's Taxonomy, the cognitive domain consists of six levels hierarchically. While lower level steps are knowledge, comprehension and application, higher level steps are analysis, synthesis and evaluation steps.

From the lowest level of thinking to the highest level of thinking;

- 1- Information: identification and transfer,
- 2- Comprehension: explanation and interpretation,
- 3- Application: trial, use and demonstration,
- 4- Analysis: research, examination, experiment,
- 5- Synthesis: design, anticipate and create,
- 6- Evaluation: It is listed as making judgments and proportioning behaviors.

In this study, qualitative research method will be used. Qualitative research is a type of scientific research that provides an inclusive perspective to reveal the situations in which various data collection

methods are used. In the researches carried out using the document analysis method, the researcher chooses and solves the problem by selecting the appropriate sources and uses the data obtained as a result of the research. In the process of analyzing the research data, descriptive analysis, one of the qualitative data analysis techniques, will be used.

Keywords: 5th Grade Turkish Textbook, Bloom's Taxonomy, Metacognitive Skills, Turkish Education.

6. SINIF TÜRKÇE DERS KİTAPLARINDA YER ALAN ETKİNLİKLERİN BLOOM TAKSONOMİSİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

THE EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES IN THE 6TH GRADE TURKISH TEXTBOOKS
ACCORDING TO BLOOM TAXONOMY

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ÖZET

Eğitim sistemlerinin hedefine ne kadar ulaştığı ve niteliklerinin değerlendirilmesi konusunda, öğrencinin uluslararası sınavlar genelinde gösterdikleri performanslar kadar ulusal boyutta yapılmış ölçme-değerlendirmeler de önemlidir (Gürbüz2016). Öğretmenler, sordukları soruları farklı düzeylerde tutarak öğrencilerinin bilişsel gelişim düzeylerini daha üst seviyelerde taşımayı hedeflemelidir (Tanık ve Saraçoğlu 2001). Soru; sistemin süreklilik ve etkililiklerini belirlemek için yöneticiler, öğretmenler ve Millî Eğitim sistemlerinin önemli bir aracıdır. Bu nedenle sorunun çok iyi sorularak doğru kullanılmaları büyük önem taşır. Soruların yalnızca alt düzey davranışı ölçmek dışında üst düzey beceriyi de ölçen ve öğrencileri üst düzeyde düşünmek için yönlendiren niteliklerde olması gereklidir. Yenilenmiş Bloom Taksonomisi (YBT), öğretimleri iyileştirmek ve geliştirmek adına öğretmene yardımcı olur (Raths 2002). Ayrıca, Raths (2002) YBT'nin etkinlikler ile değerlendirilmelerinin hedefler ile uyumuyla öğrenme hedefinin geliştirilmelerinde oldukça etkili olabileceğini açıklamaktadır. Raths (2002), YBT'yle Carrollun modeli arasındaki tutarlılığa vurgu yaparak daha etkin öğretim adına üst düzeyli hedefe odaklanmaların öneminden bahsetmiştir. YBT'nin üst düzeydeki bilişsel sürece odaklanarak üst bilişsel boyuta vurgu yapması yönü ile önemlidir. Problem çözebilme becerisini geliştirme amacı ile üst düzeyde bilişsel süreci işletebilecek öğretimlerin uygulanması farklı bir önem teşkil eder. Ayrıca, soruyu sınıflandırırken gayet kullanışlı olabilen YBT (Lord ve Baviskar 2007; Manton, Turner ve English 2004), problem çözebilme becerilerini geliştirmek için uygun yapılara sahiptir (Krathwohl 2002; Pintrich 2002)

En düşük düşünme düzeyinden en yüksek düşünme düzeyine doğru;

- 1- Bilgi: tanımlama ve aktarma,
- 2- Kavrama: açıklama ve yorumlama,
- 3- Uygulama: deneme, kullanım ve gösterme, ,
- 4- Analiz: araştırma, irdeleme, deney,
- 5- Sentez: tasarım, öngörme ve oluşturma
- 6- Değerlendirme: hüküm oluşturma, oranlama davranışları şeklinde sıralanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılacaktır. Nitel araştırma, çeşitli veri toplama yöntemlerinin kullanıldığı durumların kapsayıcı bir bakış açısıyla açığa çıkarılmasını sağlayan bilimsel araştırma çeşididir. Doküman inceleme yöntemi kullanılarak yapılan araştırmalarda araştırmacı tarafından problem durumuna elverişli kaynaklar seçilerek çözümlenmekte ve araştırma sonucunda elde ettiği verileri kullanmaktadır. Araştırma verilerinin çözümlenmesi sürecinde, nitel veri analizi tekniklerinden betimsel analiz kullanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 6. Sınıf Türkçe Ders Kitabı, Bloom Taksonomisi, Üstbilişsel Beceriler, Türkçe Eğitimi.

ABSTRACT

In terms of the extent to which the education systems reach their goals and the evaluation of their qualifications, assessments and evaluations made at the national level are as important as the performances of the students in international exams (Gürbüz 2016). Teachers should aim to carry the cognitive development levels of their students to higher levels by keeping the questions they ask at different levels (Tanik and Saraçoğlu 2001). Question; It is an important tool for administrators, teachers and National Education systems to determine the continuity and effectiveness of the system. For this reason, it is of great importance that the question is asked very well and used correctly. The questions should not only measure low-level behavior, but also measure high-level skills and guide students to think at a higher level. The revised Bloom Taxonomy (YBT) assists the teacher in improving and improving instruction (Raths 2002). In addition, Raths (2002) explains that YBT can be very effective in developing the learning goal by coordinating the activities and assessments with the goals. Raths (2002) emphasized the consistency between YBT and Carollun's model and mentioned the importance of focusing on high-level goals for more effective teaching. It is important that YBT focuses on the higher cognitive process and emphasizes the metacognitive dimension. It is of different importance to implement the teachings that can operate the high-level cognitive process with the aim of developing problem-solving skills. In addition, ICT (Lord and Baviskar 2007; Manton, Turner and English 2004), which can be very useful when classifying the question, has appropriate structures to improve problem solving skills (Krathwohl 2002; Pintrich 2002). From the lowest level of thinking to the highest level of thinking;

- 1- Information: identification and transfer,
- 2- Comprehension: explanation and interpretation,
- 3- Application: trial, use and demonstration,
- 4- Analysis: research, examination, experiment,
- 5- Synthesis: design, anticipate and create,
- 6- Evaluation: It is listed as making judgments and proportioning behaviors.

In this study, qualitative research method will be used. Qualitative research is a type of scientific research that provides an inclusive perspective to reveal the situations in which various data collection methods are used. In the researches carried out using the document analysis method, the researcher chooses and solves the problem by selecting the appropriate sources and uses the data obtained as a result of the research. In the process of analyzing the research data, descriptive analysis, one of the qualitative data analysis techniques, will be used.

Keywords: 6th Grade Turkish Textbook, Bloom's Taxonomy, Metacognitive Skills, Turkish Education.

**DAĞITIM SİSTEMLERİNDE YAŞANAN GÜÇ KALİTESİ OLAYLARININ
SENKROFAZÖR CİHAZI (FAZÖR ÖLÇÜM BİRİMİ - FÖB) İLE İNCELENMESİ**

ANALYSIS OF POWER QUALITY EVENTS IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS WITH A
SYNCHROPHASOR DEVICE (PHASOR MEASUREMENT UNIT - PMU)

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ÖZET

Dünya genelinde akıllı şebekeye dönüşüm sistemin güvenilirliği ve teknolojiye uyuma açısından oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Bu dönüşüme uyum sağlayabilmek ancak ileri teknolojileri sistemde kullanarak mümkün olabilmektedir. Günümüzde üretim, iletim, dağıtım sistemlerinde anlık izlemenin ve operasyonel anlamda anlık müdahalenin çok önemli bir yeri vardır. Özellikle bu konular Dağıtım Sistemleri Şebeke Yönetmeliğinde tedarik sürekliliği ve teknik kalite içerisinde takip edilmektedir. Tedarik sürekliliğindeki SAIDI (Ortalama Toplam Kesinti Süresi), SAIFI (Ortalama Toplam Kesinti Sıklığı), ODE (Ortalama Dağıtılamayan Enerji) değerleri teknik açıdan çok yakından takip edilen değerlerdir. Bu noktada özellikle Dağıtım Sistemi Operatörü (DSO) şebeke de kritik noktalarda gerilim ve faz açısı takibi yapabilmeyi hedeflemektedir. Bu noktalarda gerilim kalitesi günümüzde güç kalitesi takip edilmektedir. Ama teknoloji ilerledikçe anlık izleme, anlık müdahale ve detaylı analizlerde DSO senkrofazör cihazlarını kullanmayı hedeflemektedir. Senkrofazör teknolojisinde, fazör ölçüm birimi (PMU) adı verilen bir izleme cihazı ile takip edilmektedir. PMU'lar güç sistemlerinde kontrol ve izlenme açısından oldukça popüler hale gelmektedir. Ayrıca iletişim ve çeşitli maliyet kalemlerinde önemli ölçüde tasarruf sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada; PMU cihazı ile güç kalitesi olayları incelenmiş olup hali hazırda Dağıtım Sistemlerinde kullanılan Akıllı Sayaç verileri ve SCADA ile karşılaştırılmaları yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Senkro-fazör, Güç Kalitesi, PMU, SAIDI, SAIFI, ODE

ABSTRACT

The transition to a smart grid worldwide is very important in terms of the system's reliability and compliance with technology. It is only possible to adapt to this by using advanced technologies in the system. Today, instant monitoring and instant intervention in operational terms have a very important place in production, transmission, and distribution systems. In particular, these issues are monitored within the supply continuity and technical quality in the Distribution Systems Network Regulation. SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index), SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index), ODE (Average Undistributed Energy) values in supply continuity are the values that are followed very closely from a technical point of view. At this point, especially the Distribution System Operator (DSO) aims to be able to monitor the voltage and phase angle at critical points in the grid which is why the voltage quality is followed by the power quality today. But as technology advances, it aims to use DSO synchrophasor devices for instant monitoring, instant intervention, and detailed analysis. In synchrophasor technology, it is monitored with a monitoring device called phasor measurement unit (PMU). PMUs are becoming very popular in terms of control and monitoring in power systems. In addition, it provides significant savings in communication and various costly items. In this study; power quality events were examined with the PMU device and comparisons were made with Smart Meter data and SCADA that currently used in Distribution Systems.

Keywords: Synchrophasor, Power Quality, PMU, SAIDI, SAIFI, ODE

DAĞITIK ENERJİ SİSTEMLERİNDE ADAPTİF KORUMA VE İLGİLİ STANDARTLARIN İNCELENMESİ

ADAPTIVE PROTECTION IN DISTRIBUTED ENERGY SYSTEMS AND INVESTIGATION OF RELATED STANDARDS

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ÖZET

Dağıtık enerji kaynakları, enerji üretiminde merkezi olmayan bir yapıya sahip olduklarından, adaptif koruma ve röle koordinasyonu gibi teknolojilerin önemi giderek artmaktadır. Bu teknolojiler, dağıtık enerji kaynaklarının güvenli bir şekilde çalışmasını ve enerji şebekesiyle uyumlu olmasını sağlamaktadır. Adaptif koruma, enerji şebekesindeki güç dalgalanmalarını ve anormal durumları tespit ederek, cihazların veya dağıtım sistemlerin otomatik olarak izole edilmesini sağlayan bir teknolojidir. Bu sayede, diğer cihazlar veya insanlar için güvenlik riski oluşturabilecek arızaların önlenmesi sağlanmaktadır. Röle koordinasyonu ile, enerji şebekesi üzerindeki koruma rölelerinin birbirleriyle uyumlu bir şekilde çalışmasını sağlayarak, şebekedeki anormal durumlar ve arızaların tespit edilmesini ve giderilmesini kolaylaştırmaktadır. Bu teknoloji, enerji şebekesi üzerindeki koruma sistemlerinin daha güvenilir ve etkili bir şekilde çalışmasını sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışma ile uluslararası standartlar incelenmiş, dağıtık enerji kaynaklarındaki adaptif koruma ve röle koordinasyonu gibi teknolojilerin geliştirilmesi ve uygulanması için standartlar listelenmiştir. Akıllı şebeke ve dağıtık enerji sistemlerinin giderek karmaşık hale gelmesinde önem standartlar ciddi taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adaptif Koruma, Dağıtık Enerji, Standartlar, Röle, Koordinasyon

ABSTRACT

Since distributed energy sources have a decentralized structure in power generation, technologies such as adaptive protection and relay coordination are becoming increasingly important. These technologies ensure that distributed energy sources operate safely and are compatible with the energy grid. Adaptive protection is a technology that automatically isolates devices or distribution systems by detecting power fluctuations and abnormal conditions in the energy grid. In this way, malfunctions that may pose a safety risk to other devices or people are prevented. With relay coordination, it facilitates the detection and elimination of abnormal situations and faults in the network by ensuring that the protection relays on the energy network work in harmony with each other. This technology enables the protection systems on the energy grid to operate more reliably and effectively. In this study, international standards were examined and standards for the development and implementation of technologies such as adaptive protection and relay coordination in distributed energy sources were listed. In the increasing complexity of smart grid and distributed energy systems, important standards are of great importance.

Keywords: Adaptive Protection, Distributed Energy, Standards, Relay, Coordination

EĞİTİM KURUMLARININ VE ÖĞRENCİ VELİLERİNİN PROFESYONEL SPORCU YETİŞTİRİLMESİNE KATKI DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENT PARENTS TO THE TRAINING OF PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokullarında öğrenimini sürdüren ve beden eğitimi öğretmeni olan profesyonel sporcuların deneyimlerini, profesyonel olma yolunda yaşadıkları problemleri ve onlara katkıda bulunan insanları ve olayları konu edilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı okullarda görev yapan öğretmenlerin, okul yöneticilerinin, okul personelinin, okulun fiziki imkânlarının, yani bir bütün olarak eğitim kurumlarının ve öğrenci velilerinin profesyonel sporcu yetiştirilmesine katkı düzeylerini incelemektir. Spor insanlığın ilk çağlarından bu yana vazgeçilmez etkinliklerden biri olmuştur. Günümüzde birçok spor branşı çok yüksek sayıda insan tarafından takip edilmektedir. Bu popülerite çocukların profesyonel sporcu olma isteklerini de arttırmaktadır. Uluslararası alanda başarılı sporcular yetiştirebilmek ve turnuvalarda başarı gösterebilmek için okula başlayan çocukların erken yaşlarda fark edilerek öğretmenleri tarafından yönlendirilmesi ve eğitilmesi okulların temel görevlerinden biridir. Yaşadığımız topraklarda yapılması mümkün olmayan sporların bile takip edildiği görülebilmektedir. Ebeveynler, çocuklarının profesyonel sporcu olmaları için büyük çaba göstermektedir. Öğrenciler, mevcut eğitim sisteminin ilk yılından itibaren beden eğitimi dersi almakta olup bu derslerin profesyonel sporcu olma yolunda onları ne denli etkilediğini sorgulamanın mevcut beden eğitiminin kalitesini arttıracığı düşünülmektedir. Araştırma, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenoloji deseni kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, amaçlı örnekleme tekniği ile seçilen 5 beden eğitimi öğretmeni ve Mardin Artuklu Üniversitesi'nde öğrenimine devam eden profesyonel sporcu lisansına sahip olan 15 Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Veri analiz yöntemi olarak ise içerik analizi tercih edilmiştir. Çalışma sonunda spora duyulan ilginin ilkökul çağındaki öğrencilerde ortaya çıkmaya başladığı, öğrenciyi spora yönlendiren etkenin daha çok öğretmen olduğu söylenebilir. Bu araştırmaya göre ilkökulların sporcu yetiştirilmesindeki rolünün ve okulların profesyonel spor kulüpleriyle koordineli olarak çalışmalarının kritik olduğunun kavranması önem arz ettiği bu çalışma kapsamında ifade edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: okul, profesyonel sporcu, beden eğitimi, beden eğitimi öğretmeni, öğrenci velisi

ABSTRACT

In this study, the experiences of professional athletes who continue their education in Physical Education and Sports Colleges and who are physical education teachers, the problems they experience on the way to becoming professional, and the people and events that contribute to them are discussed. The aim of

this study is to examine the level of contribution of teachers, school administrators, school personnel, physical facilities of the school, that is, educational institutions as a whole, and parents of students to the training of professional athletes in schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. Sport has been one of the indispensable activities since the early ages of humanity. Today, many sports branches are followed by a very high number of people. This popularity also increases the desire of children to become professional athletes. In order to raise successful athletes in the international arena and to be successful in tournaments, it is one of the main duties of schools to recognize children starting school at an early age and to guide and train them with their teachers. It can be seen that even sports that are not possible in the lands we live in are followed. Parents make great efforts for their children to become professional athletes. Students have been taking physical education courses since the first year of the current education system, and it is thought that questioning how much these courses affect them on the way to becoming professional athletes will increase the quality of current physical education. The research was conducted using phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of the research consists of 5 physical education teachers selected by purposive sampling technique and 15 students of the School of Physical Education and Sports who have professional athlete licenses continuing their education at Mardin Artuklu University. Content analysis was preferred as the data analysis method. At the end of the study, it can be said that the interest in sports has started to emerge in primary school students, and the factor that directs students to sports is mostly the teacher. According to this research, it can be stated within the scope of this study that it is important to understand the role of primary schools in raising athletes and that it is critical for schools to work in coordination with professional sports clubs.

Keywords: school, professional athlete, physical education, physical education teacher, student parents

**LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLER ÜZERİNDEN TÜRKİYE’DE YAŞLANMA-YAŞLILIK TEMALI
BİBLİYOGRAFİK BİR İNCELEME**

A AGING-OLD AGE THEMED BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN TURKEY THROUGH
POSTGRADUATE THESES

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de yaşlılık ve yaşlanma konularında hazırlanan lisansüstü tezlerin tematik olarak analiz edilmesini amaçlayan bu çalışmada Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu Ulusal Tez Merkezi web sayfası üzerinden yaşlılık konusunda hazırlanan akademik tezler bibliyografik olarak incelemeye alınmıştır. Buna göre ele alınan tezler yıllara, tezlerin türlerine, hazırlanmış oldukları üniversitelere ve konularına göre tasnif edilmişlerdir. Elde edilen veriler; sayı, yüzde, tablo ve grafik şeklinde sunularak betimsel olarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre Türkiye’de yaşlılık üzerine yapılan lisansüstü çalışmalar 1969 yılında başlamıştır. Bu kapsamda 1969-2020 yılları arasında yaşlanma ve yaşlılık üzerine yapılan toplam 1449 akademik tez incelenmiştir. Tez çalışmaları 10’ar yıllık periyotlarla analiz edildiğinde her geçen dönem içinde yaşlanma ve yaşlılık üzerine yapılan çalışmalarda önemli artış olduğu görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda yaşlılık konusunda en fazla tez çalışmasının, 2010-2020 yılları arasında (1067) yapıldığı; en fazla tez yapılan üniversitelerin sırasıyla Hacettepe Üniversitesi (139), İstanbul Üniversitesi (132) ve Ankara Üniversitesi (83) olduğu görülmüştür. Tezlerin daha çok geriatri (195), hemşirelik (174), halk sağlığı (95) alanında yoğunlaştığı, büyük ölçüde yüksek lisans düzeyinde ve Türkçe olarak hazırlandığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: yaşlılık, yaşlanma, bibliyografya, lisansüstü tezler

ABSTRACT

In this study, which aims to analyze the postgraduate theses prepared on old age and aging in Turkey thematically, academic theses prepared on the website of the National Thesis Center of the Higher Education Institution were examined bibliographically. The obtained data; they have presented in the way numbers, percentages, tables and graphics then analyzed descriptively. According to the research findings, postgraduate studies on old age in Turkey started in 1969. In this context, a total of 1449 academic dissertations done on aging and old age between 1969 and 2020 were examined. When the theses studies were analyzed in 10-year periods, it was seen that there was a significant increase in the studies on aging and old age in each passing period. In this context, the most thesis studies on old age were made between 2010-2020 (1067), and Hacettepe University (139), Istanbul University (132) and

Ankara University (83) were the universities with the respectively highest number of theses. It has been determined that the studies are mostly at the postgraduate level and it was prepared in Turkish, the study subjects are concentrated in the field of geriatrics (195), nursing (174), community health (95).

Key words: aging, old age, bibliography, postgraduate theses

POST-PANDEMIC PARIS: ASSESSING SATISFACTION LEVELS AMONG AMERICAN TOURISTS IN THE CITY OF LIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to evaluate the satisfaction levels of American tourists visiting Paris, France in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. With a focus on factors such as accommodation, attractions, safety measures, and overall travel experience, the research aims to identify the strengths and areas for improvement in Paris's tourism industry to better cater to the needs of American visitors. A mixed-methods approach is employed, combining quantitative survey data with qualitative interviews to collect insights from a diverse sample of American tourists. The findings highlight the aspects of their Parisian experience that most resonated with the participants, as well as any concerns or unmet expectations. These insights will be instrumental in informing tourism stakeholders and policy makers in Paris on how to enhance visitor satisfaction and bolster the city's appeal as a top international destination for American travelers in the post-pandemic era.

Keywords: Paris, France, American tourists, satisfaction levels, post-pandemic, tourism industry, travel experience

AKILLI VE SESLİ ASİSTANLI TEMASSIZ KARGO TESLİM DOLAPLARI

CONTACTLESS CARGO DELIVERY LOCKERS WITH SMART AND VOICE ASSISTANT

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ÖZET

E-Ticaretin kullanım rahatlığı ve artan hacmi ile birlikte birçok kullanıcı için sorunlarda ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bunların en başında kargo teslimat problemleri gelmektedir. Kargo firmalarının maliyetlerini, trafiğe çıkan araçların çevreyi daha az kirletmesi, kargo firmalarının daha verimli çalışmaları ve müşterilerin 7/24 kargolarını teslim alabilmelerini sağlamak amacı ile akıllı teslimat dolapları geliştirilmiştir. Güvenlik ve kullanıcı yoğunluğuna göre belirli bölgelerde akıllı kargo dolapları kullanılmaktadır. Bu dolaplar birçok kullanıcıyı mutlu edebilse de bu durumun gelişmesi gerektiğini düşünen de bir grup kullanıcı mevcuttur. Bu projede görme engelli insanlar ve pandemiden dolayı her yere dokunmak istemeyen kullanıcılar için sesli asistan teknolojisi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Mevcutta yer alan dolapların gerek güvenlik gerekse teknoloji olarak çok üzerinde olan bir proje yapılmıştır. Bu proje ile birlikte kullanıcılar sadece sesli komutlar ile cevap vererek kargolarını temassız ve güvenli bir şekilde teslim alabilmektedir. Aynı zamanda bu sesli asistan teknolojisini kullanmak istemeyen kullanıcılar için bir ekran tasarımı ve QR kod ile teslimat seçeneği eklenmiştir. Projede Python yazılım dili tercih edilmiştir. Donanım yapısı olarak Raspberry Pi Model 4 ve farklı çevre bileşenleri tercih edilmiştir. Güvenlik için panel üzerinde bir adet kamera bulunmaktadır. Kullanıcılar şifrelerini doğru bir şekilde bildirdikten sonra kamera ile bir kare görüntü alınmaktadır. Bu proje de sadece kargo teslimi değil aynı zamanda kargo iadesi de mevcuttur. Aktif bir şekilde kullanılmakta olan kargo dolaplarında iade modülü yer almamaktadır. Bu proje ile birlikte kullanıcılar kargo şubelerine gitmeden kargo iadelerini yapabileceklerdir. E-Ticaret sitelerinden temin ettikleri iade kodları ile sisteme giriş yapılabilir. Kutuların içerisinde yer alan varlık sensörü ile hangi kutunun boş olduğu algılanmakta ve kullanıcı için boş olan kutu açılmaktadır. Kargo firmasının sistemine bu bilgi verildikten sonra kargo görevlisi iade kargoyu teslim alıp sevk protokolünü gerçekleştirmektedir. Hem kullanıcılar mesai saatleri içerisinde izin almak durumunda kalmayacak hem de kargo firmaları bütün adresleri gezmek yerine tek noktadan iadeleri teslim alabileceklerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Kargo Dolabı, Sesli Asistan, Temassız Teslimat, Akıllı Kargo Çözümleri, Kargo Problemleri.

ABSTRACT

With the ease of use and increasing volume of e-commerce, problems arise for many users. The first of these is cargo delivery problems. Smart delivery lockers have been developed in order to ensure that the costs of the cargo companies, the vehicles on the road pollute the environment less, the cargo companies work more efficiently, and the customers can receive their cargo 24/7. Smart cargo lockers are used in certain regions according to security and user density. Although these cabinets can make many users happy, there is also a group of users who think that this situation should improve. In this project, voice assistant technology was implemented for visually impaired people and users who do not want to touch everywhere due to the pandemic. A project that is far above the existing cabinets in terms of both security and technology has been carried out. With this project, users can receive their cargo in a contactless and safe manner by only responding with voice commands. At the same time, a screen design and QR code delivery option has been added for users who do not want to use this voice assistant technology. Python software language was preferred in the project. Raspberry Pi Model 4 and different peripheral components are preferred as hardware structure. There is a camera on the panel for security. After users report their passwords correctly, a square image is taken with the camera. In this project, not only cargo delivery, but also cargo return is available. There is no return module in the cargo lockers that are actively used. With this project, users will be able to return their cargo without going to the cargo branches. You can log in to the system with the return codes obtained from e-commerce sites. With the presence sensor inside the boxes, which box is empty is detected and the empty box is opened for the user. After this information is given to the system of the cargo company, the cargo officer receives the returned cargo and carries out the dispatch protocol. Users will not have to get permission during working hours, and cargo companies will be able to receive returns from a single point instead of visiting all addresses.

Keywords: Smart Cargo Locker, Voice Assistant, Contactless Delivery, Smart Cargo Solutions, Cargo Problems.

**CİVCİV NAKİL ARAÇLARINDA KABİN İÇİ MANUEL İKLİM KONTROLÜNE YÖNELİK
SÜRÜCÜ GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

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ÖZET

İnsan nüfusunun yoğun olduğu ve tarımın etkin yapıldığı bölgelerde etlik piliç üretiminde entegre üretim yapısı yaygın olarak görülmektedir. Üreticinin entegre firma ile anlaşması durumunda civciv edinimi ve nakliye gibi işlemler firma tarafından üstlenilmektedir. Civcivlerin taşınması süreciyle ilgili yapılan araştırmaların yanısıra, taşıma işini üstlenen şoförlerin nakliye süreci ile ilgili görüşlerinin belirlenmesi nakliye esnasındaki insan faktörünün etkileri açısından önemli bir gerekliliktir. Bu nedenle, bir günlük civcivlerin kuluçkahaneden yetiştirme kümeslerine nakilleri esnasındaki durumu ortaya koymak amacıyla etlik civciv taşıyan şoförlerin sürüş esnasındaki hisleri, sürüş güvenliği hakkında düşünceleri ve mesleki önerilerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla görüşleri alınmıştır. Çalışmada temel nitel araştırma deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini, uygun örnekleme yoluyla özel bir işletmede çalışan şoförler oluşturmaktadır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme ile veriler toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucuna göre; katılımcıların canlı yük taşımada en çok dikkat duygusu ve ardından sorumluluk duygusu taşıdıkları görülmekte ve bu sorumluluğun psikolojik baskı oluşturduğu, strese neden olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Nakil esnasında taşıma kabini içi sıcaklık kontrolünün şoförler tarafından manuel yapılmasından ziyade, otomatik kontrol sistemlerinin tercih edilmesinin sürüş güvenliği açısından gerekli olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etlik piliç, Hayvan refahı, Termoking dorse, Yol güvenliği.

EVALUATION OF DRIVER FEEDBACK ON TRAILER-INTERIOR MANUAL CLIMATE CONTROL IN CHICKEN TRANSPORT VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

Integrated production structure is commonly seen in regions with dense human population and efficient agriculture for broiler chicken production. In case the producer has an agreement with an integrated company, processes such as chick transportation are undertaken by the company. In addition to the researches on the transportation of chicks, it is an important requirement to determine the opinions of the drivers about the transportation process in terms of the effects of human factors during transportation. Therefore, in order to reveal the situation during the transportation of one-day-old chicks from the hatchery to the rearing houses, the opinions of the drivers transporting broiler chicks were taken to determine their feelings during driving, their thoughts about driving safety and their professional suggestions. Basic qualitative research design was used in the study. The sample of the study consists of drivers working in a private enterprise determined by convenient sampling. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews. According to the results of the research; it was seen that the participants had the most sense of attention and then the sense of responsibility in carrying live loads, and it was revealed that this responsibility created psychological pressure and caused stress. It has been determined that the use of automatic control systems, rather than manual intervention by drivers, is necessary for driving safety during transportation.

Keywords: Animal welfare, Broiler chicken, Driving safety, Termoking trailer.

**YAKIN İŞ YERİ ARKADAŞLIĞININ İŞ TATMİNİ VE YAŞAM TATMİNİ ÜZERİNE
ETKİSİ**

THE EFFECT OF CLOSE WORKPLACE FRIENDSHIP ON JOB SATISFACTION AND LIFE
SATISFACTION

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ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı yakın iş yeri arkadaşlığının iş ve yaşam tatminine etkisi olup olmadığını araştırmaktır. Araştırma örneklemini Antalya ilinde bulunan Kredi ve Yurtlar Kurumunda görev yapan 150 çalışan oluşturmaktadır. Örneklemden anket yöntemiyle elde edilen veriler açıklayıcı faktör, korelasyon ve regresyon analizlerine tabi tutulmuştur.

Araştırma bulgularına göre yakın iş yeri arkadaşlığı, bireyin hem iş tatminini hem de yaşam tatminini etkilemektedir. Bu ilişki boyut bazında incelendiğinde, çalışanların iş yerinde birbirlerine destek olması, yakın ilişkiler kurması ve kültürel anlamda aralarında benzerliklerin olması işten tatmin olmalarını etkilemektedir. Cinsiyetler arasında yakın iş yeri arkadaşlığı, iş tatmini ve yaşam tatmini bakımından herhangi bir farklılığın olmadığı saptanmıştır. Medeni durum bakımından yakın iş yeri arkadaşlığı, iş tatmini ve yaşam tatmini bakımından bir farklılığın olup olmadığını belirlemek amacıyla yapılan bağımsız gruplara ait t testi sonuçlarına göre medeni durum açısından herhangi bir farklılığın olmadığı saptanmıştır. Değişkenlerin yaş grupları açısından farklılık oluşturup oluşturmadığını belirlemek amacıyla ANOVA testi uygulanmıştır. Test sonucunda yaş gruplarının yalnızca iş tatmininde farklılaştığı saptanmıştır. Çalışanların eğitim durumları arasındaki farklılıklar ele alındığında yalnızca iş tatmini boyutunda anlamlı şekilde farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Çalışma süreleri ve kadro durumları açısından ele alındığında ise anlamlı bir farka rastlanmamıştır.

Literatür taraması neticesinde elde edilen sonuçlar, bireyin içinde bulunduğu toplumun diğer bireyler ile olan sosyal ilişkileri ve etkileşimlerinin örgüt ve birey için önemli sonuçlar doğurduğu yönündedir. Yakın iş yeri arkadaşlığı örgütsel bağlılığın, iş ve yaşam tatmininin, iş performansının artmasında ve işgücü devir oranının azalmasında önemli bir etkidir. Yakın iş yeri arkadaşlığı çalışanların olumlu örgütsel tutum ve davranışlarının oluşmasında ve gelişmesinde bir öncül olarak ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yakın iş yeri arkadaşlığı, iş tatmini, yaşam tatmini.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to investigate the impact of close workplace friendships on job and life satisfaction. The research sample consists of 150 employees working in the Credit and Dormitories Institution located in Antalya province. The data obtained from the sample through survey method were subjected to exploratory factor, correlation and regression analyses.

According to the research findings, close workplace friendships affect both job and life satisfaction of individuals. When this relationship is examined in terms of dimensions, it is observed that employees supporting each other, establishing close relationships, and having similarities in cultural sense affect their job satisfaction. There is no difference in close workplace friendships, job satisfaction, and life satisfaction between genders. According to the independent t-test results conducted to determine whether there is a difference in marital status in terms of close workplace friendships, job satisfaction and life satisfaction, no difference was found in terms of marital status. ANOVA test was applied to determine whether variables create differences in terms of age groups. As a result of the test, it was found that only job satisfaction differed among age groups. When the differences between employees' education levels are taken into consideration, it is seen that there is a significant difference only in terms of job satisfaction. On the other hand, no significant difference was found in terms of employment period and staff status.

The results obtained from the literature review indicate that social relationships and interactions with other individuals in the society have significant consequences for the organization and the individual. Close workplace friendship is an important factor in increasing organizational commitment, job and life satisfaction, and job performance, and reducing employee turnover. Close workplace friendship is considered as a precursor in the formation and development of positive organizational attitudes and behaviors of employees.

Keywords: Close workplace friendship, job satisfaction, life satisfaction.

YATAĞA BAĞIMLI HASTALARDA BASINÇ ÜLSERLERİ VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

PRESSURE ULCERS AND NURSING CARE IN IMMOBILE PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Yatağa bağımlı hastaların en büyük cilt problemi çeşitli nedenlere bağlı olarak gelişen Basınç Ülserleridir. Avrupa Basınç Ülseri Danışma Paneli (EPUAP) ve Ulusal Basınç Ülseri Danışma Panelinin (NPUAP) ortak tanımına göre; vücuttaki kemik çıkıntılarının üzerinde sadece basınç ile ya da basınç ve yırtılmanın birlikte olmasıyla görülen yalnız epidermis ya da diğer deri altı dokularının da hasara uğramasıdır. Sağlık bakımında özellikle yoğun bakımlarda basınç ülserleri bakımın kalitesini gösterir. En iyi yaklaşım basınç ülserlerinin oluşmasını önlemektir. Çünkü basınç ülseri hayat kalitesini düşüren ve tehdit eden, tedavisi hem uzun ve zor bir durumdur ve hastayı enfeksiyona açık hale getirir. Hastanenin tümünde insidans %10-23, iken, sadece yoğun bakım ünitelerinde bu oran %56'ya kadar ulaşmaktadır.

Basınç ülseri yerine; bası yarası, bası ülseri, yatak yarası gibi terimlerde kullanılmaktadır. Vücuttaki sıklıkla basınç ülseri gelişimi görülen yerler: başın arka kısmı, kulaklar, omuzlar, omurlar, sakrum, dirsekler, gluteal bölge, iliyak kemiği, ayak bilekleri ve topuklardır. Basınç bu bölgelerdeki kılcal damarlardaki kanlanmayı engeller. Kanlanmanın yetersizliğiyle dokular oksijenden ve besin maddelerinden fakir kalır ve iskemi başlar. Bölgede hasarın ilk yanıtı hassasiyet ve ağrıdır.

Basınç Ülserini etkileyen içsel ve dışsal faktörler vardır. İçsel faktörler; yaş, şok, duyuşsal algılama ve motor fonksiyonlarda bozukluk, yatağa bağı kalacak hastalığının olması, malnütrisyon, dehidratasyon, kullanılan ilaçlar gibi hastaya ait nedenlerdir. Dışsal Faktörler; hastanın mobilizasyonunun engellenmesi, travma, amputasyon, sedasyon, fiziksel hareket kısıtlılığı, hatalı pozisyon verme, mekanik ventilasyonda kalmadır.

Basınç ülserleri sınıflandırması literatürde beş grupta incelenmektedir. Bunlar: Evre I,II,III,IV ve Sınıflandırılmayan evre.olarak sayılmaktadır. Özellikle III. ve IV. Derece basınç ülserleri sepsis nedeni ölümlere yol açmaktadır. Basınç ülseri risk değerlendirmesi, kayıt ve takip için yoğun bakımlarda en sık kullanılan ölçekler: Norton, Braden ve Waterlow'dur. Ülkemizde; en sık kullanılan Braden değerlendirme ölçegidir.

Hemşire basınç ülserine karşı hastada risk faktörlerini belirleyip bunlara karşı gerekli önlemleri almalıdır. 2016 yılında NPUAP basınç ülseri gelişimini önlemeye yönelik rehber yayınlamıştır. Bu rehberde beş önlemden bahsedilmiştir: Bunlar; risk faktörleri ve risk değerlendirme, deri ve dokunun değerlendirilmesi, beslenmenin değerlendirilmesi ve tedavisi, yeniden pozisyon verme ve erken

mobilizasyon, eğitim. Hemşireler bu önlemleri göz önüne alarak bakım planlarını oluşturmalı ve uygulamalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Basınç Ülseri, Yoğun Bakım, Bakım Hastaları

ABSTRACT

The biggest skin problem of immobile patients is Pressure Ulcers that develop due to various reasons. According to the common definition of the European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (EPUAP) and the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (NPUAP); It is the damage of only the epidermis or other subcutaneous tissues, which occurs with only pressure on the bone protrusions in the body or the combination of pressure and tearing. In health care, especially in intensive care, pressure ulcers indicate the quality of care. The best treatment is to prevent pressure ulcers from forming. Because pressure ulcer is a condition that reduces and threatens the quality of life, its treatment is both long and difficult and leaves the patient open to infection. While the incidence is 10-23% in the entire hospital, this rate reaches up to 56% only in intensive care units.

Instead of pressure ulcer; terms such as pressure sores, pressure ulcers, and bedsores are also used. Places on the body where pressure ulcer development is common: back of the head, ears, shoulders, vertebrae, sacrum, elbows, gluteal region, iliac bone, ankles, and heels. The pressure prevents the blood supply in the capillaries in these areas. With insufficient blood supply, the tissues remain poor from oxygen and nutrients, and ischemia begins. The first response to damage in the area is tenderness and pain.

There are internal and external factors that affect Pressure Ulcer. Intrinsic factors; age, shock, impairment in sensory perception and motor functions, having a disease that will remain bedridden, malnutrition, dehydration, reasons related to the patient such as medications used. Extrinsic Factors include inhibition of patient mobilization, trauma, amputation, sedation, restriction of physical movement, incorrect positioning, mechanical ventilation.

Pressure ulcers are classified in five groups in the literature. These are: Stage I, II, III, IV and Unclassifiable stage. Especially Grade III and IV pressure ulcers lead to deaths due to sepsis. The most commonly used scales in intensive care units for pressure ulcer risk assessment, recording and monitoring: Norton, Braden and Waterlow. In our country; the most commonly used is the Braden assessment scale.

The nurse should identify risk factors for pressure ulcers in the patient and take necessary precautions against them. In 2016, the NPUAP published guidelines to prevent the development of pressure ulcers. Five measures are mentioned in this guide: Risk factors and risk assessment, skin and tissue assessment, nutritional assessment and treatment, repositioning and early mobilization, and education. Nurses should develop and implement care plans by taking these measures into consideration.

Keywords: Pressure Ulcer, Intensive Care, Care Patients

LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH MEDICAL DISCOURSE

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Keywords: medical discourse, linguistic means of expression, medical jargon.

The article discusses linguistic means of expression in English medical discourse. The speech of the characters from two popular medical dramas, "House M.D." and "Scrubs", is used as the material for analysis, where the use of language in medical situations is analyzed. The article examines lexical and semantic aspects of the dialogues in order to provide an understanding of how language is used to convey meaning, medical humor, and establish professional relationships in a medical context.

The author of the article considers the results of this research significant for teaching and learning professionally-oriented medical language, as they provide valuable information about the language resources that medical students and practicing physicians must acquire to be successful in their profession. It is noted that doctors use a wide range of linguistic means of expression, including medical jargon, euphemisms, and metaphors, to convey complex medical concepts in communication with their patients and colleagues. The use of humor in medical discourse is present in both analyzed dramas. The research also shows that humor is an important aspect of medical discourse, often used to raise spirits and establish a connection with patients. In addition, the study emphasizes the importance of understanding the sociocultural context, which is reflected in medical discourse. For example, in the American context, medical dramas often use colloquial speech and slang to depict informality in relationships between medical professionals.

The study highlights the importance of studying the language features in medical discourse, as they play a crucial role in effective communication, patient care, and professional development.

FORMATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS OF LANGUAGE SPECIALTIES THROUGH THE STUDY OF ARCHITECTURAL CULTURAL SPACE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF BRITISH SACRED ARCHITECTURE)

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Keywords: socio-cultural competence, professional training of students of linguistic profile, content of education, sacred architecture of Great Britain.

In cultural studies, socio-cultural competence is considered as a person's ability necessary for the responsible solution of socially significant tasks, meaningful in a socio-cultural context, as well as as the willingness and ability of communication partners to conduct a dialogue based on knowledge of their own culture and the culture of the partner.

The article is devoted to the problem of the formation of socio-cultural competence of students of linguistic profile at the first stage of higher education. The purpose of this study is to study the linguistic and cultural potential of the architectural cultural space for the formation of the CCM of students of language specialties in the context of the university component of the disciplines taught at the linguistic faculty of the Educational institution "Baranovichi State University".

The object of the research is the process of formation of socio-cultural competence among students of linguistic profile based on the material of the British architectural cultural space. The subject of this work is the ways of forming the socio-cultural competence of students of linguistic profile in the process of studying architectural cultural space on the example of British sacred architecture. When presenting the process and results of the study, the method of scientific analysis was used, including the analysis of scientific articles and lectures on the discipline "History of culture and traditions of the countries of the studied language", the method of component analysis; in the practical part of the study, contextual analysis was used.

In the course of this study, it was revealed that at the moment the socio-cultural component is not the object of purposeful formation and control. Due to the lack of programmed goals in this direction, there is a natural low growth of socio-cultural competence and students' self-esteem of the level of its formation is not progressive, but abrupt.

WAYS OF INTERPRETING THE NATIONAL TRADITION OF ARCHITECTURE IN SACRED ARCHITECTURE

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Keywords: sacred architecture, interpretation of the tradition of architecture, architectural cultural space.

The present study is devoted to the problem of identifying ways to interpret the national tradition of architecture in the architectural cultural space (based on sacred architecture). The communicative space of culture is formed by various symbolic complexes (languages), among which the "language" of architecture occupies far from the last place. The architectural genre that is directly related to the visual expression of basic anthropological and socio-cultural values deserves special attention. The sacred architecture in question carries not only a functional and aesthetic load, but also performs a semiotic function, acting as a means of communication in both senses of the word: both as a "subject" of socio-cultural communication, and as a sign complex through which information and related emotions, mnemonic contents, psychological installations and norms. In the most general sense, sacred architecture serves as a form of fixation, translation and presentation of basic cultural archetypes.

The ways of interpreting the national tradition of architecture in sacred architecture can be useful for the preservation and transmission of cultural values to future generations. In general, the interpretation of the national tradition of architecture in sacred architecture can manifest itself in the use of traditional forms, materials, symbols and allegories, as well as in connection with the religious and cultural traditions of this people. The main approach is the interpretation of traditional symbols and images of sacred architecture. In this case, architects can use symbols and images characteristic of the national tradition, but transform them in accordance with modern needs. For example, the use of the dome symbol, but in a new context and in combination with modern materials.

The cultural space implements these elements in architecture through the structure of structures, their location, size, and others. At the same time, architecture, due to its historically longer history of existence, can absorb semantic representations of different eras and is in a situation of cultural communication with representatives of different generations, performing the function of socialization.

**STREPTOZOTOSİNE DAYALI DİYABETİK SIÇANLARDA DİYABETİK RETİNA
HASARINA KARŞI PROPOLİS ve KUERSETİNİN KORUYUCU ETKİLERİ**

PROTECTIVE EFFECTS of PROPOLIS AND QUERCETIN AGAINST DIABETIC RETINAL
DAMAGE in STREPTOZOTOCIN-INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Streptozotosin (STZ) ile indüklenmiş diyabet modelinde propolis (P) ve kuersetinin (Q) retinal apoptoz ve histopatolojik parametreler üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmayı amaçladık. 48 adet erkek sıçan kontrol (tedavisiz), propolis (100mg/kg/gün p.o.), kuersetin (100 mg/kg/gün/p.o.), propolis (100mg/kg/gün/p.o.)+ Quercetin (100 mg/gün/p.o.), DM (tek doz 60 mg/kg STZ, i.p.), DM+P, DM+Q ve DM+P+Q olmak üzere 8 eşit gruba ayrıldı. Deney süresinin bitiminde sıçanlar sakrifiye edildi ve göz dokuları çıkarıldı. Histopatolojik incelemelerde DM grubunda retina tabakalarında ayrılma ve mikrovaskülarizasyon artışı, disorganizasyon, ödem, konjesyon ve dejenerasyon bulguları gözlemlendi. DM+P ve DM+Q gruplarına ait retinal dokuda histopatolojik hasar bulgularında DM grubuna göre iyileşme izlenmekle birlikte, kombine tedavi grubunun (DM+P+Q) kontrol grubuna benzer morfolojik yapıda olduğu gözlemlendi. İmmünohistokimyasal analiz bulgularında; IL 1 β , TNF- α , AQP4 ve Bax immünreaktivitelerinde DM grubunda anlamlı bir artış, rodopsin ve Bcl-2 immünopozitivitesinde anlamlı bir azalma gözlemlendi (p<0.05). DM+P+Q grubunda IL 1 β , TNF- α , AQP4 ve Bax pozitifliği azaldı, rodopsin yoğunluğu anlamlı olarak arttı (p<0.05). DM+P ve DM+Q grupları karşılaştırıldığında, TNF- α , AQP4 ve Bax pozitifliğinin azaldığı ve rodopsin yoğunluğunun istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede arttığı izlendi (p<0,05). Çalışmamızda elde edilen bulgular sonucunda; propolis 100mg/kg ve quercetin 100mg/kg uygulamasının, STZ kaynaklı deneysel DM hasarı önlediği, ayrıca DM+P+Q grubunun proinflatuar sitokinleri baskılamada ve DM kaynaklı apoptozu önlemede daha etkili olabileceği gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diabetik Retinopati, Propolis, Kuersetin, AQP4, Rodopsin

ABSTRACT

We aimed to investigate the effects of propolis (P) and quercetin (Q) on retinal apoptosis and histopathological parameters in streptozotocin (STZ) induced diabetic rat model. Forty-eight male rats were divided into eight equal groups control (no treatment), Propolis (100mg/kg/day/p.o.), Quercetin (100 mg/kg/day/p.o.), Propolis (100mg/kg/day/p.o.) + Quercetin (100 mg/kg/day/p.o.), DM (a single dose of 60 mg/kg STZ), DM+P, DM+Q, and DM+P+Q. At the end of the study, the eye tissues were removed. In Histopathological analyzes, shown that detachment and micro vascularization,

disorganization, edema, congestion, and degeneration in the retinal layers in of DM group. Besides improvement was observed in the histopathological damage findings in the retinal tissue of the DM+P, and DM+Q groups compared to the DM group, the combined treatment group (DM+P+Q) showed morphological features similar to the control group. In immunohistochemical analysis findings; IL 1 β , TNF- α , AOP4, and Bax immunoreactivities a significant increase in the DM group, rhodopsin and Bcl-2 immunopositivity a significant decrease ($p<0.05$). When the DM+P+Q group compared to the DM group, IL 1 β , TNF- α , AOP4, and Bax positivity decreased, and the rhodopsin density significant increased ($p<0.05$). It was observed that TNF- α , AOP4, and Bax positivity decreased and the rhodopsin density significant increased ($p<0.05$) the DM+P, and DM+Q groups compared the DM group. The present study demonstrated that; propolis 100mg/kg and quercetin 100mg/kg provided significant prevented in STZ-induced diabetic model damage, also was observed that the DM+P+Q group could be more effective in suppressing proinflammatory cytokines and preventing DM-induced apoptosis.

Keywords: Diabetic Retinopathy, Propolis, Quercetin, AQP4, Rhodopsin

İNMEMİŞ TESTİS OLUŞUMUNU ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER VE ANNE BESLENMESİ İLE İLİŞKİSİ

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ÖZET

Amaç: Anne beslenmesi ile inmemiş testis oluşumu arasındaki ilişkiye odaklanarak inmemiş testis oluşumuna etki eden faktörleri araştırmayı amaçladık.

Yöntemler: Bu bir vaka kontrol çalışmasıdır. Kasım 2018-Haziran 2020 tarihleri arasında Bursa ilinde sözleşmeli aile hekimi olarak görev yapan hekimlerle yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya 102 anne ve bebeği (51 olgu ve 51 kontrol) katılmıştır.

Araştırmaya alınma kriterleri vaka grubu olarak miadında inmemiş testisli bebek anneleri ve kontrol grubu olarak aynı dönemde sağlıklı erkek bebek doğurmuş anneler idi. Yeni doğan bebeklerin annelerine hasta formu ve besin tüketim sıklığı anketi ile anket yapıldı.

Bulgular: Genç anne ve/veya baba ebeveyn olduğu bebeklerde inmemiş testis daha sık görülmektedir (sırasıyla, $p=0,013$ ve $p=0,029$). Düşük doğum ağırlıklı bebeklerde de inmemiş testis daha sık görülmektedir ($p=0,035$). Vücut ısısı yüksek olan çocuklarda daha yüksek oranda kriptorşidizm

gözlendi ($p<0.001$). Kuru gıda tüketen annelerde inmemiş testisli bebek doğurma oranı daha düşüktü ($p<0.001$). Hazır gıda tüketiminin inmemiş testis ile direkt ilişkili olduğu görüldü ($p=0,035$).

Sonuç: Genç yaşta anne ve/veya baba olma ve düşük doğum ağırlığı, inmemiş testis ile ilişkili bulunmuştur. Vaka grubunda saptanan yüksek ateş kriptorşidizmden kaynaklanabileceği gibi enfeksiyonlar gibi kriptorşidizmin bir nedeni de olabilir. Kuru gıda tüketimi inmemiş testislere karşı koruyucu olabilirken, hazır gıda tüketimi risklidir. Bulgular ışığında kuru gıdaları daha fazla tüketen ve hazır gıdalardan uzak duran gebeler bebeklerini inmemiş testis oluşumuna karşı koruyabilirler. Bu konuda daha fazla kanıt ihtiyacı vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vücut ısısı, kriptorşidizm, kuru gıda, anne yaşı, baba yaşı, hazır gıda

FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORMATION OF UNDESCENDED TESTIS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH MATERNAL NUTRITION

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ABSTRACT

Aim: We aimed to investigate the factors affecting the formation of the undescended testis, focusing on the relationship between maternal nutrition and undescended testis formation.

Methods: This was a case-control study. It was conducted with physicians working as contracted family physicians in Bursa between November 2018 and June 2020. 102 mothers and their babies participated in the study (51 cases and 51 controls).

Criteria for inclusion in the research were: mothers of term newborns with undescended testis as the case group and mothers who gave birth to a healthy male baby in the same period as the control group. Mothers of newborns were surveyed with questions in a patient form and a food consumption frequency questionnaire.

Results: Undescended testis is more common in babies born to young mothers and/or fathers ($p=0.013$ and $p=0.029$, respectively). Undescended testis is also more common in babies with low birth weight ($p=0.035$). A higher rate of cryptorchidism was observed in children with high body temperature measurements ($p<0.001$). The rate of giving birth to babies with undescended testis was lower in mothers who consumed more dried foods ($p<0.001$). It has been observed that ready-made food consumption directly correlates with undescended testis ($p=0.035$).

Conclusions: Younger mothers and fathers and low birth weight were related to the undescended testis. Higher fever determined in the case group might result from cryptorchidism or be a cause of cryptorchidism, such as infections. Consumption of dried food may be protective against undescended testis, while ready-made food is risky. In light of the findings, pregnant women who consume dried foods at higher rates and avoid ready-made foods may protect their babies against the formation of undescended testis. More evidence is needed in this regard.

Keywords: Body temperature, cryptorchidism, dried food, maternal age, paternal age, ready-made food

**ÇEVİRİMİÇİ ARAÇLARLA YAPILAN DERS DIŐI KONUŐMA AKTİVİTELERİNİN
ÖĐRENCİLERİN İNGİLİZCE KONUŐMA KAYGILARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ**

THE EFFECT OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES THROUGH ONLINE TOOLS ON
SPEAKING ANXIETY OF EFL LEARNERS

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ÖZET

Bu alıőma, İngilizce ğrenen ğrencilerde yabancı dil konuőma kaygısının okul dıőında yapılan evrimii aktivitelerle azaltılmasını amalamıőtır. alıőma, Eskiőehir Osmangazi niversitesi Yabancı Diller Yksekokulu İngilizce hazırlık sınıfında okuyan 45 ğrenciyle gerekleőtirilmıőtir. Veriler, yapılan uygulamalardan nce ve sonra n test ve son test olarak iki kez uygulanmak zere Yabancı Dil Konuőma Kaygısı leĐi'nin (Foreign Language Speaking Anxiety Scale) doldurulması ve uygulamalar bitince 9 katılımcıyla yapılan yarı yapılandırılmış grőmelerle toplanmıőtır. lek iki kısımdan oluőmaktadır. İlk kısımda ğrencilerin kiőisel bilgileri ve ikinci blmde ğrencilerin ne zaman ve hangi durumlarda konuőma kaygılarının olduĐunu len ifadelerin olduĐu Likert tipi lekle toplanmıőtır. leĐin n test ve son test olarak iki kez uygulanmasıyla, uygulama ve aktivitelerin katılımcıların kaygı seviyesine ne kadar etki ettiĐine ve dőncelerinin ne kadar deĐiőtine bakılmıőtır. Uygulama bittikten sonra leĐe ilaveten yapılan yarı yapılandırılmış grőmelerin amacı, leĐin ortaya ıkaramadıĐı konuőma kaygısının muhtemel sebepleri ve ğrencilerin grőlerini almak olmuőtur.

Verilerin analizinin sonucu olarak, katılımcıların konuőma kaygılarının orta seviyede olduĐu ve kaygılarının genel sebebi olarak pratik eksikliĐi ve sınavda dők not alma korkusundan kaynaklandıĐı sonucuna varılmıőtır. leĐin ortaya ıkaramadıĐı ancak katılımcıların grőmelerde ifade ettiĐi bir sebep olarak da ğrenciler genel olarak sınıfta kk dőme korkusu yaőadıklarını ifade etmiőlerdir.

Mfredat dıőı yapılan evrimii aktiviteler iki uygulama zerinden yapılmıőtır: Zoom ve WhatsApp. evrimii video konferans uygulaması olan Zoom zerinden yapılan ve 7 hafta sren aktivitelerde, ana dili İngilizce olan veya Avrupa lkelerinden ileri seviye İngilizce bilen konuklar katılmış, onlarla katılımcılar arasında kltrel etkileşimi artıracak oyunlar oynanmış ve informal sohbet ortamı oluőturulmuőtur. Bu Őekilde yabancı dil ğrenen kiőilerde sık rastlanan yabancılarla konuőma kaygısının giderilmesi amalanmış ve katılımcılara pratik yapma Őansı verilmesi amalanmıştır. Yabancı konukların katılmadıĐı haftalarda 18-20 yaő grubuna hitap eden konular belirlenmiş ve bu konular zerinden oyunlar oynanarak, yarıŐmalar yapılarak ve Zoom uygulamasının ok verimli bir zelliĐi olan Sohbet Odalarına girerek maksimum dzeyde iletiőime gemeleri saĐlanmıştır.

7 haftadan sonra anlık mesajlaőma uygulaması olan WhatsApp'ta 45 katılımcıyla grup oluőturulmuőtur. Katılımcılara 3 hafta boyunca uygulama zerinden her 3-4 gnde bir yazılı olarak bir soru sorulmuş ve cevap vermeleri iin genelde 48-72 saat verilmiőtir. Ancak katılımcılara cevaplarını yazılı olarak deĐil,

uygulamanın ses kayıt özelliği aracılığıyla sorularını cevaplamaları söylenmiştir. Katılımcılara örnek olması için araştırmacı her zaman sorunun ilk cevabını kendisi vermiş ve öğrencilerden birinin cevabına sesli mesaj şeklinde yorum yapmıştır. Verecekleri cevaplarının minimum 1 dakika olması şartı konarak kendilerini konuşmak için zorlamaları amaçlanmış, aynı zamanda birbirlerinin cevaplarını da dinlemeleri için kendilerinden başka birinin konuşmasına minimum 15 saniye yorum yapmaları istenmiştir.

Yapılan görüşmelerde katılımcılar, Zoom ve WhatsApp uygulamaları üzerinden yapılan etkinliklerin kaygı seviyelerini azalttığını ve İngilizce konuşurken kendilerine daha çok güven kazandırdığını ifade etmiş, ön test ve son test olarak uygulanmış olan konuşma kaygısı ölçeği de ders dışı yapılan çevrimiçi aktivitelerin öğrencilerin konuşma kaygılarını azalttığı sonucunu vermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancı dil kaygısı, yabancı dil konuşma kaygısı

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to reduce foreign language speaking anxiety in English language learners with extracurricular activities through online tools. The study was carried out with 45 students studying at Eskişehir Osmangazi University School of Foreign Languages English preparatory class. The data were collected by filling in the Foreign Language Speaking Anxiety Scale (FLSAS) to be administered twice as a pre-test and post-test before and after the implementation, and semi-structured interviews with 9 participants after the implementation ended. The scale consists of two parts. In the first part, the personal information of the participants and in the second part, the statements that measure when and in which situations students have speaking anxiety were collected with a Likert-type scale. By applying the scale twice as a pre-test and a post-test, it was observed how much the activities in the implementation affected the anxiety level of the participants and how much their thoughts changed. The purpose of the semi-structured interviews, which were made in addition to the scale after the implementation was completed, was to get the opinions of the participants and the possible reasons for the speech anxiety that the scale could not reveal.

As a result of the analysis of the data, it was concluded that the speaking anxiety of the participants was moderate and the general reason for their anxiety was the lack of practice and the fear of getting low grades in the exam. As a reason that the scale could not reveal, but the participants expressed in the interviews, the students stated that they generally experienced the fear of being humiliated in the classroom.

Extra-curricular online activities were done through two applications: Zoom and WhatsApp. During the 7-week activities held over Zoom, which is an online video conferencing application, guests whose native language is English or who speak advanced English from European countries participated, games were played with them to increase cultural interaction between the participants and an informal chat environment was created. In this way, it was aimed to eliminate the anxiety of speaking with foreigners, which is common in foreign language learners, and it was aimed to give the participants a chance to practice. During the weeks when foreign guests did not attend, topics that appeal to the 18-20 age group

were determined and it was ensured that they could communicate at the maximum level by playing games, contests and entering the Chat Rooms, which is a very useful feature of the Zoom application.

After 7 weeks, a group was formed with 45 participants in the instant messaging application WhatsApp. Participants were asked a written question every 3-4 days over the course of 3 weeks, and they were generally given 48-72 hours to answer. However, the participants were told to answer their questions not in writing, but through the voice messaging feature of the application. In order to set an example for the participants, the researcher always gave the first answer to the question herself and commented on the answer of one of the students in the form of a voice message. It was aimed to force themselves to speak by stipulating that their answers should be at least 1 minute. At the same time, they were asked to comment on someone else's speech for a minimum of 15 seconds in order to make the participants listen to each other's answers.

In the interviews, the participants stated that the activities made over Zoom and WhatsApp applications reduced their anxiety levels and gave them more confidence when speaking in English. The FLSAS, which was applied as a pre-test and post-test, also concluded that extracurricular online activities reduced the learners' foreign language speaking anxiety.

Keywords: Foreign language anxiety, foreign language speaking anxiety

**HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ZİHİNSEL ENGELLİ ÇOCUKLARA YÖNELİK
ALGILARI VE ÖZ MERHAMET DÜZEYLERİ**

NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN AND
SELF-COMPASSION LEVELS

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ÖZET

Zihinsel engellilik, gelişimsel engeller arasında yer alan ve çocukluk çağında ele alınması gereken önemli bir sağlık sorunudur. Zihinsel engelli çocukların bakımı tüm aile üyelerinin ve sağlık profesyonellerinin desteğini gerektiren ve yaşam boyu süren bir durumdur. Bu nedenle sağlık profesyonelleri, özellikle de hemşirelerle etkileşimleri oldukça yüksektir. Zihinsel engelli çocuklara merhametli bakımın sağlanabilmesi için hemşirelerin öğrencilik yıllarından itibaren farkındalıklarının sağlanması ve merhametli bakım becerilerinin geliştirilmesi gereklidir. Bu araştırma, hemşirelik öğrencilerinin zihinsel engelli çocuklara yönelik bilgilerinin ve öz-merhamet düzeylerini incelemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı analitik türde yapılmıştır. Araştırma Al-Diwaniyah şehrinde Al-Qadisiyah Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik Yüksekokulu'nda eğitim alan, araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 380 öğrenci hemşire ile yürütülmüştür. Veriler, Kişisel Bilgi Formu; Zihinsel Engelli Bireylere yönelik Bilgi Anketi ve Öz-merhamet Ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde, sayı, yüzde, ortalama ve Ki-Kare testi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamına alınan hemşirelik öğrencilerinin %67,1'u kadın, %82,6'i 18-24 yaş aralığında, %83,7'si bekâr, %30,3'si ikinci sınıfta ve %72,9'u çekirdek aile yapısına sahiptir. Öğrencilerin %92,9'unun ailesinde engelli çocuk ve %63,7'sinin zihinsel engelli bir yakını veya komşusu bulunmamaktadır. Yapılan analizde öğrencilerin yaşları ile zihinsel engelli çocuklara yönelik algıları ve öz-merhamet düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu bulunmuştur ($p<0.050$). Ayrıca, hemşirelik öğrencilerinin zihinsel engelli çocuklara yönelik bilgi ve öz-merhamet düzeylerinin orta düzeyde olduğu ve öğrencilerin zihinsel engelli çocuklara yönelik bilgileri ile öğrencilerin öz-merhamet düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı saptanmıştır ($p>0.050$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik Öğrencileri, Öz-merhamet, Zihinsel Engelli çocuk

ABSTRACT

Mentally retarded is an important health problem that is among the developmental disabilities and should be addressed in childhood. Caring for mentally handicapped children is a lifelong situation that requires the support of all family members and health professionals. Therefore, their interaction with health professionals, especially nurses, is quite high. In order to provide compassionate care to mentally handicapped children, it is necessary to raise awareness of nurses from their student years and develop compassionate care skills. This research was conducted in a descriptive analytic type in order to examine the knowledge and self-compassion levels of nursing students towards mentally retarded children. The research was conducted with 380 student nurses who were educated at Al-Qadisiyah University, School of Nursing in the city of Al-Diwaniyah and agreed to participate in the research. Data was collected using the Personal Information Form, the Information Questionnaire for Mentally Retarded Individuals and the Self-Compassion Scale. In the analysis of the data, number, percentage, mean and Chi-square tests were used. Of the nursing students included in the study, 67.1% were women, 82.6% were between the ages of 18-24, 83.7% were single, 30.3% were in the second grade, and 72.9% were nuclear families. 92.9% of the students do not have a mentally retarded child in their family and 63.7% of them do not have a mentally retarded relative or neighbor. In the analysis, it was found that there was a statistically significant relationship between the ages of the students and their perceptions of mentally retarded children and their self-compassion levels ($p < 0.050$). In addition, it was determined that the knowledge and self-compassion levels of the nursing students towards mentally retarded children were moderate and there was no significant relationship between the students' knowledge of mentally retarded children and the students' self-compassion levels ($p > 0.050$).

Keywords: Nursing Students, Self-compassion, Mentally retarded children

**AL-HİLLA ŞEHRİNDEKİ ÇOCUK HASTANELERİNDE ÇALIŞAN HEMŞİRELERİN
ÇOCUKLARDA AĞRI YÖNETİMİ HAKKINDA BİLGİ DÜZEYLERİ**

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF NURSES WORKING IN CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS IN AL-HİLLA
ABOUT PAIN MANAGEMENT IN CHILDREN

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ÖZET

Arka plan: Ağrı, çocuklar için yaygın bir deneyimdir ve genellikle bir çocuğun hastanede geçirdiği zamanın en rahatsız edici kısmı olarak kabul edilir. Bu subjektif deneyimin çocuğun hastanede yatış sebebinden bağımsız olarak iyi yönetilmesi ve çocuğun yaşına uygun ağrı yönetimi uygulamalarının hemşireler tarafından iyi bilinmesi gerekir. Ağrı yönetimi konusundaki bilgi eksikliği, çocuğun hastanede kalışını ve iyileşme sürecini olumsuz etkilemektedir.

Amaç: Bu çalışma Al-Hilla ilindeki çocuk hastanelerinde çalışan hemşirelerin çocuklarda ağrı yönetimi konusundaki bilgi düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı olarak yapılmıştır.

Method: Araştırma 01.10.2022 ve 28.02.2023 tarihleri arasında, Al-Hilla kentinde bulunan Al-Noor Çocuk Hastanesi, İmam Al-Sadiq Hastanesi, Doğum ve Çocuk Hastanesi'nde çalışan 255 pediatri hemşiresi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Çocuklarda Ağrı Yönetimi Bilgi Formu ile toplanmıştır. Veri analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler ve Ki-Kare testi kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya katılan hemşirelerin çoğu kadın (%62) olup, çoğunluğu 30 yaş altı hemşirelerdir. Katılımcıların çoğunluğu evli (%71) ve hemşirelik lisans (%43,1) mezunudur. Hemşirelerin yarısından fazlası 1-5 yıl arası deneyime sahiptir. Çocuk hastanelerinde çalışan hemşirelerin ağrı yönetimi konusundaki bilgi düzeyleri orta düzeyde olduğu, hemşirelerin eğitim düzeyleri ve çalıştığı birimin bilgi düzeylerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark yarattığı saptanmıştır. Hemşirelerin ağrı yönetimine ilişkin bilgi düzeylerini yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum, yaşadığı yer, çalışma süresi, deneyim yılı ve aldığı eğitim gibi değişkenlerin fark yaratmadığı görülmüştür.

Sonuç: Araştırmaya katılan hemşirelerin ağrı yönetimi hakkında orta düzey bilgiye sahip olduğu saptanmıştır. Hemşirelerin ağrı yönetimi bilgilerini geliştirecek eğitim programlarının planlanması ve uygulanması önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağrı yönetimi, Hemşire, Çocuk , Bilgi Düzeyi.

ABSTRACT

Background: Pain is a common experience for children and is often considered the most distressing part of a child's time in the hospital. This subjective experience should be well managed regardless of the reason for hospitalization of the child and the pain management practices appropriate for the age of the child should be well known by the nurses. Lack of knowledge about pain management negatively affects the hospital stay and recovery process of the child.

Objective: This study was conducted as a descriptive study to determine the knowledge level of nurses working in children's hospitals in Al-Hilla province on pain management in children.

Method: The research was carried out with 255 pediatric nurses working at Al-Noor Children's Hospital, Imam Al-Sadiq Hospital, Maternity and Children's Hospital in the city of Al-Hilla between 01.10.2022 and 28.02.2023. The data were collected with the Personal Information Form and the Child Pain Management Information Form prepared by the researchers. Descriptive statistics and Chi-Square test were used in data analysis.

Results: Most of the nurses participating in the study were women (62%), and most of them were nurses under the age of 30. The majority of the participants are married (71%) and have a bachelor's degree in nursing (43.1%). More than half of the nurses have 1-5 years of experience. It was determined that the knowledge level of the nurses working in children's hospitals on pain management was at a moderate level, and there was a statistically significant difference in the level of education of the nurses and the unit they worked in. It was seen that variables such as age, gender, marital status, place of residence, working time, years of experience and education did not make a difference in the level of knowledge of nurses on pain management.

Conclusion: It was determined that the nurses participating in the study had moderate knowledge about pain management. It is recommended to plan and implement training programs that will improve nurses' pain management knowledge.

Keywords: Pain management, Nurse, Child, Knowledge level.

**IRAK'TA AL-DİWANYAH ŞEHRİNDEKİ SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARININ OTİZM
SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞUNA YÖNELİK BİLGİ DÜZEYLERİ**

KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF HEALTH WORKERS IN AL-DIWANYAH CITY IN IRAQ ON
AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

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ÖZET

Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu, karşılıklı sosyal temas ve sosyal iletişimi başlatma ve sürdürme becerisindeki kronik eksikliklerin yanı sıra çeşitli sınırlı, tekrarlayıcı ve esnek olmayan davranışlarla karakterize edilir. Otizm tedavisinde, tanının erken dönemde konması önemlidir ve sağlık çalışanları bu noktada kritik bir konumdadır. Bu çalışma, Irak'ın Al-Diwaniyah kentindeki sağlık çalışanlarının otizm hakkındaki bilgi düzeylerini değerlendirmek amacıyla tanımlayıcı olarak yürütülmüştür. Araştırma örneklemini, Divaniye'deki eğitim hastanelerinde çalışan ve tabakalı örnekleme ile seçilen 447 sağlık çalışanından oluşmuştur. Verilerin toplanması 11.09.2022 ve 12.12.2022 tarihleri arasında devam gerçekleşmiştir. Katılımcıların %61,3'ü kadın, %54,1'i evli ve %50,6'sı çocuk sahibidir. Deneyim yılı açısından, sağlık çalışanlarının %59,3'ünün 1-5 yıl arasında deneyime sahip olduğunu, %88,1'inin kentsel bölgelerden geldiği, %35,3'ünün hemşire olduğu görülmüştür. Sağlık çalışanlarının %92,6'sının otizmlili bir çocuğunun olmadığı, %88,1'inin otizm spektrum bozukluğu hakkında bilgi sahibi olduğu, bilgi kaynağına ilişkin olarak %52,8'inin internetten bilgi edindiği tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan analizde sağlık çalışanlarının otizm hakkında orta düzey bilgiye sahip olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda sağlık çalışanlarına otizm eğitim programlarının sağlanması ve bilgi düzeylerinin geliştirilmesi önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otizm spektrum bozukluğu, Sağlık çalışanları, Bilgi düzeyleri

ABSTRACT

Autism Spectrum Disorder is characterized by a variety of limited, repetitive and inflexible behaviors as well as chronic deficits in mutual social contact and the ability to initiate and maintain social contact. Early diagnosis is important in the treatment of autism, and healthcare professionals are in a critical position at this point. This study was conducted as a descriptive study to evaluate the knowledge level

of healthcare professionals about autism in the city of Al-Diwaniyah, Iraq. The research sample consisted of 447 healthcare professionals working in teaching hospitals in Divaniye and selected by stratified sampling. Data collection continued between 11.09.2022 and 12.12.2022. 61.3% of the participants are women, 54.1% are married and 50.6% have children. In terms of years of experience, it was seen that 59.3% of the health workers had 1-5 years of experience, 88.1% came from urban areas and 35.3% were nurses. It has been determined that 92.6% of the healthcare professionals do not have a child with autism, 88.1% have information about autism spectrum disorder, and 52.8% obtain information from the internet regarding the source of information. In the analysis, it was concluded that health workers have moderate knowledge about autism. In this direction, it is recommended to provide autism education programs to health professionals and to improve their knowledge levels.

Keywords: Autism spectrum disorder, Health workers, Knowledge levels

**BİR DEVLET HASTANESİNDE MALİYET ETKİN LAPAROSKOPİK VENTRAL HERNİ
ONARIMI TEKNİĞİ**

A COST-EFFECTIVE LAPAROSCOPIC VENTRAL HERNIA REPAIR TECHNIQUE IN A
STATE HOSPITAL

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ÖZET

Amaç: Ventral(karın duvarı) herni onarımları, genel cerrahlar tarafından en sık uygulanan ameliyatlardan biridir. Birçok teknik tanımlanmış olmakla birlikte 2.basamak devlet hastanelerinde geri ödeme problemi nedeniyle laparoskopik herni onarımı için gerekli olan cerrahi ekipman teminindeki problem, hastaların laparoskopik cerrahiye erişimini kısıtlamaktadır. Biz bu çalışmamızda 2.basamak devlet hastanesi şartlarında mevcut malzemeler ile laparoskopik ventral herni onarımı yaptığımız hasta, preoperatif ve postoperatif süreçler ve cerrahi teknik hakkında bilgi vermeyi amaçladık.

Materyal-Metod: 2022 yılında Isparta Şehir Hastanesi Genel Cerrahi Polikliniğine başvuran koroner arter hastalığı ve kontrolsüz diyabetes mellitusu bulunan altmış yedi yaşında erkek hasta, preoperatif değerlendirme sonucunda sıkı glisemik kontrol amacıyla insülin tedavisine başlanıp hızlı yara yeri iyileşmesi ve derlenme hedeflenerek laparoskopik onarımın teknik ayrıntıları, preoperatif ve postoperatif süreç ele alındı. (Resim 1. Laparoskopik olarak retromüsküler alana yamanın yerleştirilmesi)

Sonuç-Tartışma: Karın duvarı fıtıklarında ilk olarak 1993'te laparoskopik onarım tarif edildikten sonra laparoskopik onarımların yara iyileşmesi ve postoperatif hasta derlenmesi açısından avantajları nedeniyle dikkat çekici hale gelmiştir. Fakat tariflenen laparoskopik onarımlarda genellikle batın duvarı defekti kapatılmaz ve kaplı yamalar kullanılarak defekt örtülür. Biz bu cerrahi teknikte kaplı yamaya ulaşımımız mevcut olmaması nedeniyle kapsız yamayı batın içi yapışıklık ve adezyonu engellemek amaçlı retroperitoneal alana yerleştirdik. Yamanın stabilizasyonuna yardımcı olması amacıyla eski açık tekniklerdeki gibi defekti onardık ve yeni nesil laparoskopik cerrahide kullanılan otomatik laparoskopik tacker olmaması nedeniyle laparoskopik portegü ve prolen yardımıyla yamayı batın ön duvarına retromüsküler olarak tespitledik.

İkinci basamak bir devlet hastanesinde ödeme problemi nedeniyle karın duvarı fıtık onarımı için laparoskopik cerrahiye ulaşamayan ve özellikle komorbid hastalıkları nedeniyle cerrahi alan enfeksiyonu riski altında olan hastalar maliyeti yüksek ekipman kullanmadan laparoskopik cerrahi ile opere edilebilir. Böylece ülke ekonomisine ve halk sağlığına katkı sağlanabileceğini düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Laparoskopik Cerrahi, Herni, Retromusküler, Maliyet Etkin.

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Ventral (abdominal wall) hernia repairs are one of the most commonly performed surgeries by general surgeons. Although many techniques have been described, the problem of reimbursement for laparoscopic hernia repair equipment in secondary state hospitals limits patients' access to laparoscopic surgery. In this study, we aimed to provide information about the patient who underwent laparoscopic ventral hernia repair with the existing materials under the conditions of a secondary state hospital, as well as the preoperative and postoperative processes and surgical techniques.

Material-Method: A 67-year-old male patient with coronary artery disease and uncontrolled diabetes mellitus who applied to the General Surgery Clinic of Isparta City Hospital in 2022. As a result of preoperative evaluation, insulin therapy was initiated for tight glycemic control, and the technical details of laparoscopic repair, as well as the preoperative and postoperative processes, were discussed to achieve rapid wound healing and recovery. (Figure 1. Placement of the mesh into the retromuscular space laparoscopically)

Results and Discussion: After the first laparoscopic repair was described for abdominal wall hernias in 1993, laparoscopic repairs became prominent due to their advantages in wound healing and postoperative patient recovery. However, in the laparoscopic repairs described, the abdominal wall defect is usually not closed, and the defect is covered with patches. Due to the lack of access to the covered patch in this surgical technique, we placed the uncovered patch in the retroperitoneal space to prevent intra-abdominal adhesions. To aid in the stabilization of the mesh, we repaired the defect as in the old open techniques and fixed the mesh retro-muscularly to the abdominal anterior wall using laparoscopic port and prolene due to the absence of the automatic laparoscopic tacker used in the new generation laparoscopic surgery.

Patients who cannot access laparoscopic surgery for abdominal wall hernia repair due to payment problems in a secondary state hospital and especially those at risk of surgical site infection due to comorbidities can be operated on laparoscopically without using costly equipment. Thus, we believe that it can contribute to the country's economy and public health.

Keywords: Laparoscopic Surgery, Hernia, Retromuscular, Cost-Effective.

**LİSANS DÜZEYİNDE UZAKTAN EĞİTİMDE FİZYOLOJİ DERSİ BAŞARI VE
MEMNUNİYET DÜZEYLERİ**

SUCCESS AND SATISFACTION LEVELS OF PHYSIOLOGY COURSE DURING DISTANCE
UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Giriş ve amaç: Örgün öğretim yüz yüze bilgi aktarımı şeklinde farklı eğitim alanlarında uzun zamandan beri uygulanan bir yöntemdir. Tercihli ve zorunlu uzaktan eğitim döneminin uygulanmaya başlanmasıyla temel eğitim stratejilerinin geçerli olabilmesi için eğitici ve öğrenim gören tarafların her ikisinde de değişen koşullar ortaya çıkmıştır. Eğitim amaçlarına ulaşmada ve bilgiyi aktarmada teknolojik ekipman desteği vazgeçilmez olmuş ve gerek eşzamanlı senkron gerekse asenkron izlem takibiyle uzaktan eğitim uygulamaları yaygınlaşmıştır. Bu çalışmadaki amaç uzaktan eğitim döneminde Fizyoloji dersi alan öğrencilerin memnuniyet seviyelerinin ve başarı düzeylerinin belirlenmesidir. Yöntem: Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi bünyesinde Fizyoloji dersi alan öğrencilere uygulanacak olan anket için dönemin bitmesi ve ders başarı düzeylerinin sonuçlanması beklenmiştir. Dönemlik tekil ders olarak yer alması dersi değerlendirmeyi kolaylaştırmaktadır. Anonim olarak toplanan dijital anket verileri çevrimiçi form kullanılarak istatistiğe uygun hale getirildi. Anket sorularına verilen cevaplar % dağılım olarak hesaplandı (kesinlikle katılıyorum ile hiç katılmıyorum arası değerler: sırasıyla 5-1). Kategorik verilerin karşılaştırılması için ki-kare testi kullanıldı. Bulgular: Uzaktan eğitim döneminde 142 katılımcıdan tamamlanmış anket verileri derlendi. Öğrencilerin %75.4'ünün kız olduğu kitledeki başarı düzeyi ortalama 72.88 olarak bulundu ve dersten memnuniyet düzeyini "iyi" olarak belirten kişilerin oranı %60.6 olarak saptandı. Eğitime ulaşma imkanı ve serbestçe soru sorma ortamına erişim açısından benzer dağılım gösteren cevaplar elde edildi. Ders içeriği ile sınav soruları ağırlıklı olarak uyumlu bildirildi (%75.3). Teorik derslerdeki tartışmalara katılma oranı ise daha heterojen dağılım sergiledi (%7 en düşük; %23.9 en yüksek değer). Sonuç: Ders değerlendirme anketleri eğitim kurumları tarafından takip ve geri bildirim açısından sıklıkla başvurulan yöntemlerdir. Gelişen yazılımlarla beraber dönem sonunda öğrencilerin geri bildirim için bazen tercihli bazen de zorunlu anketler çevrimiçi öğrenci bilgi sistemlerine entegre edilmektedir. Zorunluluktan doldurulan anketlerin özensiz ve hızlı hatta okunmadan cevaplanması sonuçların güvenilirliği konusunu düşündürmektedir. Sınıf ortamında canlı etkileşim ve uzaktan çevrimiçi dönemde teknolojik olarak sağlanan etkileşim dersin hedeflerine ve öğrenim çıktıklarına ulaşmada önemli etkenlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: uzaktan eğitim, ders memnuniyeti düzeyi, başarı düzeyi

ABSTRACT

Introduction and purpose: Different from formal education, with the implementation of the preferential and compulsory distance education period, changing conditions have emerged for both the educator and the trainee in order for the basic education strategies to be valid. In this process, technological equipment support has become indispensable and distance education applications have become widespread with both simultaneous synchronous and asynchronous watching of courses. The aim of this study is to determine the satisfaction levels and success levels of the students who take the Physiology course in the distance education period. Method: For the survey to be applied to the students taking Physiology course within the Faculty of Health Sciences, it was expected that the semester would end and the course success levels would be concluded. The fact that it is a single semester course makes it easier to evaluate the course. Anonymously collected digital survey outcome was made statistically compatible using an online form. The answers given to the survey questions were calculated as % distribution (values between strongly agree and strongly disagree: 5-1, respectively). Chi-square test was used to compare categorical data. Results: Completed survey data from 142 participants during the distance education period were compiled. The average level of success in the group, where 75.4% of the students were girls, was found to be 72.88 on average, and the rate of those who stated their satisfaction with the course as "good" was determined as 60.6%. Responses with a similar distribution were obtained in terms of access to the educator and free questioning environment. The content of the course and the exam questions were mostly reported to be compatible (75.3%). The rate of participation in the discussions in the theoretical courses showed a more heterogeneous distribution (7% lowest; 23.9% highest value). Conclusion: Course evaluation questionnaires are methods frequently used by educational institutions in terms of follow-up and feedback. With the developing software, sometimes optional and sometimes compulsory surveys are integrated into online student information systems for students' feedback at the end of the semester. The fact that the questionnaires, which are filled out of necessity, are answered sloppy and quickly, even without being read, raises the question of the reliability of the results. Live interaction in the classroom environment and technological interaction in the remote online period are important factors in achieving the objectives and learning outcomes of the course.

Keywords: distance education, course satisfaction level, success level

**İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETMEMLERİ GÖRÜŞLERİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA UZAKTAN EĞİTİM
SÜRECİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

AN EVALUATION OF ENGLISH COURSES THROUGH THE PERSPECTIVES OF EFL
TEACHERS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma ülkemizde İngilizce derslerinin uzaktan eğitim sürecinde içerik, eğitim durumları ve değerlendirme bağlamında ne gibi değişiklikler yaşandığı sorusuna cevap bulmayı ve süreçte dil becerilerinin işlenişi üzerine görüş almayı amaçlayan nitel bir çalışmadır. Veri toplama sürecinde görüşme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığında lise kademesinde görev yapan 23 İngilizce öğretmeni ile yürütülmüştür. Basit rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile ulaşılan çalışma grubunun belirlenmesinde gönüllülük esas alınmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Formda araştırma problemlerinin cevabını bulmak üzere hazırlanmış 14 soru bulunmaktadır. Görüşme formunun güvenilirliği uzman görüşü alınarak, geçerliği ise sesli düşünme yöntemi ve pilot uygulama ile sağlanmıştır. Verilerin çözümlenmesinde içerik analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularında öğretmen görüşlerine göre hedeflerin uzaktan eğitim ile gerçekleştirilmeye uygun olduğu, içeriğin ise düzenlenmesi gerektiği belirtilmiştir. İçerikte çıkarılması ya da öğretmen tarafından uyarlanması gereken pek çok nokta olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Becerilerin etkililiği üzerine öğretmenler alıcı becerilerin veriminin arttığını ancak üretici becerilerin veriminde düşüş yaşandığı belirtilmiştir. Eğitim durumlarında yaşanan değişikliklerin başında kullanılan yöntem ve teknikler vardır. Süreçte önceden kullanılan yöntem ve tekniklerin kullanılmadığı, yeni yöntem ve teknikler gerektiği belirtilmiştir. Aynı zamanda öğretmen merkezli dersler işleniyor olup öğrenmenin kontrolünün sağlanamadığı belirtilmiştir. Değerlendirmenin de sağlanamadığı ve dolayısıyla hedeflerin kazanılıp kazanılmadığının da bilinmediği belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzaktan İngilizce Eğitimi, Programın Öğeleri, Temel Dil Becerileri

ABSTRACT

Along with the spread of various modes of instruction, there has been a renewed interest in distance language education. Within this respect, this qualitative study aims to explore the practices of English language teaching in distance education with an emphasis on objectives, content, teaching and learning

process, and evaluation. The interview method was used in the data collection process, and 23 high school English teachers were recruited based on convenience sampling to respond to a semi-structured interview form with 14 questions related to the research questions. The reliability of the document was ensured by obtaining expert opinion, and the validity was provided by the thinking-aloud method and pilot application. Content analysis technique was employed for data analysis. The findings demonstrated that the objectives are thought to be appropriate for distance education; however, the content should be modified since many points in the content need to be removed or adapted by the teacher. Besides, the teachers complained that teacher-centered lessons were implemented, and the evaluation could not be achieved. Therefore, to what extent the objectives are performed can be considered another significant issue. Moreover, while the efficiency of receptive skills displayed an increase, the efficiency of productive skills showed a regression.

Keywords: Basic Language Skills, Distance Education, English Language Education

MODAL ANALYSIS AND STRUCTURAL SIMULATION OF HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE CHASSIS

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ABSTRACT

Vibration in vehicles is an important issue that should be considered because road excitation forces on automobiles create random vibrations that affect the comfort of passengers. These forces from the road create vibration and noise in the vehicle. In this study, modal analysis was carried out by means of the finite element method, considering the heavy commercial vehicle chassis design. A computer-aided design program was used in the chassis design. Aluminum, ultra-high strength steel (UHSS), and Hardox 500 steel were chosen as the chassis material. First, static analysis was applied to the chassis design in the finite element analysis program ANSYS. Then, three different materials were defined for the design, and a modal analysis was performed. By performing modal analysis on the chassis, natural frequencies in various modes are observed in the low-frequency vibration of different materials, and then the corresponding displacements are compared. After the structural analysis, the equivalent stress and deformation values for all three materials are given in the results. The static analysis results showed that the least deformation was obtained with 1.96 mm in the chassis using Hardox 500 steel. When the equivalent stresses were compared, the chassis design using Hardox steel had the lowest stress value of 163.78 MPa. As a result of the modal analysis, the chassis using UHSS material reached the natural frequency of 19.78 Hz first, while the chassis design using Hardox 500 steel reached the last with 20.01 Hz. The chassis design that reached the highest frequency was the chassis using Hardox steel with 39.1 Hz, while the amount of deformation in this mode was 5.11 mm. The chassis using aluminum material has 1.27% less final frequency value (38.61 Hz) compared to the chassis using Hardox material, while the amount of deformation (9.11 mm) has increased 1.82 times compared to the chassis using Hardox material. Considering that all three materials used in the chassis show the highest deformation value at the highest frequency values, Hardox 500 steel material stands out by being different from the other two materials with the lowest deformation displayed at this high frequency.

Keywords: Chassis, Finite Element Analysis, Modal Analysis, Materials.

A CASE STUDY: FATIGUE ANALYSIS SIMULATION USING DIFFERENT MATERIALS ON THE FRONT AXLE

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ABSTRACT

Front axles are critical parts for vehicles in carrying the total load on the vehicle. These forces from the road create vibration and noise in the vehicle. These parts can be fixed to the wheels, rotate with them, or be fixed around the wheels so that they rotate around the axle. Axles have critical importance in vehicle dynamics by transmitting the driving torque to the wheel and maintaining the position of the wheels relative to each other and to the vehicle body. At this point, it is essential that the axles to be designed have a structure that can withstand high forces and can withstand for a long time. In this study, it is aimed to find optimum fatigue life on the front axle by using AISI 4340 and ISO 2062 materials. In front axle design, 3D modeling was done using CATIA program and then fatigue life analysis of front axle beam was performed using ANSYS workbench. How the front axle fatigue life can be improved by using two different materials is given in the results. Static analysis results showed that when the AISI 4340 material was evaluated for the basic case and the ISO 2062 material for 5 different cases, the least deformation was obtained with 0.81 mm in the axle design using ISO 2062 material with case 5. When the equivalent stresses are compared, the axle design using ISO 2062 material in the 5th case has the lowest stress value with 184.97 MPa. These values are 1.37 times lower in terms of deformation and 2.9 times lower in terms of equivalent stresses compared to the design using AISI 4340 material in the basic case. As a result of the fatigue analysis, the axle design in case 5 using ISO2062 material has 11004 cycles, while the axle design with AISI 4340 material in the basic case has 9404 cycles. In this case, it is predicted from the results of the analysis that the ISO 2062 material can have 1.17 times more cycle numbers in use. In the comparison made in terms of safety factor, the AISI4340 material design reached 1.32, while the ISO2062 material design and 1.29 safety factor values were close to each other. When the necessary optimizations are made on the design in both static and fatigue analysis comparisons of two different materials used in the axle design, it is seen that the analysis results of the ultra-high strength steel AISI 4340 material can be achieved by making improvements with the ISO 2062 material.

Keywords: Axle, Finite Element Analysis, Fatigue Analysis, Materials.

2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ DEPREMLERİ TÜRKİYE’DE OLASI BİR EKONOMİK KRİZİ TETİKLER Mİ? : ASRIN FELAKETİNİN EKONOMİK BOYUTU

DO THE 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES TRIGGER A POSSIBLE ECONOMIC
CRISIS IN TURKEY? : THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF THE DISASTER OF THE CENTURY

Çiğdem ÇADIRCI

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ÖZET

Krizler, toplumlar ve ekonomiler üzerinde önemli etkileri olan, karmaşık yapıya sahip durumlardır. Genel itibariyle önceden öngörülemeyen ve aniden meydana gelme özelliğine sahip olan krizlerin bir takım farklı nedenleri bulunmaktadır. Doğal afetlerde bu nedenler arasında ayrı bir öneme sahiptir. Türkiye’de 06.02.2023 tarihinde meydana gelen Kahramanmaraş merkezli depremler; şiddeti ve kapsamının genişliği bakımından ülke üzerinde sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik olarak önemli etkilerde bulunmuştur. Bu etkilerin büyüklüğü nedeniyle “*Asrın Felaketi*” olarak isimlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada Asrın felaketinin ekonomik boyutunun Türkiye ekonomisinde kriz yaratabilecek etkilere sahip olup/olmadığının bir başka ifade ile ulusal bir krizi tetikleyip/tetikleyemeyeceğinin tartışılması amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmada Asrın felaketinin meydana getirdiği can ve maddi kayıpları ile depremin olası ekonomik boyutu ve etkileri ele alınmıştır. Çalışma ile Asrın felaketi olarak isimlendirilen 2023 Kahramanmaraş depremlerinin ekonomik boyutunun Türkiye ekonomisinde olası bir ekonomik krizi tetikleyebilecek büyüklükte olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kriz, Deprem, Kamu Politikaları, Kamu Maliyesi, Türkiye Ekonomisi.

ABSTRACT

Crises are complex situations with significant impacts on societies and economies. Crises, which are generally unpredictable and occur suddenly, have a number of different causes. Natural disasters have a special importance among these causes. The Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquakes that occurred in Turkey on 06.02.2023 had significant social, cultural and economic impacts on the country in terms of severity and scope. Due to the magnitude of these effects, it was named as the "Disaster of the Century". It is aimed to discuss whether the economic dimension of the catastrophe of the century be/will not have effects that can create a crisis in the Turkish economy, in other words, whether it can trigger a national crisis. In the study, the life and material losses caused by the disaster of the century and the possible economic dimension and effects of the earthquake addressed. The study concludes that the economic dimension of the 2023 Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, which is called the disaster of the century, is large enough to trigger a possible economic crisis in the Turkish economy.

Keywords: Crisis, Earthquake, Public Policy, Public Finance, Turkish Economy.

COVID-19 ŞÜPHESİ İLE ACİL SERVİSE BAŞVURAN HASTALARDA LABORATUVAR BULGULARININ İNCELENMESİ: RETROSPEKTİF BİR ÇALIŞMA

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ÖZET

Amaç: COVID-19'un epidemiyolojisi ve endokrin bozukluklarla ilişkisi tam olarak anlaşılmalıdır. COVID-19 hastalarının erken evrelerinden itibaren birçok kan parametresinin bozulabileceği bildirilmiştir. Bu nedenle acil servise COVID-19 şüphesi ile başvuran hastaların laboratuvar bulgularını detaylı bir şekilde araştırmayı amaçladık. **Yöntem:** Bu çalışmada 13.06.2020-16.09.2021 tarihleri arasında bir devlet hastanesinin acil servisine COVID-19 şüphesiyle başvuran 61 kişi (29 kadın, 32 erkek) retrospektif olarak incelendi. Araştırmanın verileri, hastane bilgi sistemi üzerinden ulaşılan hastane kayıtlarından elde edilmiştir. **Bulgular:** Çalışma süresince acil servise COVID-19 şüphesiyle başvuran hastaların yaklaşık %66'sına (19 kadın, 21 erkek) PCR ve/veya tomografi sonuçlarına göre COVID-19 tanısı konulmuştur ve geri kalan yaklaşık %34'ü (10 kadın, 11 erkek) kontrol grubu olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Trombosit (PLT), kreatin kinaz (CK), antistreptolizin-O (ASO), insülin, LDL kolesterol, toplam kolesterol, toplam protein, albümin ve ferritin değerleri COVID-19 tanılı bireylerde kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı derecede yüksekti (sırasıyla $P=0.019$, $P=0.13$, $P=0.008$, $P=0.00$, $P=0.004$, $P=0.15$, $P=0.16$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.012$). Eritrosit dağılım genişliği (RDW), paratiroid hormonu (PTH) ve tiroid uyarıcı hormon (TSH) değerleri COVID-19 tanılı bireylerde kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı olarak düşüktü (sırasıyla $P=0.38$, $P=0.00$, $P=0.008$, sırasıyla). Erkek hastaların ortalama RDW'si kontrol grubundaki erkeklerinkinden daha düşüktü ($P=0.015$). Erkek hastaların ortalama PLT'si kontrol grubundaki erkeklerinkinden daha yüksekti ($P=0.019$). Kadın hastaların alyuvar (RBC) ve hematokrit (HCT) değerleri kontrol grubundaki kadınlara göre anlamlı olarak azaldı (sırasıyla $P=0.002$, $P=0.005$). **Sonuç:** Sonuçlarımız COVID-19 hastalarında laboratuvar bulgularındaki potansiyel değişiklikleri göstermektedir. COVID-19 pandemisinin solunum sistemi dışındaki etkilerinin klinik olarak anlamlı olduğu açıktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Endokrin, Laboratuvar bulguları, SARS-CoV-2

INVESTIGATION OF LABORATORY FINDINGS IN PATIENTS ATTENDING THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT WITH SUSPICION OF COVID-19: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The epidemiology of COVID-19 and its relationship with endocrine disorders is not fully understood. It has been reported that many blood parameters can be impaired from the early stages of COVID-19 patients. Therefore, we aimed to investigate the laboratory findings of patients who presented to the emergency department with suspected COVID-19 in detail. **Methods:** In this study, 61 individuals (29 females, 32 males) who presented to the emergency department of a state hospital with suspected COVID-19 between 13.06.2020-16.09.2021 were retrospectively examined. The data of the study were obtained from hospital records accessed through the hospital information system. **Results:** Among the patients who presented to the emergency department with suspected COVID-19 during the study period, approximately 66% (19 females, 21 males) were diagnosed with COVID-19 based on PCR and/or tomography results, and the remaining approximately 34% (10 females, 11 males) were evaluated as the control group. Platelet (PLT), creatine kinase (CK), antistreptolysin-O (ASO), insulin, LDL cholesterol, total cholesterol, total protein, albumin, and ferritin values were significantly higher in COVID-19 diagnosed individuals compared to the control group (respectively, $P=0.019$, $P=0.13$, $P=0.008$, $P=0.00$, $P=0.004$, $P=0.15$, $P=0.16$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.012$). Red cell distribution width (RDW), parathyroid hormone (PTH), and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) values were significantly lower in COVID-19 diagnosed individuals compared to the control group (respectively, $P=0.38$, $P=0.00$, $P=0.008$, respectively). The average RDW of male patients was lower than that of males in the control group ($P=0.015$). The average PLT of male patients was higher than that of males in the control group ($P=0.019$). The red blood cell (RBC) and hematocrit (HCT) values of female patients were significantly decreased compared to those of females in the control group (respectively, $P=0.002$, $P=0.005$, respectively). **Conclusion:** Our results demonstrate the potential changes in laboratory findings in COVID-19 patients. It is evident that the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic beyond the respiratory system are clinically significant.

Keywords: COVID-19, Endocrine, Laboratory findings, SARS-CoV-2

**RECONSIDERING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCIENCE AND MUSEUMS: AN
EXAMINATION OF THE SALVADOR DALI AND RENÉ MAGRITTE MUSEUMS
THROUGH THE LENS OF ELON MUSK'S SURREALIST INFLUENCE ON
TECHNOLOGY**

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ABSTRACT

Science, museums, and art are three interrelated disciplines. Science is presented to the public through museums, creating awareness and understanding. Art contributes to the cultural and aesthetic experiences of society when displayed in museums. Museums showcase scientific discoveries and art, generating new ideas and perspectives in the minds of visitors. These three disciplines interact with each other, contributing to the development of society in terms of knowledge, culture, and aesthetics.

The combination of science, museums, and art has resulted in scientists being inspired by art. Art movements have influenced science, and scientific and technological advancements have affected art, as well as the museum institutions that reflect them. In this article, it is argued that Elon Musk, who has become a part of popular culture with his interest in art, and is frequently mentioned in the context of science and technology, has been influenced by surrealism in the creative technology products he produces. Qualitative research methods such as data, document analysis, and archival search methods were used to examine this research. Salvador Dali's and Rene Magritte's works and museums were examined through Musk's statements and resulting technology products.

Keywords: technology, art, museology, surrealism

MERSİN İLİ'NDE KIL KEÇİSİ YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNE UYGUN BARINAK TASARIMI

BARN DESIGN SUITABLE FOR HAIR GOAT BREEDING IN MERSIN PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Günümüzde hızla artan dünya nüfusunun gıdaya olan talebi de aynı doğrultuda artmaktadır. Artan nüfusla birlikte şehir alanlarının genişlemesi tarım alanları üzerinde baskı oluşturmakta ve her geçen gün tarım alanları azalmaktadır. Öte yandan iklim değişikliğinin olumsuz etkileri insanların yeterli ve güvenilir gıdaya da ulaşmasını zorlaştırmaktadır. Bu nedenle hayvansal üretimde birim alandan elde edilen verimi arttırmanın yanı sıra iklim değişikliğinin olumsuz etkileri ile mücadele edecek yetiştiricilik türlerinin de desteklenmesi gerekmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalar özellikle meraların korunması için daha çok küçükbaş hayvan yetiştiriciliğinin tercih edilmesi gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır. Küçükbaş hayvan yetiştiriciliği içerisinde olumsuz koşullara karşı en dayanıklı hayvan keçidir. Ülkemizde kıl keçisi yetiştiriciliği, TÜİK 2022 verilerine göre Doğu Anadolu ve Güneydoğu Anadolu bölgelerimizde yaygın olarak yapıldığı gözlemlense de Akdeniz Bölgesi ve özellikle de Mersin İli hayvan sayısı ve işletme sayısı bakımından birinci sırada yer almaktadır. İlin mevcut topoğrafyasının dağlık özellik göstermesi, kıl keçilerinin her türlü arazi ve iklim koşullarına adapte olabilmelerinin yanı sıra; yöre halkının sosyolojik yapısı, beraberinde getirdiği üretim ve tüketim faaliyetlerine yönelik alışkanlıklar da yetiştiriciliğin yaygın olmasındaki önemli etmenlerdir. Günümüzde keçi sütü tüketimi popüler hale gelmiş ve keçi sütünün ekonomik değeri artmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra artan nüfusun kırmızı et ihtiyacının karşılanabilmesi için de mevcut üretimin arttırılması, keçi yetiştiriciliğinin daha entansif bir hale gelmesi zorunluluğunu doğurmuştur. Entansif tarımın başansı, modern tarım tekniklerinin doğru bir biçimde uygulanmasına bağlıdır. Modern tarım teknikleri ise iyi planlanmış, hijyen koşulları sağlanmış ve hayvan davranışlarına uyumlu bir şekilde tasarlanmış barınaklarda gerçekleştirilebilir. Kıl keçisi barınakları her ne kadar basit yapılar gibi görünse de hayvanların çevre isteklerini karşılaması, üretimin miktar ve kalitesinin arttırılmasında en önemli etkidir. Kıl keçisi yetiştiriciliğinde, ilk yatırım maliyeti düşük, hafif malzemelerden yapılmış ve hayvanları olumsuz iklim koşullarından koruyabilen barınaklar tercih edilmelidir.

Bu çalışmada Mersin İli'nde kıl keçisi ve yetiştiriciliğine ilişkin mevcut durum ortaya konularak yetiştiriciliğinin yoğun olarak yapıldığı ilde çevresel özelliklere göre örnek bir ağıl projesinin tasarımı yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıl Keçisi, Ağıl, Proje, Küçükbaş, Mersin.

ABSTRACT

Today, the demand for food from the rapidly increasing world population is increasing in the same direction. The expansion of urban areas with increasing population puts pressure on agricultural areas and agricultural areas are decreasing day by day. On the other hand, the negative effects of climate change make it difficult for people to access sufficient and safe food. Therefore, in addition to increasing the yield obtained from unit area in animal production, breeding types that will combat the negative effects of climate change should also be supported. Studies emphasise that small ruminant breeding should be preferred especially for the protection of pastures. Goat is the most resistant animal against adverse conditions among small ruminant breeding. Although it is observed that hair goat breeding is widespread in Eastern Anatolia and Southeastern Anatolia regions in our country according to TÜİK 2022 data, the Mediterranean Region and especially Mersin Province ranks first in terms of number of animals and number of holdings. In addition to the mountainous topography of the province and the ability of hair goats to adapt to all kinds of terrain and climate conditions, the sociological structure of the local people and the habits for production and consumption activities they bring with them is also important factors in the widespread breeding. Today, goat milk consumption has become popular and the economic value of goat milk has increased. In addition, in order to meet the red meat needs of the increasing population, it is necessary to increase the existing production to make goat breeding more intensive. The success of intensive agriculture depends on the correct application of modern agricultural techniques. Modern agricultural practices can be achieved within barn that are well planned, hygiene conditions provided, and designed to accommodate the behaviors of animals. Although hair goat barns seem to be simple structures, they are the most important factor in meeting the environmental requirements of animals and increasing the quantity and quality of production. In hair goat breeding, barns with low initial investment cost, made of light materials and able to protect animals from adverse climatic conditions should be preferred.

In this study, the current situation of hair goat and its breeding in Mersin Province was revealed and a sample corral project was designed according to the environmental characteristics in the province where the breeding is intensively carried out.

Keywords: Hair Goat, Corral, Project, small ruminant, Mersin.

POSTKOLONYAL YENİDEN YAZIM VE TAYEB SALİH'İN *KUZEYE GÖÇ* ROMANI

POSTCOLONIAL REWRITING AND TAYEB SALİH'S *THE SEASON OF MIGRATION TO THE NORTH*

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ÖZET

Tayeb Salih'in 1966 tarihli romanı *Kuzeye Göç Mevsimi*, Joseph Conrad'ın *Karanlığın Yüreği* (1899) romanının yeniden yazımıdır. Yeniden yazdığı roman gibi, *Kuzeye Göç Mevsimi* de çerçeve anlatımından faydalanmaktadır. Mustafa Sa'eed'in hikayesi, isimsiz anlatıcı aracılığıyla bize anlatılır, tıpkı *Karanlığın Yüreği*'ndeki Marlow'un hikayesi gibi. Romanın ilk sayfasında, anlatıcının uzun bir yurt dışı eğitiminden sonra yurduna döndüğü anlatılır ve Nil Nehri'nden söz edilir: "Önemli olan, Nil'in kıvrımındaki o küçük köyde yaşayan insanlarıma büyük bir özlem duyarak geri döndüğümdür" (Salih 1). Bu rastlantısal bir seçim değildir, çünkü hemen *Karanlığın Yüreği*'nde de anlatının, Thames Nehri'nin betimlemesiyle başladığını hatırlarız: "Thames'in ağzı, önümüzde sonu gelmeyen bir su yolu gibi uzanıyordu." Birkaç paragraf sonra, Marlow Thames'in de bir zamanlar "dünyanın karanlık yerlerinden biri" olduğunu belirtir, dolayısıyla artık öyle olmadığı, zamanla evcilleştirildiği ve uygarlaştığı ima edilir. Burada Thames, anlatının tanıtılacak ikinci nehrinin, *Karanlığın Yüreği*'ne götüren Kongo Nehri'nin bir karşıtı olarak kurgulanır. Conrad'ın romanındaki iki nehrin zıt sembolizmi açıktır; ancak ilginç olan, Salih'in Conrad'ın sembolizmine gönderme yaparken onu aynı zamanda tersine çevirmesidir. *Kuzeye Göç Mevsimi*'nde Nil, Thames'e karşıt olarak kurgulanmış sınırsız, ilkel bir doğa gücü değildir. Aksine, bölge için bir yaşam pınarı ve halk için geçim kaynağıdır. Edward Said'in de belirttiği gibi, Nil Nehri Mustafa Sa'eed'in yolculuğu ya da göçüne paralel bir yol izler ve kuzeye doğru akar. *Kuzeye Göç Mevsimi*'nin bir yeniden yazım romanı olması neden önemlidir ve bu anlatı yöntemi hangi amaca hizmet eder? Bu makale, yeniden yazımın iki yakından ilişkili düzeyde işlev gösterdiğini savunacak ve gösterecektir: İlk olarak, sömürgeci kaynak metinle bir diyaloga girilerek, nihayetinde sömürgeci olmayanın, madunun sesi haline gelir. Ayrıca, hikayeyi geri kazanmak için bir talepte bulunur. Bakış açısında bir değişiklik talep ederek, sömürgeci olmayanın söylemine bir geçişi mümkün kılar ve kaynak metni önemli noktalarında düzelterek değiştirir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Postkolonyal edebiyat; yeniden yazım; kimlik; roman

ABSTRACT

The Season of Migration to the North, Tayeb Salih's 1966 novel, is a rewriting of Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* (1899). Just as the novel which it rewrites, *The Season* makes use of frame narration. Mustafa Sa'eed's story is related to us through the unnamed narrator, just as Marlow's is in *Heart of Darkness*. In the first page of the novel, where we are told that the narrator has come back home after a long absence during which he studied English poetry abroad, the Nile is evoked: "The important thing is that I returned with a great yearning for my people in that small village at the bend of the Nile" (Salih 1). This no random choice, for we instantly remember how *Heart of Darkness* also opens with a description of the river Thames: "The sea-reach of the Thames stretched before us like the beginning of an interminable waterway." A few paragraphs further, Marlow will note that the Thames also "has been

one of the dark places of the earth,” the implication being that it is not so anymore, that it has been tamed and civilized throughout the course of time. It is a foil to the second river that will be introduced in the narrative, the river Congo that leads to the Heart of Darkness. The contrasting symbolism of the two rivers in Conrad’s novel is evident; but what is interesting is that Salih subverts Conrad’s symbolism just as he evokes it. In *Season*, Nile is not an unbridled, primitive force of nature in contrast to the Thames. It is a life-force to the region and form of sustenance to the people. And, just as Edward Said notes, it runs in parallel course to the journey –or migration—of Mustafa Sa’eed: to the north. Why is it significant that *The Season* is a rewriting, and what purpose does this serve? This paper argues, and will go on to demonstrate that the rewriting works on two closely related levels – first, as a dialogue with the original text, that of the colonizer, so in a way, it becomes the voice of the subaltern. Also, it is a reclaiming of the story. In asking for a change in the point of view, a shift from the colonizer to the colonized, not only does it enter into a dialogue with the source text, but corrects and alters it at crucial points.

Keywords: Postcolonial literature; rewriting; identity; the novel

KAMU YÖNETİMİ TEMEL KANUN TASARISI VE TÜRKİYE'DE MERKEZİYETÇİLİK

BASIC LAW PROPOSAL ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND "CENTRALIZATION" IN
TURKEY

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ÖZET

Türk kamu yönetiminde Osmanlı'dan bu yana farklı reformlar ile yönetimde değişikliklerin meydana geldiği görülse de merkeziyetçi yapının etkin rolünün dikkat çekmeye devam ettiği görülmektedir. Bu çalışma ile de Türk kamu yönetiminde yer alan merkeziyetçi yaklaşımın incelenmesinde Prens Sabahattin'den Kamu Yönetimi Temel Kanun Tasarısı'na olan değişim süreci ele alınmaktadır. Bu kapsamda ele alınan bu zaman aralığında Türk kamu yönetiminde reformların merkeziyetçi yaklaşıma etkisinin ortaya konması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma ulusal kaynakların taranması ve analizlerine dayanılarak oluşturulmuş bir derleme niteliği taşımaktadır.

Prens Sabahattin yönetimde düşünceleri ile etki yaratmayı başaramamış, merkeziyet yaklaşımının değişmesi için çağrıda bulunmuş fakat kalıcı bir çözüme ulaşamamıştır. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kurulmasıyla da yönetimde her ne kadar Osmanlı yönetsel geleneğinden uzaklaşıldığı savunulsa da merkeziyetçi yaklaşımın etkisini sürdürmeye devam ettiği görülmüştür. Bu merkeziyetçi yaklaşımın değişimi ve yönetimdeki gelişmelere uyum sağlanabilmesi adına Türk kamu yönetiminde farklı tarihlerde ve niteliklerde reformlar uygulanmıştır. Fakat uygulanan reformlar sonucunda da merkeziyet yaklaşımında değişim olsa da kalıcı çözüme ulaşamadığı görülmüştür. 2000'li yıllarda ise Türk kamu yönetiminde yapılan reformlar yönetim, yeni kamu işletmeciliği, küreselleşme ve Avrupa Birliği üyeliği için gerçekleştirilen müzakere süreci gibi farklı yönetsel gelişmeler ile yapılmıştır. Bu süreçte Türk kamu yönetiminin yeniden yapılandırılması bakımından teoride ve pratikte dönüşüm için yönlendirici olacak yasalar hazırlanmış, anayasal değişikliklere gidilmiştir. Bu değişiklikler çeşitli olmakla birlikte Kamu Yönetimi Temel Kanun Tasarısı ile birlikte düzenlenmiştir. Çalışma ile 2004 yılında oluşturulan ve yönetiminde merkeziyeti de ele alan Kamu Yönetimi Temel Kanun Tasarısı'nın da yasalaşmadığı ancak yönetimde değişimlerin yapılmasında aracı rol üstlendiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Prens Sabahattin, Merkeziyetçilik, Türk Kamu Yönetimi, Kamu Yönetimi Temel Kanun Tasarısı

ABSTRACT

Although it has been observed that there have been changes in the administration with different reforms in the Turkish public administration since the Ottoman Empire, it is seen that the effective role of the centralized structure continues to attract attention. In this study, the process of change from Prince Sabahattin to the Basic Law on Public Administration is discussed in the examination of the centralist approach in Turkish public administration. In this context, it is aimed to reveal the effect of reforms in

Turkish public administration on the centralized approach in this time period. The study is a compilation based on the scanning and analysis of national sources.

Prince Sabahattin was able to make an impact with his thoughts in the administration and called for a change in the centralization approach, but a permanent solution could not be reached. With the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, although it is argued that the Ottoman administrative tradition has been moved away from the administration, it has been seen that the centralist approach continues to maintain its effect. In order to change this centralist approach and adapt to the developments in the administration, reforms of different dates and qualities were implemented in the Turkish public administration. However, as a result of the implemented reforms, it was seen that although there was a change in the centralization approach, a permanent solution could not be reached. In the 2000s, reforms in Turkish public administration were made with different administrative developments such as governance, new public management, globalization and the negotiation process for European Union membership. In this process, laws that will guide the transformation in theory and practice in terms of the restructuring of the Turkish public administration have been prepared and constitutional changes have been made. Although these amendments are various, they have been regulated together with the Basic Law Proposal on Public Administration. With the study, it was concluded that the Basic Law Proposal on Public Administration, which was created in 2004 and also addressed the centrality in its administration, was not enacted, but assumed an intermediary role in making changes in the administration.

Key Words: Prince Sabahattin, Centralization, Turkish Public Administration, Basic Law Proposal on Public Administration

**ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BEDEN EĞİTİMİ DERSİNE YÖNELİK
TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ**

ANALYSIS OF THE SECONDARY STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS PHYSICAL
EDUCATION COURSE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı ortaokul öğrencilerinin beden eğitimi ve spordersine yönelik tutumlarının cinsiyet, anne-baba eğitim düzeyi ve anne-baba spor yapma durumu değişkenleri açısından incelenmesidir. Bu amaçla çalışmaya, 2021-2022 öğretim yılında Gaziantep ili Şahinbey ilçe merkezinde yer alan ortaokullarda eğitim gören 471 kız 549 erkek öğrenci olmak üzere toplam 1020 öğrenci gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri, kişisel bilgi formu ve Güllü ve Güçlü (2009) tarafından geliştirilen Beden eğitimi Dersine Yönelik Tutum ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, bağımsız gruplar t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ve gruplar arası farkın kaynağını belirlemek için LSD Post Hoc. testleri kullanılmıştır.

Analiz sonuçlarına göre, öğrencilerin cinsiyet, anne-baba eğitim düzeyi ve anne baba spor yapma durumu değişkenleri ile beden eğitimi dersine yönelik tutumlarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark vardır ($p<0,05$). Bu sonuçlara göre erkek öğrenciler kız öğrencilerden daha yüksek düzeyde beden eğitimi dersine yönelik tutuma sahiptir. Ayrıca anne ve babanın eğitim düzeyi yükseldikçe beden eğitimi dersine yönelik tutum da artmaktadır. Son olarak, anne ve babası düzenli spor yapan öğrencilerin beden eğitimi dersine yönelik tutum düzeyleri, spor yapmayan ebeveynlere sahip öğrencilere oranla daha yüksektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tutum, Beden Eğitimi, Ortaokul, Öğrenci

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine secondary school students' attitudes towards physical education and sports lessons in terms of gender, parental education level and parental sports status. For this purpose, a total of 1020 students, 471 girls and 549 boys, studying at secondary schools in the center of Şahinbey

district of Gaziantep in the 2021-2022 academic year, voluntarily participated in the study. The data of the study were collected by using the personal information form and the Attitude towards Physical Education Lesson scale developed by Güllü and Güçlü (2009). In the analysis of the obtained data, descriptive statistics, independent groups t-test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and LSD Post Hoc. tests have been used.

According to the results of the analysis, there is a statistically significant difference in the variables of gender, parental education level, parental sporting status and their attitudes towards physical education lesson ($p<0.05$). According to these results, male students have a higher level of attitude towards physical education lesson than female students. In addition, as the education level of the parents increases, the attitude towards the physical education lesson also increases. Finally, the attitudes towards physical education lesson of the students whose parents do sports regularly are higher than the students whose parents do not do sports.

Keywords: Attitude, Physical Education, Secondary School, Student

**POZİTİVİZM PERSPEKTİFİNDEN BAYKAN SEZER VE DOĞAN ERGUN'UN
GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

EVALUATION OF THE VIEWS OF BAYKAN SEZER AND DOĞAN ERGUN FROM THE
PERSPECTIVE OF POSITIVISM

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ÖZET

Sosyoloji, Batı'da ortaya çıkmış ve Batı toplumlarının sorunların konu edinerek bilim haline gelmiştir. Batı'da ortaya çıkan sosyoloji, doğa bilimlerinin yöntemine benzerliği bağlamında pozitivist bir kimliğe bürünmüştür. Pozitivist anlayış, Batı-dışı toplumlardaki sosyoloji anlayışları ve sosyologları da etkilemiştir. Bu çalışma, Türk sosyologlarından Baykan Sezer ve Doğan Ergun'un pozitivistlikte olan bakış açısının sosyoloji anlayışları üzerindeki etkisini konu edinmektedir. Çalışmada Baykan Sezer ve Doğan Ergun'un pozitivistlikte olan bakış açılarından hareketle yöntem konusu ile tarih-sosyoloji ilişkisini nasıl değerlendirdikleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu karşılaştırma, Baykan Sezer ve Doğan Ergun'un bütün sosyolojik fikirlerinden ziyade sınırlı konu başlıkları ile yapılmıştır. Bunun nedeni olarak, her iki sosyoloğun da çalışmalarında görülen ortak konu başlıklarının bu başlıklar ile sınırlı olmasıdır. Her ne kadar iki sosyolog da Batı'da ortaya çıkan sosyolojinin pozitivist bir kimlik üzerine inşa edildiğinin altını çizse de, farklılaştıkları noktalar özellikle yöntem konusunda karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Doğan Ergun, sosyolojik yöntemini tümdengelim anlayışına dayandırırken, pozitivistliği kendisine önemli bir rehber olarak görmüştür. Baykan Sezer ise, temel etken ve toplumsal gelişme çizgisi kavramlarıyla ön plana çıkardığı yönteminde, tarih-sosyoloji ilişkisini vurgulamıştır. Böylelikle pozitivistliğin, aslında sosyolojinin araştırma alanını sınırlandırdığına dikkat çekmiştir. Pozitivistlik perspektifinden sosyolojinin bilgi toplama yöntemleri içerisinde toplumsal olayların tarihi boyutunun dikkate alınmadığını eleştirmiştir. Çünkü Baykan Sezer için tarih, toplumsal olaylara ve olgulara gerçek anlamını kazandıran ilişkileri içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Baykan Sezer, Doğan Ergun, Pozitivistlik, Yöntem, Tarih-Sosyoloji İlişkisi.

ABSTRACT

Sociology emerged in the West and became a science by dealing with the problems of Western societies. Sociology that emerged in the West has assumed a positivist identity in the context of its similarity to the method of natural sciences. The positivist understanding has also influenced sociology understandings and sociologists in non-Western societies. This study deals with the effect of the Turkish sociologists Baykan Sezer and Doğan Ergun's perspective on positivism on their understanding of sociology. In the study, it was compared how Baykan Sezer and Doğan Ergun evaluated the subject of method and the relationship between history and sociology, based on their perspectives on positivism. This comparison has been made with limited subject headings rather than all the sociological ideas of Baykan Sezer and Doğan Ergun. The reason for this is that the common topics seen in the works of both sociologists are limited to these topics. Although both sociologists underline that the sociology that emerged in the West was built on a positivist identity, the points where they differ are especially in the method. While Doğan Ergun bases his sociological method on deductive understanding, he sees

positivism as an important guide for him. Baykan Sezer, on the other hand, emphasized the relationship between history and sociology in his method, which he brought to the fore with the concepts of basic factor and social development line. Thus, he drew attention to the fact that positivism limited the research field of sociology. From the perspective of positivism, he criticized that the historical dimension of social events was not taken into account in the information gathering methods of sociology. Because for Baykan Sezer, history includes the relationships that give real meaning to social events and phenomena.

Keywords: Baykan Sezer, Dođan Ergun, Positivism, Method, History-Sociology Relation.

DİNAMİK DENGİ İLE FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE DÜZEYİNİN İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DYNAMIC BALANCE AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL

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ÖZET

Giriş: Denge, yer çekimi merkezini değişikliklerine karşılık ağırlık merkezini destek yüzeyi üzerinde doğru pozisyonlama yeteneğidir. Denge becerisinin iyi olması vücutta statik ve dinamik olarak koordinasyon içinde hareketi sağlar. Bu çalışmada amaç quadriceps kas yorgunluğunun düzenli fiziksel aktivite yapan ve sedanter bireylerin dinamik dengeleri üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır.

Yöntem: Çalışma prospektif kohort bir çalışmadır. Gönüllü olan kişilere bilgilendirilmiş gönüllü olur formu imzalatılarak çalışmaya alındı. Uluslararası Fiziksel Aktivite Kısa Formu (IPAQ) referans alınarak çalışmada gönüllü olan bireyler sedanter ve düzenli fiziksel aktivite yapan aktif grup olmak üzere 2 gruba ayrıldı. Çalışmada katılımcılara quadriceps kas yorgunluk protokolü uygulandı. Protokol sırasında katılımcıların dominant ekstremitelerinin vastus medialis ve vastus lateralis kaslarından elektromiyografik ölçüm yapıldı. Yorgunluk protokolü öncesi ve sonrasında katılımcıların yorgunlukları Modifiye Borg Skalası, dinamik dengeleri Tecnobody PK252 cihazı, MiniBESTest ve Y denge testi ile değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: Bireylerin yaş ortalaması 23,8 olup %70,3'ü kadındı. Quadriceps yorgunluk protokolü sonrası Y denge testinde sedanter bireylerden oluşan grupta dinamik denge kötüleşirken, aktif bireylerden oluşan grupta tüm parametrelerde olumlu yönde değişiklik görüldü ($p<0.05$). Gruplarda MiniBESTest puanları arasında protokol öncesi ve sonrası istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark kaydedilirken ($p=0.012$) diğer parametrelerde anlamlı fark bulunmadı.

Sonuç: Sonuç olarak fiziksel aktivite seviyesinin, yorgunluk sonrası dinamik denge parametreleri üzerinde etkisi vardır. Fiziksel olarak aktif bireylerde dinamik denge adaptasyonu daha hızlı sağlanırken, yorgunluğun dinamik denge parametreleri üzerinde olumsuz etkileri daha az görülür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: dinamik denge, kas yorgunluğu, EMG

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Balance is the ability to correctly position the center of gravity on the support surface in response to changes in the center of gravity. Good balance skills provide static and dynamic movement in the body in coordination. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of quadriceps muscle fatigue on the dynamic balance of regular physical activity and sedentary individuals.

Method: The study is a prospective cohort study. Volunteers were included in the study by signing an informed consent form. With reference to the International Short Form of Physical Activity (IPAQ), volunteers were divided into 2 groups as sedentary and regular physical activity active groups. Quadriceps muscle fatigue protocol was applied to the participants in the study. During the protocol, electromyographic measurements were made from the vastus medialis and vastus lateralis muscles of the participants' dominant extremities. Before and after the fatigue protocol, participants' fatigue was evaluated with the Modified Borg Scale, their dynamic balance was evaluated with the TecnoBody PK252 device, MiniBESTest and Y balance test.

Results: The mean age of the individuals was 23.8%, and 70.3% of them were women. In Y balance test after quadriceps fatigue protocol, dynamic balance deteriorated in the group consisting of sedentary individuals, while positive changes were observed in all parameters in the group consisting of active individuals ($p<0.05$). While there was a statistically significant difference between the MiniBESTest scores of the groups before and after the protocol ($p=0.012$), no significant difference was found in other parameters.

Conclusion: As a result, the level of physical activity has an effect on the dynamic balance parameters after fatigue. While dynamic balance adaptation is achieved faster in physically active individuals, the negative effects of fatigue on dynamic balance parameters are less common.

Keywords: dynamic balance, muscle fatigue, EMG

DÜŞÜK LEVATOR KAS FONKSİYONUNUN EŞLİK ETTİĞİ PİTOZİSLERDE FRONTAL ASKI CERRAHİSİ SONUÇLARI

FRONTAL SUSPENSION SURGERY RESULTS IN PTOSIS WITH POOR LEVATOR MUSCLE FUNCTION

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ÖZET

Amaç:Düşük levator fonksiyonu olan olgularda kullanılan sentetik ve otojen materyalleri ile uygulanan frontal kas askı cerrahisinin sonuçları ve komplikasyonlarını incelemek.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmamıza İzmir Atatürk Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi 2. Göz Hastalıkları Kliniği'nde; tek cerrah tarafından, düşük levator fonksiyonunun (<5mm) eşlik ettiği ve frontal askılama cerrahisi uygulanan 38 ptozis olgusu dahil edildi.

Bulgular: Çalışmamıza 38 olgunun 63 gözü dahil edildi. Olguların yaş ortalaması 28,66± 24,55 yıl idi (sınırları 4-75). Preoperatif marjin refle mesafesi (preoperatif MRM₁) ölçüm ortalamaları -0,76±1,70 mm iken, postoperatif MRM₁ (postoperatif MRM₁) ölçüm ortalamaları +2,59±0,88 mm idi. Otojen cerrahi materyal kullanılan olguların postoperatif dönemdeki MRM₁ (+2,71±0,78 mm) değerlerindeki artışın, sentetik cerrahi materyal kullanılan olguların (+2,18±1,06 mm) artışından fazla olması istatistiksel olarak anlamlıydı (p=0,049). Olguların 23'ünde (%60) otojen (22 adet fasya lata, 1 adet palmaris longus), 15'inde (%40) sentetik bir askı materyali olan silikon askı kullanılmış idi. Otojen fasya lata ile başarılı kozmetik sonuçların oranı %91 iken, silikon askı grubunda ise bu oranın %85 idi (p=0,501)

Sonuç: Levator fonksiyonu zayıf ptozis olgularının tedavisinde, fasya lata ile frontal askı, komplikasyon ve nüks ptozis oranlarının düşüklüğü nedeniyle etkin bir cerrahi yöntemdir. Üç yaş ve altında fasya latanın otojen olarak yeterli miktarda elde edilmesinde zorlanması durumunda, genel anestezi riski olan yetişkinler, Bell fenomeninin zayıf olduğu olgularda ve fasya lata alınmasını istemeyen olgularda ise silikon askı materyali iyi sonuçlar veren bir yöntemdir

Anahtar Kelimeler: Frontal askılama, Ptozis, Silikon çubuk.

ABSTRACT

Aim: To evaluate the outcome of frontalis sling operation in patients with poor levator muscle function

Material and Method: Thirty eight patients with ptosis and poor levator muscle function (<5mm) who underwent frontalis sling operation performed by a single surgeon were included in this study

Results: Sixty three affected eyes of 38 patients were included in this study. The mean age was 28.66 ± 24.55 years (4 to 75). The overall mean value of preoperative margin reflex distance (preoperative MRD₁) was -0.76 ± 1.70 mm, mean value of postoperative margin reflex distance (postoperative MRD₁) was $+2.59 \pm 0.88$ mm. Autogenous sling materials were used in 23 of cases (60%), whereas synthetic sling materials were used in 15 (40%) of cases. The average postoperative MRD₁ value of autogenous surgical material group was $+2.71 \pm 0.78$ mm and synthetic surgical material group was $+2.18 \pm 1.06$ mm. Postoperative change in MRD₁ values was significantly higher in autogenous surgical material group ($p=0.049$). The success rate of autogenous surgical material group was 91%, while the rate was 86% in synthetic surgical material group ($p=0.501$)

Discussion: In the management of the patients with poor levator muscle function, frontalis sling with fascia lata operation is an effective surgical procedure due to its low complication rates and low recurrence rates. Frontalis sling operation with silicone provides good results in patients under three years of age in whom, autogenous fascia lata is difficult to obtain and for the patients who are poor candidates for general anesthesia, those with no Bell phenomenon and those who do not prefer fascia lata to be harvested.

Keywords: Frontalis suspension, Ptosis, Silicone rod

KHELLIN LOADED NANOPARTICLE FORMULATIONS FOR POTENTIAL USE IN THE TREATMENT OF VITILIGO

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ABSTRACT

Vitiligo is a common skin disorder that causes loss of pigment in the skin. It is characterized by the appearance of white lesions on the skin, which are mainly caused by depigmentation of the skin due to the destruction of selective melanocytes. *Ammi visnaga L.* is a plant that is very common in Türkiye and khellin is one of its major component. Khellin stimulates the migration and proliferation of melanocytes in hair follicles. Both oral and dermal use of khellin is available but some systemic side effects such as nausea and hepatotoxicity can be accompanied to oral administration. In case of dermal application poor skin penetration of khellin related its lipophilicity need to be overcome. In order to cope with above mentioned disadvantages, it was aimed to develop nanocarrier based topical dermal applied formulations of khellin for potential use in vitiligo treatment. In this study khellin was loaded to cellulose acetate phthalate nanoparticles to improve the solubility and skin penetration of khellin. Khellin loaded nanoparticles were characterized by size, polydispersity index, zeta potential, encapsulation efficiency and evaluated by in-vitro drug release, ex-vivo skin penetration and deposition studies. The optimum nanoparticle formulation was found as an average size of 217 nm, PDI value of 0.11, zeta potential of -18.4 mV and encapsulation efficiency of 34%. Khellin loaded nanoparticles released 75% of khellin during 24 hours, and when these nanoparticles were dispersed in HPMC gel, 62% of khellin was released. Also, incorporation of khellin nanoparticles into HPMC gel increased the amount of khellin accumulated in the deep layers of the skin due to the adhesion property of the gel. As a conclusion, khellin loaded nanoparticles either alone or incorporated into gel are suggested as potential formulations for the further studies of the treatment of vitiligo.

Keywords: *Ammi visnaga L.*, khellin, nanoparticle, topical, vitiligo.

**6 ŞUBAT 2023 DEPREMLERİNİN BORSA İSTANBUL ENDEKSLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ
ETKİLERİ: BİR OLAY ÇALIŞMASI**

THE IMPACTS OF THE 6 FEBRUARY 2023 EARTHQUAKE SEQUENCE ON BORSA
ISTANBUL INDICES: AN EVENT STUDY

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ÖZET

6 Şubat 2023 tarihli Sofalaca - Gaziantep ve Ekinözü – Kahramanmaraş depremleri, Türkiye tarihinin en büyük felaketlerindedir. Bu çalışmada bu depremlerin Borsa İstanbul hisse senedi endeksleri üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Çalışmada BIST100, BISTTUM ve BIST30 endekslerine ek olarak sektörel bazlı BIST endeksleri de yer almaktadır.

Getirileri inceleme yöntemi olarak olay çalışması seçilmiştir. Tahmin penceresi (-250,-1), olay penceresi (0,30) aralığı olarak belirlenmiştir. Olağandışı getirileri belirlemek için Piyasa Modeli kullanılmıştır. Piyasa endeksi olarak MSCI Gelişmekte Olan Piyasalar Endeksi seçilmiştir. Borsa, 8-14 Şubat 2023 tarihlerinde kapalı olduğundan dolayı bu tarihler analize dahil edilmemiştir.

Olay ile ilgili bulgular şu şekildedir:

- 6 Şubat olağandışı getirileri incelendiğinde analizdeki 30 endeksten 25'i, 7 Şubat için 29'u negatif değerler vermektedir. Ayrıca 6 Şubat olağandışı getirilerinin 28 tanesi anlamsızken 7 Şubat getirilerinin 29 tanesi anlamlıdır. Getirilerin mutlak anlamda büyüklükleri de karşılaştırıldığında endekslerin olaya tepkisinin olaydan sonraki gün daha yoğun hissedildiği söylenebilir.
- Olay gününde Taş Toprak Endeksi için %7.5 oranında anlamlı, olaydan sonraki gün %2.1 düzeyinde anlamsız olağandışı getiriler gözlemlenmiştir. Sonraki dönemde bu endeks olağandışı getirilerinin dalgalı bir seyir izlediği söylenebilir. Ayrıca olay penceresinde en fazla anlamlı olağandışı getiri, 13 gün ile bu endekse aittir.
- Olay penceresindeki son gününde (28.03.2023); %80'i anlamlı olmak üzere, tüm olağandışı getiriler negatiftir. Anlamlı olağandışı getirilerin düzeyleri, -%3.4 (tekstil) ile -%7 (iletişim) arasında değişmektedir. Bu durumu küresel bankacılık krizi nedeniyle yatırımcıların temkinli davranmasına bağlayan haberler bulunmaktadır.
- 16 Mart'ta olağandışı getirilerin 28 sektör için pozitif olduğu görülmektedir. Bu durum, bir üstteki bulgularla beraber Borsa İstanbul Endekslerinin depremin yıkıcı etkisinden kısa bir sürede kurtulduğunun göstergesi olabilir.
- Olay penceresinde olağanüstü getirilerin yönü incelendiğinde en kötü performans gösteren endeksin ulaştırma; en iyi performans gösteren endekslerin ise Finansal Kiralama Faktoring, Menkul Kıymetler Yatırım Ortaklıkları, Teknoloji ve Bilişim endeksleri olduğu söylenebilir. Kümülatif olağandışı getiriler incelendiğinde daha ayrıntılı bir yorum yapılabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, Borsa İstanbul, Olay Çalışması.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effects of Gaziantep and Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes of 6 February 2023 on Borsa Istanbul Indices were examined. Major indicator and all sectoral indices were included within the analysis.

Event study methodology with a Market Model using MSCI Emerging Markets Index was applied to conduct the analysis. Estimation and event periods were selected as (-250, -1) and (0,30), respectively. As the exchange was closed between 8 and 14 February, no data are available for those days.

The findings of this study are as follows:

- When abnormal returns for 6 and 7 February were examined, 25 and 29 indices produced negative abnormal returns, respectively. On 6 February, 28 indices yielded insignificant and on 7 February, 29 indices gave significant abnormal returns. Additionally, considering absolute magnitudes fits the explanation that effects were felt more intensely on 7 February.
- On the event day and the day after, Non-metallic Mineral Products Index achieved 7.5% significant and 2.1% insignificant excess returns, respectively. In the following period, there were fluctuating abnormal returns for the index. Additionally, in terms of significance within the event window, this index was leader with 13 days.
- On the last day, all abnormal returns were negative, 80% of which were significant. Magnitudes of those returns were between -3.4% (textile) and -7% (communication). This case was associated with investor sensitivity to the global banking crisis.
- On 16 March, investors of 28 sectors achieved positive excess returns. This finding, together with the one above, may signal that Borsa Istanbul Indices have quickly recovered from destructive earthquake effects.
- When excess return directions were investigated, the worst performance was shown by Transportation Index, and the indices of Leasing Factoring, Investment Trusts, Technology and Information Technology performed the best. A study of cumulative abnormal returns may provide more detailed results.

Keywords: Earthquake, Borsa Istanbul, Event Study.

DİJİTAL İŞ MODELLERİ VE ETKİLERİ

DIGITAL BUSINESS MODELS AND IMPACTS

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ÖZET

Dijital iş modelleri, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler sayesinde hızla değişmekte ve çeşitlenmektedir. Bu değişim başlangıçta belirli sektörlerde gözlemlenmiştir, ancak daha sonra özellikle Pandemi sürecinde perakende ve finansal hizmetler dahil olmak üzere çok çeşitli sektörlerde yayılmıştır. Daha fazla müşteri dijital platformları benimsedikçe, dijital iş modellerinin önemi giderek artmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, şirketlerin yönetim stratejilerinde iş modelleri, dijital teknolojinin sunduğu fırsatlardan yararlanarak önemli bir evrim geçirmiştir. Arayüzler, şirketler için büyüyen bir müşteri tabanını kolaylaştırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, dijital iş modellerinden en yoğun olarak kullanılan; abonelik modeli, paylaşım modeli, platform tabanlı ve veri odaklı modellere yer verilmiştir. Aboneliğe dayalı modeller, aylık veya yıllık abonelikler gibi yinelenen bir temelde ürün veya hizmetlere erişim sağlar. Bu model istikrarlı bir gelir akışı yaratır ve müşteri sadakatini teşvik eder. Paylaşım ekonomisi modelleri, dijital platformlar aracılığıyla bireyler arasında araba veya konaklama gibi kaynakların paylaşımını içerir. Bu model, geleneksel sahiplik modellerine uygun maliyetli ve sürdürülebilir bir alternatif sunar ve ulaşım ve konaklama gibi sektörleri sekteye uğratar. Platform tabanlı modeller, alıcıların ve satıcıların bağlantı kurması için bir platform sağlayarak aralarındaki işlemleri ve etkileşimleri kolaylaştırır; ağ etkileri ve veri odaklı içgörüler yoluyla değer yaratır. Gelecekte ürünlerin/hizmetlerin değil; iş modellerinin rekabet edeceği dikkate alındığında, iş modellerinin sektörleri ve ekosistemlerini önemli oranda etkileyeceği açıktır. Bu çalışmada, dijital iş modellerinin örneklerini ve uygulamalarını açıklayarak işletmelerin dijital dönüşüm yolculuklarında ürünlerini/hizmetlerini doğru iş modelleriyle eşleştirmelerine yardımcı olmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital İş Modeli, E-Ticaret, Abonelik Modeli, Paylaşım Ekonomisi, Platform Modeli, Veri Odaklı Model.

ABSTRACT

Digital business models are rapidly changing and diversifying as a result of developments in information and communication technologies. This change was initially observed in certain sectors but has since spread to a wide range of industries, particularly during the Pandemic, including retail and financial services. As more customers adopt digital platforms, the importance of digital business models continues to increase. In this context, business models in the management strategies of companies have undergone significant evolution by leveraging the opportunities offered by digital technology. Interfaces facilitate the expansion of customer bases for companies. This study presents an overview of the most commonly used digital business models, including subscription-based, sharing economy, platform-based, and data-driven models. Subscription-based models provide access to products or services on a recurring basis, such as monthly or yearly subscriptions. This model creates a stable revenue stream and encourages customer loyalty. Sharing economy models involve the sharing of resources, such as cars or accommodation, among individuals through digital platforms. This model offers a cost-effective and sustainable alternative to traditional ownership models and disrupts sectors such as transportation and lodging. Platform-based models facilitate transactions and interactions between buyers and sellers by providing a platform for connection, creating value through network effects and data-driven insights.

Considering that in the future, it will be business models rather than products/services that will compete, it is evident that business models will significantly impact industries and ecosystems. This study aims to assist firms in their digital transformation journey by explaining examples and applications of digital business models to match their products/services with the appropriate business models.

Keywords: Digital Business Models, E-commerce, Subscription-Based Model, Sharing Economy, Platform-Based, Data-Driven Models.

IMPACT OF RED BEET POMACE FLOUR ON SOME QUALITY PARAMETERS OF SUCUK PATTIES

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the pH values, color (L^* -lightness, a^* -redness, b^* -yellowness), textural (hardness, adhesiveness, springiness, gumminess, chewiness, resilience) properties and sensory (taste, odor, color and texture, general acceptability) parameters of sucuk patties formulated with red beet pomace flours (0%-Control, 1%, 2%, 3% and 4%). The use of red beet pomace flour was not affected the pH values of the samples. pH values of the raw sucuk patties were ranged 6.04 to 6.06. However, the highest average pH value was determined in cooked samples including 2% red beet pomace flour. It was determined that the difference between the a^* values of the uncooked sucuk patties was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$), and the difference between the L^* and b^* values was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). L^* , a^* and b^* values of the uncooked samples were determined to range from 31.46 to 41.01, 18.69 to 21.67, 11.15 to 18.91, respectively. As the concentration increased, the b^* values of the uncooked samples decreased. Addition of red beet pomace flour did not affect ($p>0.05$) the springiness, gumminess and chewiness parameters of the sucuk patties samples. However, red beet pomace flour level increased the hardness of the samples ($p<0.05$). The hardness, springiness, cohesiveness, gumminess, chewiness and resilience values of the cooked samples were determined to range from 192.94 to 259.55, 0.75 to 0.78, 0.51 to 0.59, 114.42 to 139.0, 89.90 to 107.65 and 0.15 to 0.22. The red beet pomace flour addition decreased the all sensory parameters compared to control. The odor, color and texture properties were not statistically ($p>0.05$) affected by using the red beet pomace flour. The difference was found to be statistically significant in terms of the results of other taste and general acceptability characteristics. When all these results are examined, the recommended red beet pomace flour concentration value for sucuk patties is considered to be 1%.

Keywords: Red beet, Waste, Sucuk, Patty

HEM ATMOSFERİK HEMDE REAKTÖR ORTAMINDA Co(II) TUZU İLE CO₂'NİN HALKALI KARBONATLARA DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

CONVERSION OF CO₂ TO CYCLIC CARBONATES WITH Co(II) SALT IN BOTH ATMOSPHERIC AND REACTOR AMBIENTS

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ÖZET

Küresel ısınmanın büyük ölçüde varlığını gösteren bilimsel kanıt, atmosferde yer alan karbon dioksit (CO₂) miktarındaki artıştan ve bununla beraber bu CO₂ miktarındaki artışın insan faaliyetlerinden kaynaklanmasından dolayı fazladır. İklim değişikliği alanında çalışan her bilimsel toplum ve araştırma organizasyonu bu görüşü kabul etmektedir. Atmosferde yer alan CO₂ konsantrasyonu sanayi devriminden önce 280 ppm'de iken 2021 yılında 416.45 ppm'e yükselmiştir ve neredeyse %50 olan bu artışın küresel sıcaklıktaki mevcut artışı da tetiklediği bilinmektedir. CO₂ küresel ısınmaya sebep olan başlıca sera gazı olarak kabul edilmektedir. CO₂ bol bulunan, ucuz, yanmaz ve toksik olmayan özelliği ile organik sentezlerde karbon kaynağı (C1) olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Ancak CO₂ 'nin kinetik olarak eylemsiz olma durumu ve termodinamik kararlılık sebebiyle verimli bir şekilde kullanımı zordur. Bu nedenle kimya endüstrisinde CO₂ kullanımı sınırlanmaktadır. Bu zorluk etkili ve seçici bir katalizör yardımı ile giderilebilmektedir. Bu katalizör sistemleri arasında iyonik sıvılar, metal kompleksler, metal oksit, alkali metal halojenürler ve karbonatlar, fosforyum tuzları/kuaterner amonyum, fonksiyonel polimer, mezo gözenekli malzemeler, MOF'ler, COF'ler ve çekirdek-kabuk katalizör olarak organik-inorganik hibrit mikroküreler farklı bakış açıları altında kullanıldı. Ancak bu sistemlerin düşük katalitik aktivite, saf CO₂ kullanımı ve kaba reaksiyon koşulları (yüksek sıcaklık veya yüksek basınç) gibi handikapları olmaya devam etmektedir. Oda sıcaklığında ve ortam karbondioksit basıncında epoksitleri siklik karbonatlara dönüştürmek için çok etkili olan bir katalizör sisteminin mevcudiyeti hala biraz sınırlıdır. CO₂ 'nin formik asit, metan, metanol, amid, karbonat vb. gibi değerli kimyasallara başarılı bir şekilde dönüşümü bilinmektedir. Bu dönüşümler içerisinde özellikle CO₂ ve epoksitlerin siklokatılma ile halkalı karbonat sentezi en umut verici olanlarından biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Halkalı karbonatlar mükemmel aprotik polar çözücü madde olarak, çeşitli lityum pillerde elektrolit maddesi olarak, ecza ile zirai ilaç oluşumunda ara ürün maddesi olarak, dizel motorlarda oktan sayısını artırıcı katkı malzemesi olarak, reçinelerde, biyomedikal uygulamalar ve polikarbonatlar için öncü olarak geniş bir kullanım alanına sahiptir. Bu çalışmada, Co(II) tuzu katalizör olarak kullanıldı. CO₂ 'nin epiklorhidrin ile halkalı karbonata dönüşümünde CoCl₂.6H₂O bileşiği katalizör olarak kullanılarak hem atmosferik ortamda hemde reaktör ortamında etkinlikleri araştırıldı. CoCl₂.6H₂O katalizörünün her iki ortamda da dönüşüme etkisi incelendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küresel ısınma, karbon dioksit, halkalı karbonat, atmosferik ortam, kobalt.

ABSTRACT

The scientific evidence showing the existence of global warming to a large extent is due to the increase in the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere and the increase in this amount of CO₂ is due to human activities. Every scientific society and research organization working in the field of climate change accepts this view. While the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere was 280 ppm before the industrial revolution, it increased to 416.45 ppm in 2021, and it is known that this increase, which is almost 50%, triggers the current increase in global temperature. CO₂ is considered to be the main greenhouse gas that causes global warming. CO₂ is considered to be the major greenhouse gas causing global warming. CO₂ draws attention as a carbon source (C1) in organic synthesis with its abundant, cheap, non-flammable and non-toxic properties. However, it is difficult to utilize CO₂ efficiently due to kinetic inertness and thermodynamic stability of CO₂, which limits the utilization of CO₂ in the chemical industry. This difficulty can be overcome with the help of an effective and efficient catalyst. Among catalyst systems, ionic liquids, metal complexes, metal oxide, alkali metal halides and carbonates, phosphonium salts/quaternary ammonium, functional polymer, mesoporous materials, MOFs, COFs, and core-shell of organic-inorganic hybrid microspheres were used as catalysts under different perspectives. However, these systems continue to have handicaps, such as low catalytic activity, the usage of pure CO₂, and rough reaction conditions (high temperature or high pressure). The availability of a catalyst system that is very effective for converting epoxides into cyclic carbonates at room temperature and ambient carbon dioxide pressure is still somewhat limited. Despite the difficulties, CO₂ has been successfully converted into valuable chemicals such as formic acid, methane, methanol, amide, carbonates, etc. Mainly, synthesis of cyclic carbonate by cycloaddition of CO₂ and epoxides is considered one of the most promising ways of utilization. Cyclic carbonates are widely used as an excellent aprotic polar solvent, as an electrolyte in various lithium batteries, as an intermediate in the formation of pharmaceuticals and pesticides, as an octane-increasing additive in diesel engines, as a precursor for resins, biomedical applications, and polycarbonates. In this study, Co(II) salt was used as catalyst. In the conversion of CO₂ to cyclic carbonate with epichlorhydrin, CoCl₂.6H₂O compound was used as a catalyst, and their effectiveness was investigated both in the atmospheric ambient and in the reactor ambient. The effect of CoCl₂.6H₂O catalyst on the conversion was investigated in both ambients.

Keywords: Global warming, carbon dioxide, cyclic carbonates, atmospheric ambient, cobalt.

YAPAY ZEKÂ TEKNOLOJİSİNİN SPOR ALANINDA KULLANIMI

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY IN SPORTS

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ÖZET

Spor alanında yapay zekâ kullanımı, son yıllarda teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte oldukça yaygın hale gelmiş durumdadır. Bu alanda yapay zekâ teknolojisi, farklı amaçlar doğrultusunda kullanılabilir. Yapay zekâ teknolojisi ile sporcuların performansı ve antrenman programlarının optimize edilmesi, takım performansının artırılması, sakatlık riskinin azaltılması gibi alanlarda kullanılabilir. Bunun yanı sıra, taraftarların tercihleri ve takım hakkındaki düşünceleri gibi konular hakkında bilgi edinmek için de yapay zekâ teknolojisinden yararlanılmaktadır. Yapay zekâ teknolojisi, spor endüstrisi için birçok fayda sağlama potansiyeline sahiptir. Sporcuların performansını verimli bir şekilde en üst düzeye çıkarmak için önemli bir teknolojidir. Ayrıca, taraftarların tercihleri ve takım hakkındaki düşünceleri konusunda bilgi edinmek için yapay zekâ kullanımı, analiz edilen takımın yöneticilerine, taraftarların beklentilerine hızlı ve iyi yanıt verebilme imkanı sağlayabilmektedir. Ancak, yapay zekâ teknolojisinin kullanımı spor endüstrisinde bazı etik sorunları da beraberinde getirebilmektedir. Verilerin izinsiz olarak toplanması ve kullanılması, gizlilik sorunlarına yol açabilir. Bu nedenle, spor endüstrisi ve yapay zekâ teknoloji uzmanları arasında iş birliği yapılması ve etik ilkelerin belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Verilerin toplanması ve kullanımı konusunda şeffaflık sağlanması, verilerin güvenli bir şekilde saklanması ve korunması gibi konular etik ilkelerde yer almalıdır. Yapay zekâ teknolojisi spor endüstrisi için önemli bir araç ve farklı amaçlar için kullanılacak bir potansiyel taşımaktadır. Yapay zekâ teknolojisinin spor endüstrisine sunduğu yararları yanında etik sorunları da göz önünde bulundurularak bilinçli ve sorumlu bir şekilde kullanılması gerekmektedir. Sporcuların, takımların ve taraftarların verilerinin gizliliğinin korunması, verilerin izin verilen amaçlar için kullanılması gibi konular, etik ilkelerde yer almalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay zekâ, spor endüstrisi, performans optimizasyonu, veri gizliliği ve etik

ABSTRACT

The use of artificial intelligence in sports has become quite common in recent years with the development of technology. In this field, artificial intelligence technology can be used for different purposes. Artificial intelligence technology can be used in areas such as optimizing athletes' performance and training programs, increasing team performance, and reducing the risk of injury. In addition, artificial intelligence technology is also used to obtain information on issues such as the preferences of fans and their opinions about the team. Artificial intelligence technology has the potential to provide many benefits for the sports industry. It is an important technology to efficiently maximize the performance of athletes. Also, the use of artificial intelligence to learn about fans' preferences and opinions about the team can provide the managers of the analyzed team with the possibility to respond quickly and well to fans' expectations. However, the use of AI technology can also raise some ethical issues in the sports industry. Unauthorized collection and use of data can lead to privacy issues. Therefore, there is a need for collaboration between the sports industry and AI technologists and the establishment of ethical principles. Ethical principles should include issues such as transparency in the collection and use of data, secure storage and protection of data. Artificial intelligence technology is an essential tool for the sports industry and has the potential to be used for different purposes. In addition to the benefits of artificial intelligence technology to the sports industry, it should be used consciously and responsibly, considering ethical issues. Issues such as protecting the confidentiality of the data of athletes, teams, and fans, and using the data for permitted purposes should be included in ethical principles.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, sports industry, performance optimisation, data privacy and ethics

OTİZMLİ ÇOCUĞU OLAN ANNELERİN YAŞADIĞI PSİKİYATRİK SORUNLAR

PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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ÖZET

Otizm spektrum bozukluğu olan çocuklar için yaşam boyu dengeli bir bakım ve kapsamlı bir tedavi stratejisi gereklidir. Otizmin çocuklar kadar bakım verenleri özellikle de anneleri derinden etkilediği, annenin rol ve sorumluluklarını artırarak bakım yüküne yol açtığı bilinmektedir. Tedavi sürecinde özelliklere çocuklara odaklanması nedeniyle, çocukların bakımından birincil olarak sorumlu olan anneler ihmal edilebilmekte ve anelerin yaşadığı fiziksel ve ruhsal sorunlar fark edilememektedir. Yapılan çalışmalarda otizmlı çocuğu olan annelerin yüksek düzeyde kaygı ve depresyon yaşadığı, çocuğun semptomları ile annenin yaşadığı kaygı ve depresyon arasında güçlü bir ilişki olduğu bildirilmiştir. Başka bir çalışmada otizmlı çocukların ebeveynlerinde daha yüksek öznel ve duygusal yüklerle birlikte daha sık psikolojik sıkıntı ve daha düşük sosyal destek tanımlanmış, annelerin babalara göre daha büyük ve ağır bir kişisel yüke sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Otizmlı çocuğu olan ebeveynlerin stres düzeylerinin de yüksek olduğu, bu stresin çocukların gelişimsel geriliği düzeyi ile ilişkili olduğu bulunmuştur. Annenin yaşadığı psikiyatrik sorunlar çocuğun bakımını olumsuz etkilemekte, bir kısır döngü olarak klinik tablonun kötüleşmesine ve bakım yükünün artmasına yol açmaktadır. Otizmlı çocuklara yönelik hem klinik temelli programlara hem de erken müdahale programlarına uyumsuzluğun annedeki psikolojik sorunlarla ilişkili olduğu gösterilmiştir. Anne depresyonunun artan çocuk istismarı ve ihmali vakalarıyla ilişkili olduğuna dair kanıtlar vardır. Otizm tanısı ile birlikte çocuk için tedavi planlaması ile birlikte annenin de desteklenmesi, potansiyel psikiyatrik sorunların erken tespiti ve tedavisi önem kazanmaktadır. Bu derleme ile otizmlı bir çocuğu bakım veren annelerin karşılaştıkları zorluklar ve yaşanabilecek psikiyatrik sorunlara yönelik literatürü gözden geçirmek amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne, Otizm spektrum bozukluğu, Psikiyatrik problem

ABSTRACT

A lifelong balanced care and comprehensive treatment strategy is required for children with autism spectrum disorders. It is known that autism affects caregivers, especially mothers, as much as children, and increases the role and responsibilities of the mother, leading to a burden of care. Due to the focus on children in the treatment process, mothers who are primarily responsible for the care of children can be neglected and the physical and mental problems experienced by mothers cannot be noticed. Studies have reported that mothers with children with autism experience high levels of anxiety and depression, and that there is a strong relationship between the child's symptoms and the mother's anxiety and depression. In another study, higher subjective and emotional burden, more frequent psychological distress and lower social support were identified in parents of children with autism, and it was seen that mothers had a greater and heavier personal burden than fathers. It has been found that the stress levels of parents with a child with autism are also high, and this stress is associated with the level of

developmental delay of the children. Psychiatric problems experienced by the mother negatively affect the care of the child, leading to a worsening of the clinical picture and an increase in the burden of care as a vicious circle. It has been shown that nonadherence to both clinical-based programs and early intervention programs for children with autism is associated with psychological problems in the mother. There is evidence that maternal depression is associated with increased incidences of child abuse and neglect. With the diagnosis of autism, it becomes important to support the mother, early detection and treatment of potential psychiatric problems along with treatment planning for the child. With this review, it is aimed to review the literature on the difficulties faced by mothers who care for a child with autism and psychiatric problems that may be experienced.

Keywords: Mother, Autism spectrum disorder, Psychiatric problem

JÖN TÜRK DEVRİMİ VE İZMİR'DEKİ RUM CEMAATİ (1908)

YOUNG TURK REVOLUTION AND GREEK-ORTHODOX COMMUNITY IN IZMIR (1908)

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ÖZET

Jön Türk Devrimi 1908'de, II. Abdülhamid'in otuz yıldan fazla süren otokratik yönetimine son vermiştir. Anayasanın ve meclisin yeniden işlerlik kazanması İmparatorluğun hem müslüman hem de gayrimüslim cemaatleri arasındahatırı sayılır bir ilgi yaratmıştır. İnsanların devlet otoriteleriyle çok daha aktif ve yoğun bir ilişkiye sahip olduğu şehirlerde, devrimin kendisi tamamen bir yeniliği temsil ediyordu. Devrim özellikle şehirlerde reayanın etnik ya da dini kimlik ayrımı gözetmeksizin otoriteyle olan ilişkisini yeniden tanımladı. Bunun en önemli sebebi şehirlerde halkın karar verme mekanizmalarında yer almasıydı. Hem sosyo-politik hem de sosyo-ekonomik açıdan İzmir'in başat aktörü olan İzmirli Rumlar da devrimin yeniden inşa ettiği "meşrutî" yapıyı coşkuyla karşılamıştı. Bu çalışma, bahsi geçen cemaatin "şehirli" deneyiminin İzmir'in fiziki konumuyla ne ölçüde bağlantılı olduğuna ve şehirdeki nüfus yapısıyla etkileşimine değinerek ve Rum cemaatinin şehrin içindeki ve dışındaki diğer aktörlerle olan ilişkilerini Jön Türk Devrimi kapsamında ele alacaktır. Devrimin "karşılanması", otorite, güç gibi kavramları da yeniden tanımladığından devrime verilen tepkiler söz konusu kimliklerin güç ile ilişkisinin dinamikleri olduğundan İzmirli Rumların sosyo-politik ve sosyo-kültürel kimliği yine aynı cemaatin etnik-dini kimliği ile iltisaklı bir şekilde çalışılacaktır. Metodolojik olarak ikincil ve teorik kaynakların yanı sıra birincil kaynaklar da kullanılarak kültürel ve politik kimliğin İzmir'e özgü farklılığını ve bu farklılığın devrime verilen tepki üzerinden anlamı ve tanımı tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Jön Türk Devrimi, İzmirli Rumlar, kimlik.

ABSTRACT

Young Turk Revolution put an end to the Abdulhamid II's autocratic rule in 1908, which had lasted more than three decades. The re-introduction of the constitution along with the parliament created a keen interest both within the Muslim and the non-Muslim communities of the Empire. In the urban areas where people had more active and intense relationship with the state authorities, the Revolution itself represented a complete novelty. The Revolution also re-defined the relationship of rayah (*reaya*) with authorities regardless of its ethnic and/or religious identity especially in the cities. The most crucial reason behind was the participation of urban dwellers in the decision-making processes. Greek Smyrniots, who had long been holding the lead in the city both in socio-political and socio-economic aspects, too met the "constitutional" structure re-constructed by the Revolution. This work will focus on the Greek-Orthodox community's relationship with actors inside and outside Izmir in the context of the Revolution by examining to what extent the Greek Smyrniots' urban identity was related to the Izmir's geographical location and its interaction with the city's population. Since the Revolution re-defined the terms such authority and power and reactions to it are the dynamics of the power-identity relations, socio-political and socio-cultural identities of the Greek Smyrniots will be analyzed together with their ethno-religious identity. Peculiarity of cultural and political identity to Izmir and its meaning and definition will be discussed over the reaction given to the Revolution by scrutinizing the secondary and theoretical resources together with the primary resources.

Keywords: Young Turk Revolution, Greek Smyrniots, identity.

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOOD ADDICTION AND DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study was conducted to determine the relationship between food addiction (FA) and depression, anxiety and stress (DAS) in university students.

Design and Methods: The research was conducted with 362 university students who met the study criteria and volunteered to participate in the study. The study data were collected using a personal information form, the modified yale food addiction scale 2.0 (mYFAS 2.0) and the depression, anxiety and stress scale (DASS-21).

Findings: It was determined that 40% of the students participating in the study had FA. The mean score of students with FA on the DASS-21 scale was determined as 25.90 ± 14.56 . and the scores they received from the anxiety, depression and stress sub-dimension as $(8.14 \pm 5.57, 9.04 \pm 5.46, 8.72 \pm 5.60)$, respectively). The scores of students without FA from the anxiety, depression and stress sub-dimension, where the mean score of the DASS-21 scale is 14.79 ± 12.72 , were determined as $(4.67 \pm 4.48, 4.98 \pm 4.96, 5.13 \pm 5.05)$, respectively). It was found that the mean scores of participants with FA were higher than those without FA, and the difference between the groups was determined statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Practice Implications: The rates of DAS of students with FA were found to be higher compared to those without FA. In the treatment of FA in clinical services, nurses and other health professionals should identify and treat psychiatric comorbidities associated with FA, such as depression and anxiety.

Keywords: anxiety, depression, food addiction, stress

CANLI KALAN HÜCRE KOLONİSİ TESTİNİN *IN-VITRO* ORTAMDA UYGULANMASI

APPLICATION OF THE CLONOLOGICAL SURVIVAL ASSAY *IN-VITRO*

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ÖZET

Canlı kalan hücre kolonisi testi *in-vitro* ortamda uygulanan, iyonize edici radyasyon veya ilaç dozu belirleme çalışmalarında sıklıkla kullanılan altın standart değerinde bir canlılık testidir. Bu yöntemde amaç, belirli bir tedavinin hücre çoğalmasını nasıl etkilediğini anlamaya çalışmaktır. Bu test özellikle kanser çalışmalarında kanser hücrelerini yok etmeye yönelik ilaç veya radyoterapi dozlarını belirlerken, çalışmaların ilk basamağını oluşturan hücre kültürü ortamlarında uygulanmaktadır. İlk defa 1950'lerde tanımlanan ve koloni oluşum testi olarak da adlandırılan bu yöntem, tek bir hücrenin sınırsız bölünebilme potansiyelinden faydalanarak oluşturulmaktadır. Hücre çoğalmasını belirlemek amacıyla yapılan, metabolik aktivitenin ölçülmesine dayalı tetrazolyum tuzları kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen MTT, XTT, MTS ve WST1 testleri gibi veya çoğalan hücrelerde ifade olan Ki67 ve PSNA gibi proliferasyon ile ilişkili antijenleri işaretleme yöntemleri de kullanılmaktadır. Fakat bu yöntemler hem görece maliyetlidir hem de hücre çoğalmasının ancak anlık durumunu göstermektedir. Hücre hatlarının canlılığını veya bölünme davranışlarını uzun bir süreç içerisinde çok kısa aralıklarla analiz etmek için kullanılan xCELLigence gibi sistemler ise çok faydalı veri setleri sağlamaktadır. Ancak bu sistemler gerek altyapı gerekse sürdürülebilirlik açısından oldukça maliyetli olduklarından her laboratuvarın ulaşabileceği sistemler değildir. Canlı kalan hücre kolonisi testi ise bir etken maddenin hücre çoğalmasını nasıl etkilediğini tüm deney sonunda tespit etmeye yarayan, tüm hücre kültürü laboratuvarında kolaylıkla uygulanabilecek ve düşük maliyetli bir yöntemdir. Literatür incelendiğinde bu yöntemin sıklıkla kanser hücrelerinde uygulandığı görülmektedir. Ancak bu test, normal dokulardan elde edilen hücrelerin çoğalma kapasitesinin çeşitli çevresel ve sitotoksik etmenlerden nasıl etkilendiğini de sınaama potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu açıdan literatür örneklerinin oldukça sınırlı olduğu görülmektedir. Burada, öncelikle canlı kalan hücre kolonisi testinin uygulanış şekli ve kullanım alanlarına dair literatür örnekleri verilip sonrasında, laboratuvarımızda oluşturulan farklı kültür deneylerinin bu test ve diğer canlılık testleri ile eş zamanlı analiz edildiği örnekler verilerek yöntemin işlerliği, farklı yöntemlerle karşılaştırılarak irdelenecektir. Böylece, tüm hücre kültürü laboratuvarlarına kolaylıkla adapte edilebilecek bu yöntem, konuya yeni olan araştırmacılara tanıtılmış olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Canlı kalan hücre kolonisi testi, koloni oluşum testi, hücre çoğalması, *in-vitro*.

ABSTRACT

The clonological survival assay (colony assay) is a gold standard viability test that is applied *in-vitro* and is frequently used in ionizing radiation or drug dose determination studies. In this method, the aim is to try to understand how a certain treatment affects cell proliferation. This method, which was first described in the 1950s and also called the colony formation test, was created by taking advantage of the unlimited division potential of a single cell. Methods of labeling antigens associated with proliferation such as Ki67 and PSNA expressed in proliferating cells, or MTT, XTT, MTS and WST1 tests performed using tetrazolium salts based on the measurement of metabolic activity, are also used to determine cell proliferation. However, these methods are both relatively expensive and exhibit only the instant state of cell proliferation. Systems such as xCELLigence, which are used to analyze the viability or division behavior of cell lines at very short intervals over a long period of time, provide very useful data sets.

However, since these systems are very costly in terms of both infrastructure and sustainability, not every laboratory can reach to these systems. The clonological survival assay, on the other hand, is a low-cost method that can be easily applied in any cell culture laboratories, to determine how an active substance affects cell proliferation at the end of the entire experiment. Based on the literature, it is seen that this technique is frequently applied in cancer cells. However, this method also has the potential to test how the proliferation capacity of cells derived from normal tissues is affected by various environmental and cytotoxic factors. In this respect, it is seen that the literature examples are quite limited. Here, firstly, literature examples on the application of the viable colony test and its areas of use will be given, and then the operability of the method will be examined by comparing it with different methods by giving examples in which different culture experiments created in our laboratory are analyzed simultaneously with this assay and other viability assays. Thus, this method, which can be easily adapted to all the cell culture laboratories, will be introduced to researchers who are new to the subject.

Keywords: Clonological survival assay, colony formation assay, cell proliferation, in-vitro.

**FARE HİPOKAMPAL HT22 HÜCRE HATTININ NÖROGENEZ BELİRTEÇLERİ
AÇISINDAN KARAKTERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

CHARACTERISATION OF MOUSE HIPPOCAMPAL HT22 CELL LINE REGARDING THE
MARKERS OF NEUROGENESIS

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ÖZET

Fare hipokampusu kökenli HT22 hücre hattı, hipokampustan elde edilerek ölümsüzleştirilmiş nadir hücre hatlarından birisidir. HT22 hücreleri çeşitli nörobiyolojik olayların *in-vitro* düzeyde taklit edilmesinde model olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ancak hipokampustan elde edilmesine rağmen, HT22 hücrelerinin erişkin hipokampal nörogenез modeli olarak kullanılabilirliği ile ilgili sınırlı literatür bilgisi bulunmaktadır. Nörogenез alanında *in-vivo* deneyler gerçekleştiren araştırma grupları, sorularının önemli bir kısmını, deney hayvanı kullanmadan, *in-vitro* platformlarda cevaplama eğilimindedir. Çalışmamızın amacı, HT22 hücrelerinin doğal halinin; nörogenез, nöronal farklılaşma ve nöronal aktivite ile ilgili temel belirteçler açısından karakterinin anlaşılmasıdır. Çalışmamızda, üreticinin talimatlarına göre 4. pasajdaki HT22 hücreleri kullanılmıştır. HT22 hücreleri mikroskopik görüntüleme petrilere ve T25 flasklara ekilerek HG-DMEM besiyerinde 24 saat süre ile kültüre edilmiştir. Petrillerdeki HT22 hücreleri paraformaldehit ile fikse edilerek Calretinin, Doublecortin ve NeuN proteinlerinin ekspresyonlarını belirlemek amacıyla immünositokimyasal işlemlere alınmıştır. T25 flaskalara ekilen hücreler ise *Ascl1*, *Klf9*, *NeuN*, *Fos* ve *Arc* genlerinin ekspresyon seviyelerinin endojen kontrol *Hprt* genine kıyasla ne mertebede olduğunu tespit etmek için sırasıyla RNA izolasyonu,

cDNA sentezi ve Real-Time-PCR işlemlerine alınmıştır. Gen ekspresyonu çalışmalarında pozitif kontrol olarak, ticari olarak elde edilen, fare hipokampusundan elde edilmiş cDNA kullanılmıştır. İşaretlemeler neticesinde HT22 hücrelerinin Doublecortin ve NeuN proteinlerini ifade etmediği Calretinin proteinini özgün biçimde ifade ettiği gözlenmiştir. HT22 hücrelerinin, *Ascl1*, *NeuN*, *Fos* ve *Arc* genlerini yok denecek kadar az ifade ettiği tespit edilmiştir. *Klf9* genin ise oldukça yüksek bir ifade seviyesine sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Elde edilen bulgular, HT22 hücrelerinin hipokampustan elde edilmiş olmasına rağmen, nöronal farklılaşma, olgunlaşma ve aktivite ile ilgili belirteçleri çok az seviyede ifade ettiği, farklılaşmanın tersine kök hücre havuzunun korunmasından sorumlu olan *Klf9* genini yüksek düzeyde ifade ettiği görülmüştür. Doğrudan nöronal yeniden programlanma olayında büyük öneme sahip *Ascl1* geninin HT22 hücre hattında çok az seviyede ifade olması, genetik ve epigenetik müdahale yöntemleriyle arttırılmaya değer olduğu görülmektedir. Bulgularımızın sonucunda, hipokampustan elde edilmiş HT22 hücreleri nöroenez modeli olarak kullanılabilir olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: HT22, Hipokampus, Nöronal Farklılaşma, *Ascl1*

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ABSTRACT

The mouse hippocampus-derived HT22 cell line is one of the rare cell lines derived from the hippocampus. HT22 cells are used as models to mimic various neurobiological events at the *in-vitro* level. However, there is limited literature regarding the utility of HT22 cells as adult hippocampal neurogenesis model, despite being derived from the hippocampus. Research groups that perform *in-vivo* experiments in the field of neurogenesis tend to answer significant part of their questions, first, on *in-vitro* platforms without using experimental animals. The aim of our study, the natural state of HT22 cells; is to understand its character in terms of key markers of neurogenesis, neuronal differentiation and neuronal activity. In our study, HT22 cells from passage 4 were used according to the manufacturer's instructions. HT22 cells were cultured in HG-DMEM medium for 24 hours by seeding in microscopic imaging plates and T25 flasks. HT22 cells in petri dishes were fixed with paraformaldehyde and subjected to immunocytochemical processes to determine the expression of Calretinin, Doublecortin and NeuN proteins. Cells seeded in T25 flasks were subjected to RNA isolation, cDNA synthesis and Real-Time-PCR processes, respectively, to determine the level of expression of *Ascl1*, *Klf9*, *NeuN*, *Fos* and *Arc* genes compared to the endogenous control *Hprt* gene. Commercially available cDNA from mouse hippocampus was used as positive control in gene expression studies. As a result of the markings, it was observed that HT22 cell line didn't express Doublecortin and NeuN proteins, but expressed Calretinin protein specifically. It has been determined that HT22 cells express little or no *Ascl1*, *NeuN*, *Fos* and *Arc* genes. The *Klf9* gene was found to have a very high expression level. The findings showed that although HT22 cells were derived from the hippocampus, they expressed very little markers of neuronal differentiation, maturation and activity, and highly expressed the *Klf9* gene, which is responsible for maintaining the stem cell pool, in contrast to differentiation. The low level of expression of the *Ascl1* gene in the HT22 cell line, which is of great importance in direct neuronal reprogramming, seems to be worth increasing with genetic and epigenetic intervention methods. As a result of our findings, it is thought that HT22 cells derived from the hippocampus can be used as a model of neurogenesis.

Keywords: HT22, Hippocampus, Neuronal Differentiation, *Ascl1*

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DOUBLE HYPOGLOSSAL CANAL

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Keywords: the hypoglossal canal, double hypoglossal canal, complete division, partial division.

Introduction. The non-metric features of the skull have both anthropological and clinical significance. These features include the duplication of the hypoglossal canal. The hypoglossal canal is the exit point of the cranial nerve of the same name. The canal also contains a venous plexus. In view of this, the anatomical variants of the hypoglossal canal are of great interest.

Purpose of the study. The aim of the study was to study the frequency of duplication of the hypoglossal canal.

Material and methods. The study material was 52 skulls from the craniological collection of the Museum of the Department of Human Anatomy and Medical Terminology of the Azerbaijan Medical University. The age of the skulls varied between 17 and 74 years. 27 skulls were female, and 25 were male. The duplication of the hypoglossal canal was defined as partial and complete (according to Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994)).

Results. According to the results of the study, 13 (48.1%) of 27 female skulls did not show duplication of the hypoglossal canal. On 14 skulls, the anatomical variations of the hypoglossal canal were distributed as follows: in six cases (42.9%), the hypoglossal canal was completely doubled on the left with an undivided hypoglossal canal on the right. Complete duplication of the hypoglossal canal on the right with an undivided hypoglossal canal on the left was investigated in 3 cases (21.4%). With the same frequency, a partial division of the hypoglossal canal on the left with an undivided canal on the right

was seen. Finally, in one (7.1%) female skull, the hypoglossal canal was completely doubled on both sides. Also on one female skull, the hypoglossal canal was partially divided on the right, combined with an undivided canal on the left. Of the 25 male skulls, 7 (28%) had various variants of doubling of the hypoglossal canal. In 2 male skulls, the hypoglossal canal was completely doubled bilaterally (28.6%). Also on 2 skulls, a partial division of the hypoglossal canal on the left was combined with an undivided hypoglossal canal on the right. On one skull (14.3%), the hypoglossal canal was completely doubled on the right, combined with an undivided canal on the left. On two skulls, the canal was completely doubled on the left, which was combined with an undivided canal on the right.

Conclusion. A sufficiently high percentage of anatomical variations of the hypoglossal canal, in particular the doubling of the canal, requires a more thorough study of this anatomical structure.

ANAL FİSSÜR TEDAVİSİNDE MODERN YAKLAŞIMLAR

MODERN APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF ANAL FISSURE

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ÖZET

Konu: Anal fissür, hemoroid ve kolitten sonra üçüncü en yaygın kolorektal patolojidir. Hastalığın yaygın olması ve hastaların çoğunun çalışma çağında olması nedeniyle bu patolojinin sosyal ve ekonomik önemi büyüktür. Lateral sfinkterotomi en yaygın kullanılan ve en etkili cerrahi tedavi yöntemidir. Lateral sfinkterotomi doku koruyucu bir yöntemdir, hastaların yaklaşık %90'ı iyileşir, ancak komplikasyonlar nadir değildir. En sık görülen komplikasyon anal sfinkter yetmezliği (%17), genellikle geçici olan gaz ve dışkı inkontinansıdır. Ancak bazen bunların tam olarak düzeltilmesi mümkün olmamakta ve hastanın sakat kalmasına neden olmaktadır. Komplikasyonlar ayrıca hematoma, kanama ve postoperatif yara süpürasyonunu da içerir. Bu nedenlerle anal fissür tedavisinde invaziv yöntemlerin sıklığı son yıllarda azalmış, aksine kombine konservatif yöntemlere ağırlık verilmiştir. Anal fissürün konservatif tedavisinde internal sfinkterin medikal gevşemesini sağlamak için botulinum toksin enjeksiyonu, nitrogliserin ve nifedipin pomadların kullanımına ilişkin literatürde geniş bir bilgi yelpazesi mevcuttur. Anal fissür tedavisinde Botoks, ilk olarak 1990 yılında kullanılmıştır. Botoks, kas dokusu üzerinde nörotoksik etkisi olan ve kas gevşemesine neden olan botulinum toksin A içermektedir.

Amaç: Anal fissürlerin modern konservatif önlemler ve cerrahi yöntemlerle tedavi sonuçlarının karşılaştırmalı çalışması.

Metodoloji: Çalışma 20-60 yaş arası akut ve kronik anal fissürlü 316 hasta üzerinde gerçekleştirildi. Bunların 203'ü kadın, 103'ü erkektir. Posterior fissür 266 hastada, anterior fissür 30 hastada ve bunların kombinasyonu 20 hastada kaydedildi. Akut fissürlü 79 hasta (3 aydan kısa anamnezi olanlar) botoks enjeksiyonu, miyotropik spazmolitikler, non-steroidal antiinflatuar ilaçlar, lokal nitrogliserin ve nifedipin pomadlarla kompleks konservatif tedavi gördü. Bu hastaların 19'unda internal anal sfinkterin alt yarım dairesine 3 noktadan 5-20 ünite Botoks enjeksiyonu yapıldı. Kalan hastalardan 30'u, 4-6 hafta boyunca günde iki kez - %0.2 nitrogliserin, diğer 30'u - %0.3 nifedipin merhem ile lokal olarak tedavi edildi. 237 hasta ameliyat edildi. Bunlardan 28 hastaya internal sfinkterin kalıcı spazmı teşhisi konmadı, bu nedenle sfinkterotomi yapılmadan anal fissür çıkarıldı. Sfinkterotomi uygulanan 209 hastanın 86'sına lateral "kapalı" dozlu sfinkterotomi ve 44'üne posterior "açık" dozlu sfinkterotomi uygulandı. Tıbbi öyküsü yarım yıldan fazla olan, inatçı ağrı sendromu ve iç sfinkterin hipertonusu olan 79 hastaya dozlu sfinkterotomi uygulandı ve anal fissür, nedensel crypt ve nöbetçi meme iki yarım daire insizyonla kesilip çıkarıldı. Tedavinin etkinliği klinik verilere ve opere edilen hastaların tedavi sonrası gözlemlerine dayanılarak değerlendirildi.

Sonuçlar: Hastalarda ilk botoks enjeksiyonundan sonra ağrı sendromu 2-7 gün içerisinde tamamen ortadan kalktı. Enjeksiyonun maksimum etkisi 4-7. günlerde gözlenmiş ve etkisi 4-6 hafta devam etmiştir. Botox'un lokal kullanımı hastalar tarafından iyi tolere edilir. Toksin kana emilmez, sadece enjeksiyon bölgesine yakın kaslarda geçici felçneden olur. Tek bir Botox enjeksiyonunun etkisi, nitrogliserin ve nifedipin merhemleri ile yapılan tedavilerin etkisine neredeyse yakındır. Ancak botulinum toksininin etki süresi ortalama 3 ay gibi yeterince uzundu. Anal sfinktere Botox enjeksiyonu sonrası 3 hastada gaz ve sıvı dışkı inkontinansı gibi sfinkter yetmezlik semptomları gözlemledik. Bu hastalarda sfinkter fonksiyonu enjeksiyondan 4-6 hafta sonra tamamen düzeldi. Botox uygulanan 16 (%84,21) hastada tam iyileşme, 6-8 hafta sonra 3 (%15,79) hastada nüks gözlemlendi. Tedavinin 21. gününde nitrogliserin grubunda 16 (%53,33), nifedipin grubunda 23 (%76,67) hastada tam düzelme gözlemlendi. Ancak 6-8 hafta sonra her iki hasta grubunun yaklaşık 15'inde (%50) nüks gözlemlendi. Ameliyat edilen 218 (%91,98) hastada nüks semptomu saptanmadı, ancak hafif veya orta şiddette ağrı, anal kaşıntı, rahatsızlığın devam etmesi, kriptit ve proktit bulguları görüldü. 30'unun (%14,35) şikayetleri konservatif yöntemlerle 3 ay içinde düzeldi, 8'inde (%3,83) proktalji ve kaşıntı devam etti. 19 (%8,02) hasta 3-12 ay içinde nüks etti. En iyi fonksiyonel sonuçlar lateral "kapalı" dozlu sfinkterotomiden sonra gözlemlendi. Hastaların hiçbirinde klinik olarak tezahür eden dışkı ve gaz inkontinansı yoktu.

Botox enjeksiyonu internal anal sfinkterin yeterli gevşemesini sağlamakta, bu da hastaların %84,21'inde cerrahi müdahale veya komplikasyon olmaksızın anal fissürün tamamen iyileşmesiyle sonuçlanmaktadır. Bu nedenle akut ve kronik fissürü olan hastaların tedavisine bahsettiğimiz konservatif önlemlerle başlanmalıdır. 3 aydan çok hastalık öyküsü olan hastalarda 2 haftadan uzun süre uygulanan konservatif tedaviler etkisiz ise cerrahi operasyon önerilir. Dozlu sfinkterotomi, sfinkter hipertonusu olan anal fissürlerin cerrahi tedavisinin önemli bir bileşenidir. Sfinkterotomi sırasında iç sfinkterin dozlu kesilmesi ve kısmi denervasyonu sayesinde cerrahi yaralar en kısa sürede iyileşir, ağrı şiddeti azalır ve erken rehabilitasyon gerçekleşir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anal fissür, anal sfinkter, sfinkterotomi, Botoks.

ABSTRACT

Subject: Anal fissure is the third most common colorectal pathology after hemorrhoids and colitis. Since the disease is widespread and most of the patients are in working age, this pathology has great social and economic importance. Lateral sphincterotomy is the most widely used and most effective surgical treatment. Lateral sphincterotomy is a tissue-sparing method, approximately 90% of patients recover, but complications are not uncommon. The most common complication is anal sphincter insufficiency (17%), gas and fecal incontinence, which is usually transient. However, sometimes it is not possible to correct them completely and it causes the patient to become disabled. Complications also include hematoma, bleeding, and postoperative wound suppuration. For these reasons, the frequency of invasive methods in the treatment of anal fissures has decreased in recent years, on the contrary, combined conservative methods have increased. There is a wide range of information in the literature regarding the use of botulinum toxin injection, nitroglycerin and nifedipine ointments to provide medical relaxation of the internal sphincter. Botox was first used in the treatment of anal fissures in 1990. Botox contains botulinum toxin A, which has a neurotoxic effect on muscle tissue and causes muscle relaxation.

Purpose: Comparative study of the results of treatment of anal fissures with modern conservative measures and surgical methods.

Methodology: The study was conducted on 316 patients aged 20-60 years with acute and chronic anal fissures. Of these, 203 are women and 103 are men. Posterior fissure was recorded in 266 patients, anterior fissure in 30 patients and their combination in 20 patients. 79 patients with acute fissure (with a history of less than 3 months) received complex conservative treatment with botox injection, myotropic spasmolytics, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, local nitroglycerin and nifedipine ointments. In 19 of these patients, 5-20 units of Botox were injected at 3 points into the lower semicircle of the internal anal sphincter. Of the remaining patients, 30 were treated locally with 0.2% nitroglycerin, the other 30 with 0.3% nifedipine ointment, twice daily for 4-6 weeks. 237 patients were operated. Of these, in 28 patients no permanent spasm of the internal sphincter was detected, so the anal fissure was removed without sphincterotomy. Of the 209 patients who underwent sphincterotomy, 86 underwent lateral "closed" dosed sphincterotomy and 44 underwent posterior "open" dosed sphincterotomy. Dosed sphincterotomy was performed in 79 patients with persistent pain syndrome and internal sphincter hypertension, with a medical history of more than half a year, and the anal fissure, causal crypt, and sentinel pile were excised with two semicircular incisions. The efficacy of the treatment was evaluated based on clinical data and post-treatment observations of the operated patients.

Results: After the first botox injection, the pain syndrome completely disappeared in all patients within 2-7 days. The maximum effect of the injection was observed at 4-7. days and the effect continued for 4-6 weeks. Local use of Botox is well tolerated by patients. The toxin is not absorbed into the blood, it only causes temporary paralysis in the muscles near the injection site. The effect of a single Botox injection is almost comparable to that of treatments with nitroglycerin and nifedipine ointments. However, the duration of action of botulinum toxin was long enough, with an average of 3 months. We observed sphincter insufficiency symptoms such as gas and liquid stool incontinence in 3 patients after Botox injection. In these patients, sphincter function completely recovered 4-6 weeks after injection. Complete recovery was observed in 16 (84.21%) patients who underwent Botox, and recurrence was observed in 3 (15.79%) patients after 6-8 weeks. On the 21. day of treatment, complete recovery was observed in 16 (53.33%) patients in the nitroglycerin group and in 23 (76.67%) patients in the nifedipine group. However, recurrence was observed in approximately 15 (50%) of both patient groups after 6-8 weeks. No symptoms of recurrence were detected in 218 (91.98%) patients who underwent surgery, but mild or moderate pain, anal itching, persistence of discomfort, cryptitis and proctitis were observed. Complaints of 30 patients (14.35%) resolved within 3 months with conservative methods, proctalgia and pruritus continued in 8 (3.83%) patients. 19 (8.02%) patients relapsed within 3-12 months. The best functional results were observed after lateral "closed" dosed sphincterotomy. None of the patients had clinically manifested fecal and gas incontinence.

Botox injection provides adequate relaxation of the internal anal sphincter, resulting in complete healing of the anal fissure in 84.21% of patients without surgical intervention or complications. Therefore, the treatment of patients with acute and chronic fissures should be started with the conservative measures we mentioned. In patients with a disease history of more than 3 months, surgical operation is recommended if conservative treatments applied for more than 2 weeks are ineffective. Dosed sphincterotomy is an important component of the surgical treatment of anal fissures with sphincter hypertonus. Thanks to the dosed cutting and partial denervation of the internal sphincter during sphincterotomy, surgical wounds heal as soon as possible, pain intensity decreases and early rehabilitation takes place.

Key words: Anal fissure, anal sphincter, sphincterotomy, Botox.

KİBERFİZİKİ SİSTEMLƏRDƏ KRİPTOQRAFİK AUTENTİFİKASIYA METODLARI VƏ ALQORİTMLƏRİN İŞLƏNMƏSİ

DEVELOPMENT OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC AUTHENTICATION METHODS AND ALGORITHMS
IN CYBER-PHYSICAL SYSTEMS

SİBER-FİZİKSEL SİSTEMLERDE KRİPTOGRAFİK KİMLİK DOĞRULAMA YÖNTEMLERİ VE
ALGORİTMALARININ GELİŞTİRİLMƏSİ

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XÜLASƏ

Kiberfiziki sistemlər, günümüzdə internet və digər informasiya sistemlərində mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Bu sistemlərin təhlükəsizliyi, autentifikasiya və şifrələmə mexanizmləri ilə təmin edilir. Bu mexanizmlər, istifadəçilərin məlumatlarının təhlükəsizliyini və istifadəçi kimliklərinin doğruluğunu yoxlamaq üçün çox vacibdir.

Autentifikasiya və şifrələmə üsulları, kəskin hesablama gücü ilə mübarizə aparır və bu günkü texnologiyalara uyğunluğu nəzərə alınmalıdır. Performans təhlili, kriptografik protokolların işləməsi üçün tələb olunan vaxt, hesablama mənbələri və işləmənin doğruluğu kimi parametrləri dəyərləndirir. Müqayisə əsasən, fərqli autentifikasiya və şifrələmə üsullarının keyfiyyəti, təhlükəsizliyi və tələb olunan resurslar fərqlidir. Bu üsulların seçilməsi, müəyyən tələblərə və istifadə məqsədlərinə uyğun olmalıdır. Ən populyar autentifikasiya və şifrələmə üsulları arasında RSA, AES, DES və HMAC kimi alqoritmlər yer alır. Bu üsulların performans təhlili və müqayisəsi, təhlükəsizliyi və effektivliyi optimal səviyyədə saxlamağa kömək edir.

Bu tezisdə sistemin məqsəd və tələblərinə uyğun olaraq, təhlükəsizliyin və effektivliyin təminatı üçün məqsədə uyğun performans təhlili aparılır.

Açar sözlər: Kiberfiziki sistemlər, Rsa alqoritmı, Aes alqoritmı, Des alqoritmı, Hmac alqoritmı.

ABSTRACT

Cyber-physical systems play an important role in today's internet and information systems. The security, authentication, and encryption mechanisms of these systems are crucial for ensuring the safety of user information and verifying user identities.

Authentication and encryption methods must be able to withstand the sharp computing power and be compatible with current technologies. Performance analysis evaluates parameters such as the time required for cryptographic protocols to operate, computational sources, and the accuracy of operations. The quality, security, and required resources of different authentication and encryption methods vary, and their selection should be based on specific requirements and usage purposes. Popular authentication

and encryption methods include RSA, AES, DES, and HMAC algorithms. Performance analysis and comparison of these methods help to ensure optimal levels of security and effectiveness.

This thesis conducts performance analysis tailored to the system's purpose and requirements to ensure security and efficiency.

Keywords: Cyber-physical systems, RSA algorithm, AES algorithm, DES algorithm, HMAC algorithm

ÖZET

Kiber-fiziksel sistemler, bugünün internet ve bilgi sistemlerinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu sistemlerin güvenlik, doğrulama ve şifreleme mekanizmaları, kullanıcı bilgilerinin güvenliğini sağlamak ve kullanıcı kimliklerini doğrulamak için hayati önem taşımaktadır.

Kimlik doğrulama ve şifreleme yöntemleri, keskin hesaplama gücüne dayanabilmek için mevcut teknolojilerle uyumlu olmalıdır. Performans analizi, kriptografik protokollerin çalışması için gereken zaman, hesaplama kaynakları ve işlemlerin doğruluğu gibi parametreleri değerlendirir. Farklı kimlik doğrulama ve şifreleme yöntemlerinin kalitesi, güvenliği ve gereksinim duyulan kaynakları farklılık gösterir ve seçimleri belirli gereksinimlere ve kullanım amaçlarına göre yapılmalıdır. Popüler kimlik doğrulama ve şifreleme yöntemleri arasında RSA, AES, DES ve HMAC algoritmaları yer almaktadır. Bu yöntemlerin performans analizi ve karşılaştırılması, güvenlik ve etkinliğin en uygun seviyelerini sağlamaya yardımcı olur.

Bu tez, güvenliği ve verimliliği sağlamak için sistemin amaç ve gereksinimlerine uygun olarak performans analizi yapmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kiber-fiziksel sistemler, RSA algoritması, AES algoritması, DES algoritması, HMAC algoritması

MECBURİ HİZMETİN İLK HAFTASINDA DEPREM BÖLGESİNE GÖREVLENDİRİLEN BİR CERRAHİN DENEYİMİ

THE EXPERIENCE OF A SURGERY ASSIGNED TO THE EARTHQUAKE REGION IN THE FIRST WEEK OF MANDATORY SERVICE

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ÖZET

Giriş: Doğal afet, yüksek oranda veya tamamen insan faktöründen bağımsız olarak gerçekleşen, can ve mal kayıplarına neden olan olağan üstü durumlara denilmektedir. Deprem de bir doğal afettir. Meydana gelen bir deprem sonrası mecburi hizmetinin ilk haftasında bir genel cerrahi uzmanı olarak deprem bölgesine görevlendirilmemi ve tecrübelerimi paylaşmayı amaçlamaktayım.

Method: Ülkemizde 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde gerçekleşen, Kahramanmaraş merkezli ve 11 ili etkileyen deprem sonrası, birçok meslek grubundan olduğu gibi hekimlerden de deprem bölgelerine görevlendirmeler olmaktadır. Mecburi hizmetime başlamamın 6.gününde genel cerrahi uzmanı olarak Hatay İli'ne görevlendirildim. Buradaki temel prensibim öncelikle aciliyeti olan hastaların tedavisini sağlamak, zaman kalması halinde elektif hastaların da tedavisini sağlamaktır. Bu kapsamda çoğunlukla acil operasyonlar gerçekleştirdim.

Bulgular: Bölgedeki hastanelerin tamamına yakınının kullanılamaz durumda olması nedeniyle bulunduğum hastaneye kesintisiz olarak acil hastalar gelmekteydi. En sık opere ettiğim hasta grubu akut apandisitler oldu. Olguların %50'si perfore olarak başvurdu. Perfore olguların ağrı başlangıç zamanı sorgulandığında başvuru öncesi 3 ile 5 gün arasında değişiklik gösterdiği saptandı. Olguların tamamı laparoskopik yöntemle opere edildi. Postoperatif komplikasyon izlenmedi.

Tartışma: Doğal afet gibi normal yaşamı etkileyen durumlarda diğer alanlarda olduğu gibi sağlık alanında da aksamalar meydana gelmektedir. Mevcut hastanelerin kullanılamayacak durumda olması ve bölgede yaşayan birçok sağlık çalışanın depremden etkilenmesi, fiziksel ve emosyonel stresten kaynaklı olarak hasta sayısının artması gibi nedenlerle bölgede sağlık sistemi sekteye uğramıştır. Görevlendirmelerle sistem tekrar oluşturulmaya çalışılmaktadır. Ne kadar çabalasak da koşullar nedeniyle hastaneye ulaşma süreleri normalin üzerinde olup, opere ettiğimiz hastalarda da gördüğümüz gibi gecikmiş olgular olarak başvurulmaktadır. Bu da gerek hasta, gerek hekim, gerekse de tedavi süresi ve yatış süresini uzattığı için ekonomik olarak hepimizi zorlamaktadır. Hastane olmayan bölgelere kurulan sahra hastaneleri, ideal koşullara olmasa da hastanın hekime ulaşma imkanına sahip olması, erken tanı alması ve sonrası sevk edilebilme imkanı sağlaması açısından, bu tarz hastaların tedavilerinin gecikmesinin önlenmesi konusunda önümüzdeki günler de kısmen de olsa etkili olacaktır şeklinde düşünmekteyim.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genel cerrahi, deprem, acil, görevlendirme

ABSTRACT

Introduction: A natural disaster is an extraordinary situation that occurs at a high rate or completely independent of the human factor and causes loss of life and property. Earthquake is also a natural disaster. After an earthquake, I aim to be assigned to the earthquake region as a general surgeon in the first week of his compulsory service and to share my experiences.

Method: After the earthquake that took place in our country on February 6, 2023, centered in Kahramanmaraş and affecting 11 provinces, there are appointments from physicians to earthquake zones as well as from many occupational groups. On the 6th day of my compulsory service, I was assigned to Hatay Province as a general surgeon. My basic principle here was to provide the treatment of patients with urgency first, and to provide treatment for elective patients if time remained. In this context, I mostly carried out emergency operations.

Results: Due to the fact that almost all of the hospitals in the region were unusable, emergency patients were coming to my hospital uninterruptedly. The patient group I operated most frequently was acute appendicitis. 50% of the cases presented with perforation. When the pain onset time of the perforated cases was questioned, it was found that it varied between 3 and 5 days before admission. All of the cases were operated by laparoscopic method. No postoperative complications were observed. **Discussion:** In situations that affect normal life, such as natural disasters, disruptions occur in the field of health, as in other fields. The health system in the region has been disrupted due to the fact that the existing hospitals are unusable, many health workers living in the region were affected by the earthquake, and the number of patients increased due to physical and emotional stress. The system is being tried to be rebuilt with assignments. No matter how hard we try, the time to reach the hospital is above normal due to the conditions, and as we have seen in the patients we have operated on, they are referred to as delayed cases. This puts a strain on all of us economically, as it extends the patient, the physician, the duration of treatment and the length of stay. I think that the field hospitals established in non-hospital areas will be partially effective in the coming days in terms of preventing the delay of the treatment of such patients, in terms of providing the opportunity to reach the doctor, get early diagnosis and referral, although not in ideal conditions.

Keywords: General surgery, earthquake, emergency, assignment

**KİBERFİZİKİ SİSTEMLERDƏ TƏHLÜKƏLƏRİN ANALİZİ VƏ ONLARA QARŞI
YÖNƏLMİŞ TƏDBİRLƏR**

ANALYSIS OF THREATS IN CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS AND MEASURES FOR THEM

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XÜLASƏ

Kiberfizik sistemlər fiziki və rəqəmsal komponentlərin birlikdə istifadəsini tələb edən kompleks sistemlərdir. Bu sistemlər sənaye müəssisələrini, ağıllı şəhərləri, səhiyyə müəssisələrini, elektrik stansiyalarını və digər kritik infrastrukturunu izləmək, idarə etmək və izləmək üçün istifadə olunur. Bununla belə, bu sistemlər də əhəmiyyətli təhlükəsizlik riskləri daşıyır.

Risk təhlili kibernetik sistemlərin təhlükəsizliyini artırmaq üçün vacib bir prosesdir. Bu müddət ərzində təhlükə mənbələri, mümkün təhlükə ssenariləri və təhlükənin nəticələri müəyyənləşdirilir. Daha sonra mümkün ehtiyat tədbirləri, zəifliklərin azaldılması və hücumların qarşısının alınması strategiyaları hazırlanır. Kiberfizik sistemlərdə təhlükələrin təhlili və bu təhlükələrə qarşı tədbirlər bu sistemlərin qorunması üçün həyati bir prosesdir.

Bu tezisdə kibernetik sistemlərin təhlükələrini və tədbirlərini təhlil etmək üçün nümunələr və tövsiyələr təqdim edilir. Bunlara zəiflikləri müəyyənləşdirmək və aradan qaldırmaq üçün hərtərəfli risk təhlili aparmaq, kibernetik təhlükəsizlik protokolları və şifrələmə metodlarından istifadə etmək və sistemin müntəzəm olaraq yenilənməsi daxildir.

Açar sözlər: Kiberfizik sistemlər, Kibernetik təhlükəsizlik, Məlumatların qorunması, Texnoloji təhlükələr.

SUMMARY:

Cyberphysical systems are complex systems that require the use of physical and digital components Decoupled. These systems are used for the purpose of taking control, managing and monitoring industrial facilities, smart cities, health institutions, power plants and other critical infrastructures. However, these systems also carry significant security risks.

Hazard analysis is a vital process for improving the security of cyberphysical systems. In this process, hazard sources, possible hazard scenarios and hazard effects are determined. Then, the measures that can be taken, strategies are designed to reduce security vulnerabilities and prevent attacks. Hazard analysis and measures of cyberphysical systems are a vital process for the protection of these systems.

In the thesis, examples and best practice suggestions related to hazard analysis and measures of cyberphysical systems are presented. These include conducting a comprehensive risk analysis to detect and mitigate vulnerabilities, using cybersecurity protocols and Decryption methods, and regularly making system updates.

Keywords: Cyber-physical systems, Cyber Security, Data Protection, Technological Dangers.

Siber fiziksel sistemlerdeki tehditlerin analizi ve bunlara yönelik önlemler

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Özet:

Kiberfiziki sistemler, fiziksel ve dijital bileşenlerin bir arada kullanılmasını gerektiren karmaşık sistemlerdir. Bu sistemler, endüstriyel tesisler, akıllı şehirler, sağlık kurumları, enerji santralleri ve diğer kritik altyapıların kontrolünü ele alma, yönetme ve izleme amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, bu sistemler de önemli güvenlik riskleri taşımaktadır.

Tehlike analizi, kiberfiziki sistemlerin güvenliğini artırmak için hayati bir süreçtir. Bu süreçte, tehlike kaynakları, olası tehlike senaryoları ve tehlike etkileri belirlenir. Sonrasında, alınabilecek önlemler, güvenlik açıklarının azaltılması ve saldırıların önlenmesi için stratejiler tasarlanır. Kiberfiziki sistemlerin tehlike analizi ve önlemleri, bu sistemlerin korunması için hayati bir süreçtir.

Tezde, kiberfiziki sistemlerin tehlike analizi ve önlemleri ile ilgili örnekler ve en iyi uygulama önerileri sunulmuştur. Bunlar arasında, güvenlik açıklarının tespit edilmesi ve azaltılması için kapsamlı bir risk analizi yapılması, siber güvenlik protokolleri ve şifreleme yöntemlerinin kullanılması ve sistem güncelleştirmelerinin düzenli olarak yapılması yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kiber-fiziksel sistemler, Siber Güvenlik, Veri Koruma, Teknolojik Tehlikele

OSMANLI ZAMANINDA İZMİR'DE HAPİSHANE ÇALIŞANLARI

PRISON WORKERS IN IZMIR IN OTTOMAN TIME

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ÖZET

Osmanlı zamanında İzmir'de hapisane çalışanları (1908-1918) adlı çalışma Hapisane kurumlarının Osmanlı Devletinde ortaya çıkması ve yerleşmesi ile birlikte İzmir'de kurumsallaştırılmaya çalışılan mekanlar olarak II. Meşrutiyet yıllarını kapsayan şekilde hazırlanmıştır. Osmanlı Devleti toplumsal ve kurumsal açıdan yaşadığı küreselleşme ve değişim döneminde yaptığı değişikliklerden biride Osmanlı cezalandırma yaklaşım ve yöntemi olmuştur. Cezaların fiili olarak gerçekleştiği Hapisane olarak adlandırdığımız bu kurumlar İzmir'de 17. Yy ve sonrasında hapisane diyebileceğimiz sistem olarak kullanılmaya başlamıştır. İzmir Cezayir Hanı bu anlamda İzmir'de kurulan ilk hapisane olarak görülmektedir. Osmanlı Devletinde daha önce suçluların tutulmakta olduğu zindan veya mahbes veya mahbus denebilecek hapis etme mekânları mevcuttu. Hapisane olarak adlandırılan hapsedme mekânları farklı olarak daha sistemli olarak işletilmektedir. Bu kurumlar müdür, doktor, gardiyanlar ve çeşitli çalışanlardan oluşan mahkûmların daha insani koşullarda kalmalarını sağlamak ve aynı zamanda toplumsal hayata uyum sağlanması ve suçlardan kaçınılması için çeşitli eğitimlerin yer aldığı kurumlardır. Yabancı mahkûmların konsoloslar aracılığı ile Osmanlı devletinin iç işlerine karışmasına engel olmak amacıyla bu kurumlar Osmanlı Tarihi sahasında muadil devletler ile birlikte hemen hemen aynı dönem içerisinde girilmiş ve Osmanlı devletinde modern olarak nitelendirebileceğimiz hapisaneler açılmıştır. İzmir'de bu adımların ilk tezahürü olarak Cezayir Hanının Hapisane olarak kullanılması ve sonrasında daha büyük kapasite ve daha insani koşullar içerisinde cezanın çektirilmesi amacıyla bu kurumlar zamanla daha da geliştirilmiş ve İzmir'de daha büyük bir Umumi Hapisane açılmıştır. 1960 yılına kadar hayatını sürdüren bu hapisane uzun yıllar varlığını sürdürmüş ve hem şehrin merkezi içerisinde yer alması hem de eskimiş olması sebebiyle yıkılmış ve günümüzde bu yapı varlığını korumamıştır. Bu hapisanenin içerisinde çalışan memurlar hakkında bilgi vermek bu memurların almış oldukları maaşları tespit etmek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiş çalışmam da Osmanlı Devletinin küresel olarak kurumsallaşan hapisane kurumlarına yaklaşımı ve attığı adımları İzmir çerçevesi içerisinde incelenmiş, çalışan memurlar ile alakalı tespitler yapılmıştır. II. Meşrutiyet dönemi bu açıdan bilhassa araştırmamın asıl tarih aralığını kapsamaktadır. Bu araştırmam Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Arşivleri temel kaynak olarak kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: II. Meşrutiyet, Hapisane, İzmir

ABSTRACT

The study titled Prison workers in İzmir in the Ottoman period (1908-1918) With the emergence and settlement of prison institutions in the Ottoman Empire, II. It has been prepared to cover the years of the Constitutional Monarchy. One of the changes that the Ottoman Empire made during the period of globalization and change in which it lived socially and institutionally was the Ottoman punishment

approach and method. These institutions, which we call the Prison, where punishments are actually carried out, started to be used as a system that we can call prison in İzmir in the 17th century and later. In this sense, İzmir Algeria Inn is seen as the first prison established in İzmir. In the Ottoman Empire, there were dungeons where criminals were kept, or places of imprisonment that could be called mahbes or mahbus. Incarceration spaces, called prisons, are operated in a more systematic way. These institutions are institutions where various trainings take place in order to ensure that the convicts, consisting of directors, doctors, guards and various employees, stay in more humane conditions and at the same time adapt to social life and avoid crimes. In order to prevent foreign prisoners from interfering in the internal affairs of the Ottoman state through consuls, these institutions were entered in the field of Ottoman History, together with the equivalent states, in almost the same period, and prisons, which we can define as modern, were opened in the Ottoman state. As the first manifestation of these steps in İzmir, these institutions were further developed over time, and a larger Public Prison was opened in İzmir, in order to use the Algerian Inn as a prison and then to be punished in a larger capacity and more humane conditions. This prison, which continued its life until 1960, continued to exist for many years and was demolished because it is located in the center of the city and because it is outdated, and this structure has not preserved its existence today. In my study, which was carried out in order to give information about the officers working in this prison and to determine the salaries of these officers, the approach and steps taken by the Ottoman State to the globally institutionalized prison institutions were examined within the framework of İzmir, and determinations were made about the working officers. II. In this respect, the constitutional period covers the actual date range of my research. In this research, the State Archives of the Republic of Turkey was used as the main source.

Keywords: II. Constitutional Monarchy, Prison, İzmir

**BORSA GELİŞMİŞLİĞİ, FİNANSAL GELİŞME VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ:
KIRILGAN EKONOMİLERDE BİR UYGULAMA**

RELATION OF STOCK MARKET DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CASE OF FRAGILE ECONOMIES

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ÖZET

Günümüz dünyasında sermaye akışının önündeki engeller hızla ortadan kalkmaktadır. Son yıllarda Kırılgan Ekonomilerdeki ekonomik ve siyasi istikrarsızlık, sermaye piyasalarında daha yüksek bir volatiliteye neden olmaktadır. Gelişmekte olan ekonomiler, yabancı portföy yatırımlarının olumsuz yönü nedeniyle DYY'yi daha fazla arzulamaktadır. Çünkü ülkeye artan DYY akışı üretim ve istihdama katkı sağlamakta ve ülkenin kalkınmasına yardımcı olmaktadır. Ayrıca bir ülkeye DYY akışının artması, ülkelerin hisse senedi piyasalarının gelişimini de desteklemektedir. DYY kararları uzun vadede söz konusu ekonomiye ilişkin olumlu beklentilere işaret ettiği için portföy yatırımcıları da benzer beklentilere girerek bu piyasalarda uzun vadeli yatırımlara yönelmektedir. Ekonomik büyümenin borsa gelişimi üzerinde önemli bir etkisi olduğu yadsınamaz bir gerçektir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, doğrudan yabancı yatırımların ve ekonomik büyümenin borsa gelişimi üzerindeki uzun ve kısa vadeli etkilerini araştırılmasıdır. Araştırmada 2000-2020 yıllarını kapsayan Kırılgan Ekonomi olarak adlandırılan Türkiye, Brezilya, Hindistan, Endonezya, Meksika ve Güney Afrika'ya ait yıllık veriler Dünya Bankası'nın Dünya Kalkınma Göstergeleri (WDI) çevrimiçi veritabanından elde edilmiştir. Çalışmada panel ARDL yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Modellerde ortaya çıkacak değişen varyans problemini azaltmak için tüm değişkenlerin doğal logaritmaları alınmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan değişkenler, ülkelerde finansal istikrarın en önemli göstergelerinden olan sermaye piyasası gelişmişliği (LMC), ekonomik büyümenin bir ölçüsü olarak reel GSYH (1995 bazyılı) (GDP), finansal gelişmenin bir göstergesi olarak bankacılık sektörünün özel sektöre sağladığı yurtiçi kredilerin GSYH yüzdesi (LEND) ve ülkelerdeki finansal istikrar ve gelişmenin diğer bir göstergesi olarak ise Doğrudan yabancı yatırım net girişlerinin GSYH yüzdesi (FDI) tutarı kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda kırılgan ekonomilerin GDP ve LEND değişkenlerinin borsa gelişmişliğini pozitif etkilediği, FDI değişkeninin ise anlamlı bir etkiye sahip olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Panel nedensellik testleri tek yönlü nedensel ilişkilerin varlığını ortaya koymuştur. LMC'den, GDP'den ve FDI'dan LEND'e doğru tek yönlü nedensel ilişkiler olduğu dikkat çekmektedir. Ayrıca FDI'dan LMC ve LEND'e tek yönlü nedensel ilişki tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kırılgan ekonomiler, panel ARDL, doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar, sermaye piyasası gelişmişliği.

ABSTRACT

In today's World barriers to capital flows are rapidly disappearing. In recent years, economic and political instability in Fragile Economies has led to higher volatility in capital markets. It is an undeniable fact that economic growth has a significant impact on stock market development. The aim of this study is to investigate the long-term and short-term effects of foreign direct investments and economic growth on stock market development. In the study, annual data for Turkey, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa, which are called Fragile Economies covering the years 2000-2020, were obtained from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) online database. Panel ARDL method is used in the study. Natural logarithms of all variables are taken to reduce the problem of variance in the models. The variables used in the study are capital market development (LMC), which is one of the most important indicators of financial stability in countries, real GDP (base year 1995) (GDP) as a measure of economic growth, domestic loans provided by the banking sector to the private sector as a percentage of GDP (LEND) as an indicator of financial development and foreign direct investment net inflows as a percentage of GDP (FDI) as another indicator of financial stability and development in countries. As a result of the research, it is determined that GDP and LEND variables have a positive effect on stock market development of fragile economies, while FDI variable does not have a significant effect. Panel causality tests revealed the existence of unidirectional causal relationships. It is noteworthy that there are unidirectional causal relationships from LMC, GDP and FDI to LEND. In addition, a unidirectional causal relationship was found from FDI to LMC and LEND.

Keywords: Fragile economies, panel ARDL, foreign direct investments, capital market development.

SÖZLÜ ANLATILARIN TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİNDE KULLANIMI

THE USE OF ORAL NARRATIVES IN TURKISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, geleneksel sözlü anlatıların Türkçe öğretiminde bir araç olarak kullanımını incelemektedir. Mitler, efsaneler, masallar, destanlar ve halk hikayeleri gibi sözlü anlatılar, kuşaktan kuşağa aktarılan, özelde Türk halk edebiyatının genelde ise Türk dili ve kültürünün en önemli unsurlarından biridir. Özellikle son yıllarda, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından basılan ders kitaplarında veya bakanlığın projelerinde başta masal türü olmak üzere bu anlatıların dil öğreniminde ve kültürel aktarımda bir araç olarak sıklıkla kullanılmaya başlandığı görülmektedir. Çalışmada sözlü anlatıların neler olduğu ve Türk kültüründeki rolleri genel bir bakışla sunulup onların kültürel bilgi ve dilsel ifade kaynağı olarak önemi vurgulanmıştır. Sözlü anlatıların Türkçe öğretiminde -yabancı dil olarak Türkçenin öğretimi de dâhil olmak üzere- kullanımına ilişkin literatür gözden geçirilerek bu anlatıların öğrenciler için kelime öğrenimi ve kültürel farkındalığı artırma veya dinleme ve konuşma becerilerini geliştirme gibi farklı başlıklardaki faydalarına dair değerlendirmelerde bulunulmuştur. Ayrıca, farklı yeterlilik seviyelerine ve öğrenme hedeflerine uyacak şekilde anlatılan seçme ve uyarlama stratejileri, katılımı ve etkileşimi geliştirmek için teknolojiyi dahil etme ve anlatıları iletişimsel etkinlikler için bir temel olarak kullanma gibi Türkçe derslerinde sözlü anlatıların kullanılması için öneriler sunulmuştur. Genel olarak, çalışma, Türkçe öğretiminde sözlü anlatıların kullanılmasının, öğrencilerin Türk kültürüne dair ilgilerini ve farkındalıklarını geliştirmenin yanı sıra, dilsel ve kültürel yeterliliği geliştirmek için güçlü bir araç olabileceği sonucuna varmakta ve bu yaklaşımın etkililiği ve diğer dil öğretimi bağlamlarındaki olası uygulamalar hakkında daha fazla ve daha derin araştırmalar yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sözlü anlatılar, Türk halk edebiyatı, Türkçe öğretimi.

ABSTRACT

This article examines the use of traditional oral narratives as a tool in Turkish language teaching. Oral narratives such as myths, legends, fairy tales, epics and folk tales are one of the most significant elements of Turkish folk literature in particular and Turkish language and culture in general, handed down from generation to generation. Especially in recent years, it is seen that these narratives, especially fairy tales, are frequently used as a tool in language learning and cultural transfer, in the textbooks published by the Ministry of National Education or in the projects of the ministry. In this study, what oral narratives are and their role in Turkish culture are presented with an overview and their importance as a source of cultural knowledge and linguistic expression is emphasized. The literature on the use of oral narratives in Turkish teaching -including teaching Turkish as a foreign language- has been reviewed, and evaluations have been made about the benefits of these narratives in different topics such as vocabulary learning and cultural awareness for students or improving listening and speaking skills. In addition, suggestions are presented for the use of oral narratives in Turkish lessons, such as strategies for selecting and adapting narratives to suit different proficiency levels and learning objectives, incorporating technology to enhance participation and interaction, and using narratives as a basis for communicative

activities. Overall, the study concludes that the use of oral expressions in Turkish teaching can be a powerful tool for developing linguistic and cultural proficiency, as well as developing students' interest and awareness into Turkish culture. Further and deeper research into the effectiveness of this approach and possible applications in other language teaching contexts is recommended.

Keywords: Oral narratives, Turkish folk literature, Turkish teaching.

**KÖYDE YAŞAYAN 10-14 YAŞ ÇOCUKLARIN “BEDEN EĞİTİMİ” VE “SPOR”
ALGILARININ METAFOR YOLUYLA BELİRLENMESİ**

DETERMINATION OF "PHYSICAL EDUCATION" AND "SPORTS" PERCEPTIONS OF 10-14
YEAR OLD CHILDREN LIVING IN THE VILLAGE BY USING METAPHORS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, köyde yaşayan 10-14 yaş aralığında bulunan çocukların beden eğitimi ve spor kavramlarıyla ilgili düşüncelerini metaforlar aracılığıyla belirlemektir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma modeli ve olgubilim deseninin kullanımı tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu toplam 108 çocuk oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada köyde yaşayan 10-14 yaş aralığındaki çocukların “beden eğitimi” ve “spor” kavramıyla ilgili metaforları yarı yapılandırılmış bir formla belirlenmiştir. Bu formda çocuklardan “Beden eğitimi gibidir/benzer; Çünkü.....”, “Spor gibidir/benzer; Çünkü.....” cümlelerini tamamlamaları istenmiştir. Bu çalışmada sosyal bilimlerdeki nitel araştırmalarda kullanılan veri değerlendirme yöntemlerinden içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Kodlayıcılar arasındaki ortalama güvenilirlik değeri beden eğitimi metaforu için %96, spor metaforu için ise %94 olarak bulunmuştur. Araştırmada çocuklar “beden eğitimi” kavramıyla ilgili 46, “spor” kavramıyla ilgili 53 olmak üzere toplamda 99 farklı metafor kullanmışlardır. Kullanılan metaforların “beden eğitimi” için “Bedensel İyilik”, “Doğa”, “Estetik”, “Hareket”, “İlerleme”, “Pozitif Duygular”, “Sağlamlık” şeklinde toplamda 7 kategori; “spor” için ise “Doğa”, “Hareket”, “Günlük Yaşam”, “İlerleme”, “Pozitif Duygular”, “Sağlamlık”, “Sağlık” ve “Sosyallik” şeklinde toplamda 8 kategori olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu metaforlar köyde yaşayan çocukların beden eğitimi ve spor kavramlarına ilişkin görüşlerini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu kategoriler beden eğitimi temasında en fazla metafor içermeleri açısından “Pozitif Duygular”, “Hareket” ve “Günlük Yaşam”; spor temasında ise “Sağlık”, “Hareket” ve “Pozitif Duygular” olarak sıralanmaktadır. Beden eğitiminin ve sporun katılımcılarda oluşturduğu algının temel olarak hareket ve pozitif duygular olduğu göz önüne alındığında; çocuklara spor kültürü kazandırılmasının hem hareket ihtiyacının karşılanması hem de yaşama dair pozitif duyguların geliştirilmesi açısından önemli bir yaklaşım olarak değerlendirilip program ve projelerin üretilmesi önemli görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: köy çocukları, beden eğitimi ve spor, spor, metafor.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the thoughts of children between the ages of 10-14 living in the village about the concepts of physical education and sports through metaphors. Qualitative research model and phenomenology design were preferred in the study. A total of 108 children constituted the study group. In the study, the metaphors of children between the ages of 10-14 living in the village about the concepts of "physical education" and "sports" were determined with a semi-structured form. In this form, children were asked to complete the sentences "Physical education is like/similar to because" and "Sports is like/similar to because" . In this study, content analysis, one of the data evaluation methods used in qualitative research in social sciences, was used. The average reliability value between the coders was found to be 96% for the physical education metaphor and 94% for the sports metaphor. In the study, children used a total of 99 different metaphors, 46 for the concept of "physical education" and 53 for the concept of "sports". The metaphors used were determined as 7 categories in total for "physical education" as "Physical Well-Being", "Nature", "Aesthetics", "Movement", "Progress", "Positive Emotions", "Strength"; and 8 categories in total for "sports" as "Nature", "Movement", "Daily Life", "Progress", "Positive Emotions", "Strength", "Health" and "Sociability". These metaphors reveal the views of children living in the village on the concepts of physical education and sports. These categories are listed as "Positive Emotions", "Movement" and "Daily Life" in terms of containing the most metaphors in the physical education theme; and "Health", "Movement" and "Positive Emotions" in the sports theme. Considering that the perception generated by physical education and sports in the participants is basically movement and positive emotions; it is seen as important to produce programs and projects by considering that providing children with a sports culture is an important approach in terms of both meeting the need for movement and developing positive emotions about life.

Keywords: village children, physical education and sport, sport, metaphor.

Bi(III) İYONLARININ FARKLI METAL İYONLARININ BULUNDUĞU ORTAMDA ÇDSM SİSTEMİ İLE EKSTRAKSİYONU

EXTRACTION OF Bi(III) IONS FROM THE MEDIUM CONTAINING SOME METAL IONS THROUGH THE MDLM SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada Bi(III) iyonlarının sulu donör fazdan yine sulu akseptör faza yeni geliştirilmiş ÇDSM (çok damlacıklı sıvı membran sistemi) sistemi ile ekstraksiyon özellikleri incelenmiştir. Kerosen içinde çözünmüş D2EHPA taşıyıcı ligand olarak belirlenmiş ve deneysel çalışmalarda etkin olarak kullanılmıştır. Bi(III) iyonlarının taşınım oranları belirli zamanlarda sistemden numuneler alınarak, UV-vis spektrofotometresinde incelenerek tespit edilmiştir. Renkli kompleks oluşturmak amacı ile KIO_3 çözeltisi kullanılmış ve oluşturulan kompleksler deneysel çalışmanın takibinde kullanılmıştır. Yüksek oranda taşınımı ve kinetik verilerin en uygun değerlerde olduğu taşıyıcı ligand konsantrasyonu, pH, sıcaklık gibi sistem bileşenleri tespit edilmiştir. Farklı metal iyonlarının (Ni(II), Co(II), Mo(VI) ve Mn(II)) donor fazda bulunduğu ekstraksiyon verimliliğinin nasıl değiştiği tespit edilip raporlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ekstraksiyon, Bizmut, Membran Sistem

ABSTRACT

The extraction behavior of the Bi (III) ion from the aqueous donor phase to the aqueous acceptor phase via MDLM (multi droplet liquid membrane) was studied in this study. In experimental studies, the D2EHPA carrier dissolved in kerosene was used effectively as a ligand. The transportation rates of Bi (III) ions were determined by taking samples from the system at certain times and examining the UV-VIS spectrophotometer. In these measurements, a KIO_3 solution was used to create a colorful complex. System components such as carrier ligand concentration, pH, and temperature, where high transportation and kinetic data are most suitable values, have been identified. It has been determined and reported how the extraction efficiency changes when different metal ions (Ni(II), Co(II), Mo(VI) and Mn(II)) are present in the donor phase.

Key words: Extraction, Bismuth, Membrane System

**İVESİ KOYUNLARINDA MEME ÖZELLİKLERİ ile LAKTASYON SÜT VERİMİ
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

DETERMINATION of RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UDDER MORPHOLOGY and LACTATION
MILK YIELD in AWASSI SHEEP

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada İvesi koyunlarında meme özellikleri ile laktasyon süt verimi arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmada 25 koyun kullanılmıştır. Meme ölçüleri laktasyon orta döneminde 55 ile 65. günler arasında sağımdan 2 önce yapılmıştır. Meme morfolojisi özelliklerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılan ölçümlerde elektronik kumpas ve şerit metre kullanılmıştır. Laktasyon süt verimini belirlemek için her 15 günde bir süt örnekleri toplanmıştır. Herbir koyuna ait günlük süt verimi 50gr'ın altına düşene kadar alınmıştır. Laktasyon süt veriminin hesaplanmasında Trapez II metodu kullanılmıştır. Yapılan istatistiksel analizler sonucunda en yüksek laktasyon süt verimi 3 yaşlı koyunlardan sağlanmıştır. Laktasyon süt verimi ile meme ucu çapı ve meme tipi arasında negatif yönlü önemli derecede korelasyon tespit edilmiştir ($P<0.05$). 1'den 6'ya kadar numaralandırılan meme tipleri arasından, en fazla 3. nolu meme tipi tespit edilmiştir. Meme yüksekliği ile meme derinliği, meme çevresi, meme genişliği, meme ucu uzunluğu, meme ucu çapı, meme başları arasındaki mesafe, meme ile zemin arasındaki mesafe arasında çok önemli derecede korelasyon tespit edilmiştir ($P<0.01$). Meme ucu açısı ile meme başları arasındaki mesafe ve meme tipi arasında çok önemli derecede korelasyon tespit edilmiştir ($P<0.01$). Ayrıca meme ucu açısı ile meme ucu çapı arasında da önemli derecede korelasyon hesaplanmıştır ($P<0.05$). Meme ucu uzunluğu ile meme genişliği, meme ucu çapı ve meme başları arasındaki mesafe arasında çok önemli derece de korelasyon bulunurken ($P<0.01$), yine meme ucu uzunluğu ile meme çevresi arasında önemli derecede korelasyon tespit edilmiştir ($P<0.05$). Meme tipi ile meme genişliği ve meme ucu çapı arasında çok önemli derecede, meme tipi ile önemli derecede korelasyon hesaplanmıştır ($P<0.01$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: İvesi, Meme Özellikleri, Laktasyon Süt Verimi

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the relationship between lactation milk yield and udder morphology in Awassi. 61 sheep were used in this study. During the mid-lactation period, udder measurements were taken 2 hours before milking by using an electronic caliper and tape measure, and udder-type measurements determined. Lactation milk yield was calculated using the Trapeze II method. Control milking continued until the daily milk yield of each sheep decreased below 50 g. As a result of the statistical analysis, the highest lactation milk yield was obtained from 3rd parity sheep. There is a negative significant correlation ($P<0.05$) between milk yield and udder type. Among the udder types numbered from 1 to 6, the highest number of sheep with udder type 3 was determined. A very significant correlation ($P<0.01$) was found between udder height and udder depth, udder circumference, udder width, udder teat diameter, distance between udder teats and distance between the udder and the floor. A very significant correlation ($P<0.01$) was found between the udder teat angle and the distance between the udder teats and udder type. In addition, a significant correlation ($P<0.05$) was determined between the udder teat angle and the udder teat diameter. While a very significant correlation ($P<0.01$) was found between udder teat length and udder width, udder teat diameter and distance between udder teats, a significant correlation ($P<0.05$) was found between udder teat length and udder circumference. A very significant correlation ($P<0.01$) was calculated between udder type and udder width and udder teat diameter, and a significant correlation ($P<0.05$) with udder type.

Keywords: Awassi, Udder morphology, Lactation milk yield

KOLOSTRUM YOĞUNLUĞUNUN İVESİ KUZULARINDA SÜTTEN KESİM AĞIRLIĞINA ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF COLOSTRUM DENSITY ON WEANING WEIGHT IN AWASSI LAMBS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada İvesi koyunlarında kolostrum yoğunluğunun, kuzuların süttten kesim ağırlığı üzerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Doğumu gerçekleşen koyunların kuzularının yeterince kolostrum emmesine izin verildikten sonra ilk 12 saat içerisinde örnekler 50ml'lik tüplere toplanmıştır. Toplanan kolostrum örnekleri laboratuvara getirilerek refraktometre cihazı ile yoğunlukları belirlenmiştir. Kuzular 2 aylık süt emme döneminin ardından süttten kesilmiş ve analarından ayrılmıştır. Kolostrum yoğunluğu ile laktasyon dönemi arasında istatistiksel olarak bir ilişki tespit edilememiş olsa da en yüksek kolostrum yoğunluğuna 4 ve üzeri yaşlı hayvanlarda ulaşılmıştır. İlk 7 günlük kolostrum yoğunluğu ile laktasyon sırası arasında ilişki bulunamamıştır ancak en yüksek kolostrum yoğunluğu ilk gün olarak tespit edilmiştir. Doğum ağırlığının kuzuların cinsiyeti üzerine çok önemli derecede etkisi bulunurken ($P<0.01$), laktasyon döneminin istatistiksel olarak önemli olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Erkek kuzuların dışı kuzulardan daha yüksek doğum ağırlığına sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Süttten kesim ağırlığının, kuzuların cinsiyeti üzerine çok önemli derecede etkisinin olduğu bulunurken ($P<0.01$), laktasyon sırası üzerine önemli derece bir etkisinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($P<0.05$). Günlük canlı ağırlık artışının laktasyon sırası üzerine etkisi olmadığı tespit edilmiş olsa da kuzu cinsiyeti ile arasında önemli derecede bir korelasyon olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($P<0.05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: İvesi, Kolostrum Yoğunluğu, Süttten Kesim Ağırlığı

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effect of colostrum density on the weaning weight of lambs in Awassi sheep was investigated. After the lambs of the ewes that gave birth were allowed to absorb enough colostrum, the samples were collected in 5 ml tubes within the first 12 hours. Collected colostrum samples were brought to the laboratory and their densities were determined with a refractometer device. The lambs were weaned and separated from their mothers after a 2-month suckling period. Although there was no statistical relationship between colostrum density and lactation period, the highest colostrum density

was reached in animals aged 4 and above. There was no relationship between colostrum density in the first 7 days and lactation order, but the highest colostrum density was found on the first day. While the birth weight had a very significant effect on the sex of the lambs ($P<0.01$), it was determined that the lactation period was not statistically significant. It has been determined that male lambs have higher birth weights than female lambs. While weaning weight was found to have a very significant effect on the sex of the lambs ($P<0.01$), it was found to have a significant effect on the lactation order ($P<0.05$). Although no correlation was found between daily live weight gain and lactation order, there was a significant correlation with lamb sex ($P<0.05$).

Keywords: Awassi, Colostrum Density, Weaning

YENİDOĞAN YOĞUNBAKIM ÜNİTELERİNDE KARŞILANAMAYAN HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

MISSED NURSING CARE IN NEWBORN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

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ÖZET

Teknoloji ve tedavi seçeneklerindeki gelişmeler bakım gereksinimlerini, hemşirelerin iş yoğunluğunu ve bakım taleplerini sürekli olarak arttırmaktadır. Hemşirelik bakımına yönelik artan talep ve hemşirelik bakımının karmaşıklığı bakımın bir kısmının ya da tamamının ihmal edilmesi ya da ertelenmesine neden olmaktadır. Çeşitli nedenlerle ihmal edilerek hasta güvenliğini tehdit eden bu durum, küresel bir sorun olarak "karşılanamayan hemşirelik bakımı" kavramı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Hasta güvenliği kültürü literatüründe ihmal hatası olarak yer alan karşılanamayan hemşirelik bakımının çoğunlukla yetişkin popülasyonlarda incelendiği görülmektedir. Literatürde karşılanamayan hemşirelik bakımının pediatrik hastalarda yetişkin hastalara kıyasla daha düşük olduğu bildirilse de yenidoğan bakım ortamlarında karşılanamayan hemşirelik bakımı nedeniyle önemli sorunlarla karşılaşmaktadır. Yenidoğanlar tıbbi açıdan karmaşık hastalar olmanın yanında, özellikle yoğun bakım ünitelerindeki ihtiyaç duydukları karmaşık hemşirelik bakımı ve nispeten uzun hastanede yatışları nedeni ile oldukça hassas bir popülasyondur. Hemşirelik bakımı, hastanede yatış sırasında ve sonrasında yenidoğanların sağlık sonuçlarını etkilemede güçlü bir potansiyele sahiptir.

Karşılanamayan hemşirelik bakımı yenidoğanlar, ebeveynleri, hemşireler ve sağlık kurumları açısından olumsuz sonuçlara neden olabilmektedir. Bu derlemede, yenidoğan yoğunbakım ünitelerinde karşılanamayan hemşirelik bakımının neler olduğu, nedenleri ve sonuçları tartışılacaktır. Hemşirelerin ve kurumlarının karşılanamayan hemşirelik bakımı sonuçları ve gereken önlemlerin alınması konusunda bilgi sahibi olmaları ve gözden kaçırılan bu ihmal konusunda farkındalık sağlanması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karşılanamayan Hemşirelik Bakımı, Hasta Güvenliği, İhmal, Yenidoğan Yoğunbakım Üniteleri, Yenidoğan.

ABSTRACT

Advances in technology and treatment options continuously increase the care needs, the workload of the nurses and the care demands. The increasing demand for nursing care and the complexity of nursing care cause some or all of the care to be neglected or postponed. This situation, which threatens patient safety by neglecting it for various reasons, emerges as a global problem as the concept of "missed nursing care".

It is seen that missed nursing care, which is a mistake of neglect in the literature of patient safety culture, is mostly examined in adult populations. Although it is reported in the literature that missed nursing care is lower in pediatric patients than in adult patients, important problems are encountered in neonatal care settings due to missed nursing care. In addition to being medically complex patients, newborns are a very sensitive population, especially due to the complex nursing care they need in intensive care units and their relatively long hospital stays. Nursing care has a strong potential to influence the health outcomes of newborns during and after hospitalization.

Missed nursing care can cause negative consequences for newborns, their parents, nurses and health institutions. In this review, the nursing care that cannot be met in neonatal intensive care units, its causes and consequences will be discussed. It is aimed to inform nurses and their institutions about missed nursing care outcomes and to take necessary precautions, and to raise awareness about this overlooked neglect.

Keywords: Missed nursing care, Patient safety, Omission, Neonatal Intensive Care Units, Newborn, Nursing Care.

SAĞLIK KORUYUCULARININ DEPREM DENEYİMLERİ

EARTHQUAKE EXPERIENCES OF HEALTH PROTECTORS

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ÖZET

Amaç: Deprem en yıkıcı doğal afetlerden biridir. 6 Şubatta meydana gelen Kahramanmaraş depremi bütün ülkede büyük kayıplara sebep olmuştur. Bu araştırma Kahramanmaraş depremi sürecinde çalışmaya devam eden hemşirelerin deneyimlerini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. **Yöntem:** Araştırma Mart 2023 tarihinde yapılmış olup tanımlayıcı türdedir. Araştırma depremden etkilenen illerden birinde bulunan bir devlet hastanesinin acil servisinde çalışan hemşireler ile yapılmıştır. Birimde toplamda 32 hemşire çalışmaktadır ve hemşirelerin tamamı çalışma kapsamına alınmıştır. Veriler online olarak toplanmış olup, verilerin toplanmasında araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan veri toplama formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirmesinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler kullanılmıştır. **Bulgular:** Araştırmada hemşirelerin yaş ortalamalarının 28.47±4.31 olduğu, %65.6'sının kadın, %34.4'ünün evli, %68.8'inin lisans mezunu olduğu ve %71.9'unun şehir merkezinde yaşadığı bulunmuştur. Hemşirelerden %6.3'ünün depreminde yalnız olduğu, %28.1'inin nöbette olduğu, %25'inin 2. derece bir yakınına kaybettiği, %43.8'inin herhangi bir yakınının/tanıdığının enkaz altında kaldığı, %34.4'ünün evi ve eşyalarını kaybettiği, %15.6'sının evinin yıkık olduğu, deprem sonrası %75'inin depremden etkilenen hastaya bakım verdiği, %50'sinin bu süreçte izin kullanmadığı görülmüştür. Hemşirelerin %75'inin deprem anında korku, endişe ve panik gibi duygular yaşadığı, %6.3'ünün deprem sırasında hastaları dışarı çıkarmaya çalıştığı, %28.1'inin depremden hemen sonra işe başladığı, %37.5'inin bu süreçte çadırda kaldığı, %40.6'sının hastalara bakım verirken çaresiz ve eylemsiz hissettiği ve %43.8'inin bu süreçte en çok barınma, yemek, su vb. gibi sorunlardan ötürü zorlandığı görülmüştür. **Sonuç:** Araştırma hemşirelerin yoğun korku ve endişe gibi duygular yaşadığı bu süreçte çalışmaya devam ettiği ve hastalarına bakım verirken çaresiz hissettiği bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, Depremzede, Deneyim, Hemşire.

ABSTRACT

Aim: Earthquake is one of the most destructive natural disasters. The Kahramanmaraş earthquake that took place on February 6 caused great losses in the whole country. This research was conducted to examine the experiences of nurses who continued to work during the Kahramanmaraş earthquake. **Method:** The research was conducted in March 2023 and is descriptive. The research was conducted with nurses working in the emergency department of a state hospital in one of the provinces affected by the earthquake. A total of 32 nurses work in the unit and all of the nurses were included in the study. The data were collected online and the data collection form created by the researchers was used to collect the data. Descriptive statistics were used in the evaluation of the data. **Results:** In the study, it was found that the mean age of the nurses was 28.47 ± 4.31 , 65.6% were women, 34.4% were married, 68.8% were undergraduates, and 71.9% lived in the city center. 6.3% of the nurses were alone at the time of the earthquake, 28.1% were on duty, 25(8)% lost a 2nd degree relative, 43.8% of them had any relatives/acquaintances in the wreckage. It was observed that 34.4% lost their house and belongings, 15.6% of them lost their houses, 75% of them gave care to the patients affected by the earthquake after the earthquake, and 50% of them could not take leave during this process. 75% of the nurses experienced feelings such as fear, anxiety and panic during the earthquake, 6.3% tried to take the patients out during the earthquake, 28.1% started working right after the earthquake, 37.5% stayed in the tent during this period, 40.6% They felt helpless and helpless while giving care to patients and 43.8% of them mostly needed shelter, food, water, etc. in this process. was found to be difficult due to such problems. **Conclusion:** It was found that the nurses continued to work during this period of intense fear and anxiety and felt helpless while caring for their patients.

Keywords: Earthquake, Survivor, Experience, Nurse.

ATIKSU ARITMA ÇAMURLARININ DEĞERLENDİRME YÖNTEMLERİ

EVALUATION METHODS OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE

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ÖZET

Atıksu arıtma tesislerinden açığa çıkan arıtma çamurları, inorganik bileşikler, su, fosfor içeren bileşikler, azot, patojenler ve toksik olmayan organik karbon bileşikleri içerisinde bulundurulabilmektedir. Bu yüzden arıtma çamurlarının doğrudan doğaya bırakılmaması ve uygun bir şekilde bertaraf edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu kapsamda çeşitli uygulamalar mevcuttur. Arıtma çamurlarının içerisindeki su miktarını azaltarak çamur hacminin azaltılması, arıtma çamurlarının yakılması, bazı ağaç türlerinin gelişimi için toprak örtüsü olarak kullanılması, evsel atıksu arıtma tesisleri için çamur karışımında havalı kompost reaktörlerinde kullanılması, atıkların homojenliğinin sağlanması, arıtma çamurlarının yumurta kabuğu, lületaşı tozu ile birleştirilerek propilen bazlı termoplastik plaka üretilmesi gibi uygulamalarda değerlendirilmektedir. Ayrıca arıtma çamuru içeriğindeki organik ve inorganik bileşenlerden faydalanılarak toprağın organik madde ve bitki besin maddesi içeriklerinin arttığı ve toprakta biyokimyasal gelişimin izlendiği çalışmalar da bulunmaktadır. Çamurların yakılması sonucu elde edilen çamur külü, çimento, uçucu kül ve mermer çamuru gibi maddeler ile birleştirilerek potansiyel bir geri kazanım yapı malzemesi kullanılabilir. Belirli ağaç türlerinin gelişiminde ise metrekarede belirli bir miktarı aşmamak koşuluyla faydalı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Evsel atıksu arıtma tesislerinde homojenliği sağlamak üzere kullanıldığında sadece çamurdan elde edilen kompostta göre daha yüksek kalitede bir kompost oluşturmaktadır. Kompozit katkı maddesi olarak kullanıldığında ise yeterli mekanik dayanım göstermektedir.

Çalışmada, Atıksu Arıtma Tesislerinde (AAT) biyolojik arıtım sonucu ortaya çıkan çamurların çevreye zarar vermeden değerlendirilmesi hakkındaki güncel çalışmalar araştırılmıştır. Yapılan araştırmalardan yola çıkılarak arıtma çamurlarının bertarafında uygulanan teknikler, bu tekniklerin avantaj ve dezavantajları, verimlilikleri ve çevreye etkileri karşılaştırılıp değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arıtma çamuru, atık su arıtma tesisi, biyolojik arıtma, evsel atık.

ABSTRACT

Treatment sludge from wastewater treatment plants can contain inorganic compounds, water, phosphorus-containing compounds, nitrogen, pathogens and non-toxic organic carbon compounds. Therefore, sludge should not be released directly to nature and should be disposed of properly. There are various applications in this context. Reducing the volume of sludge by reducing the amount of water in the treatment sludge, incineration of treatment sludge, use of sludge as soil cover for the development

of some tree species, use in air compost reactors in sludge mixture for domestic wastewater treatment plants, ensuring homogeneity of wastes, combining treatment sludge with eggshell, meerschaum powder to produce propylene-based thermoplastic plates. There are also studies in which organic matter and plant nutrient contents of soil are increased and biochemical development in soil is monitored by utilizing organic and inorganic components in sewage sludge content. Sludge ash from sludge incineration can be combined with materials such as cement, fly ash and marble sludge to create a potential recycling building material. It has been found to be beneficial for the growth of certain tree species, provided that it does not exceed a certain amount per square meter. When used in domestic wastewater treatment plants to ensure homogeneity, it creates a higher quality compost than compost obtained from sludge alone. When used as a composite additive, it shows sufficient mechanical strength.

In this study, the current studies on the utilization of sludge resulting from biological treatment in Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) without harming the environment were investigated. Based on the researches, the techniques applied in the disposal of sewage sludge, the advantages and disadvantages of these techniques, their efficiency and environmental impacts were compared and evaluated.

Keywords: Biological treatment, domestic waste, sewage sludge, wastewater treatment plant.

**OPTİMAL ÖĞRENME İÇİN HEMŞİRELİK SİMÜLASYONUNDA PSİKOLOJİK
GÜVENLİK**

PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY IN NURSING SIMULATION FOR OPTIMAL LEARNING

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ÖZET

Simülasyon tabanlı eğitim artık birçok kurum ve kuruluşta daha yaygın bir şekilde benimsenmiştir. Günümüz hemşirelik eğitiminde simülasyona dayalı eğitim standart hastaların kullanımından, hibrit simülasyonlara ve daha pek çok kapsamda kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Simülasyon, kullanıcı veya öğrenen için gerçekliği otantik olarak modellemeye çalışan, bu nedenle öğrenene beceri kazanma, problem çözme ve ayrıca daha sonra mesleki yaşamlarında karşılaşılabilecekleri yeni kavramsallaştırmalar edinme fırsatı sağlayan bir programdır. Simülasyon eğitimi katılımcıları, gerçekten simüle edilmiş bir olayda psikolojik sıkıntı yaşayabilirler. Psikolojik güvenlik, kişinin konuşmalarının, yorumlarının veya eylemlerinin yaratabileceği olumsuz sonuçlardan veya geri bildirimlerden korkmadan kendini ifade edebileceği inancını ifade eder. Bir organizasyondaki öğrencilerin veya çalışanların kendilerini fiziksel, bilişsel ve duygusal olarak ifade etme istekliliği ile ilgilidir. Psikolojik güvenlik çok dinamiktir ve bireyi, kuruluşu veya toplumu etkileyen çeşitli iç ve dış faktörlerin etkileşimi ile gelişmeye ve değişmeye devam edecektir. Aynı zamanda etkili öğrenme için bir temel görevi görür. Simülasyonda psikolojik olarak güvenli bir ortam yaratmak en iyi uygulama olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu ortamların psikolojik güvenliğinin öğrenme üzerinde etkisi vardır. Bu kavramın öncüllerini, niteliklerini ve sonuçlarını çevreleyen netlik, hemşire eğitimcilerle optimal bir simülasyon öğrenme ortamı sağlamada yardımcı olabilir. İnsanlar kendilerini güvende ve rahat hissettiklerinde gelişmeye, büyümeye ve değişimi müzakere etmeye daha açıktırlar. Psikolojik olarak güvenli bir ortam, bireylerin olumsuz sonuçlardan korkmadan risk alma konusunda kendilerini rahat hissettikleri ortamdır. Bir kişi simülasyonda kendini psikolojik olarak güvende hissettiğinde, deneyime katılma ve kendisinin ve diğerlerinin performansı üzerine düşünme olasılığı daha yüksektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik eğitimi, Psikolojik güvenlik, Simülasyona dayalı eğitim, Öğrenme

ABSTRACT

Simulation-based education is now more widely adopted in many institutions and organizations. In today's nursing education, simulation-based education has started to be used from the use of standard patients to hybrid simulations and in many other contexts. Simulation is a program that attempts to authentically model reality for the user or learner, thus providing the learner with the opportunity to gain skills, solve problems, and also acquire new conceptualizations that they may encounter later in their professional lives. Simulation training participants may experience psychological distress in a truly simulated event. Psychological safety refers to the belief that one can express oneself without fear of negative consequences or feedback that one's speech, comments or actions may create. It relates to the willingness of students or employees in an organization to express themselves physically, cognitively and emotionally. Psychological safety is very dynamic and will continue to evolve and change through the interaction of various internal and external factors affecting the individual, organization or society. It also serves as a foundation for effective learning. Creating a psychologically safe environment in simulation is recognized as a best practice. The psychological safety of these environments has an impact on learning. Clarity surrounding the antecedents, attributes and consequences of this concept can assist nurse educators in providing an optimal simulation learning environment. When people feel safe and comfortable, they are more open to develop, grow and negotiate change. A psychologically safe environment is one in which individuals feel comfortable taking risks without fear of negative consequences. When a person feels psychologically safe in a simulation, they are more likely to engage in the experience and reflect on their own and others' performance.

Keywords: Nursing education, Psychological safety, Simulation-based education, Learning

DEPREM SONRASI UZAKTAN EĞİTİM GÖREN HEMŞİRE ÖĞRENCİLERİN BAŞARI
MOTİVASYONU

SUCCESS MOTIVATION OF NURSE STUDENTS TAKING ONLINE EDUCATION AFTER THE
EARTHQUAKE

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ÖZET

Amaç: Doğal afetler hayatın normal gidişatında sapsmalarına neden olan olağanüstü durumlardır. Deprem en yıkıcı doğal afetlerden biridir. Türkiye sahip olduğu fay hatları itibarıyla bir deprem bölgesidir. 6 Şubat'ta meydana gelen Kahramanmaraş depremi bütün ülkede büyük kayıplara sebep olmuştur. Bu araştırma Kahramanmaraş depremi sürecinde çalışmaya devam eden hemşirelerin deneyimlerini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. **Yöntem:** Araştırma Mart 2023 tarihinde yapılmış olup tanımlayıcı türdedir. Araştırmanın evrenini Türkiye'nin doğusunda ve depremden etkilenen illerden birinde bulunan bir üniversitenin hemşirelik bölümü 1. sınıf öğrencileri oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada örneklem seçimine gidilmeyip evrenin tamamına ulaşılmaya çalışılmış ve 189 öğrenci ile araştırma tamamlanmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında katılımcı tanıtım formu ve başarı motivasyon ölçeği kullanılmış olup veriler online olarak toplanmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirmesinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, bağımsız gruplarda t test, one way ANOVA ve cronbach alpha analizi kullanılmıştır. **Bulgular:** Araştırmada hemşire öğrencilerin yaş ortalamasının 20.33 ± 2.26 , %73'ünün kadın olduğu, %52.9'unun şehir merkezinde yaşadığı, %48.7'sinin gelirin giderine eşit olduğu, %27'sinin deprem sırasında Elazığ'da olduğu, %4.2'sinin depremde ailesinden birini kaybettiği, %34.4'ünün enkaz altında kalan yakını/tanıdığı olduğu, %42.9'unun yüz yüze eğitimi istediği ve %48.7'sinin uzaktan eğitimden yeterince öğrenemediğini ifade ettiği bulunmuştur. Araştırmada öğrencilerin Başarı Odaklı Motivasyon ölçeği ortalamalarının 132.41 ± 27.12 olduğu ve başarı odaklı motivasyonlarının orta düzeyin üzerinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yüzyüze eğitimi isteyen öğrencilerin başarı odaklı motivasyonlarının diğer öğrencilere göre anlamlı düzeyde düşük olduğu bulunmuştur. **Sonuç:** Araştırma sonucunda deprem sonrası hemşirelik öğrencilerinin başarı odaklı motivasyonlarının orta düzeyin üzerinde olduğu fakat yüzyüze eğitimi isteyen öğrencilerin motivasyonlarının diğer öğrencilere göre anlamlı düzeyde düşük olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Başarı, Deprem, Hemşire, Motivasyon, Öğrenci

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ABSTRACT

Aim: Natural disasters are extraordinary situations that cause deviations in the normal course of life. Earthquake is one of the most destructive natural disasters. Turkey is an earthquake zone due to its fault lines. The Kahramanmaraş earthquake that took place on February 6 caused great losses in the whole country. This research was conducted to examine the experiences of nurses who continued to work during the Kahramanmaraş earthquake. **Method:** The research was conducted in March 2023 and is descriptive. The population of the research consisted of 1st year students of the nursing department of a university located in eastern Turkey and in one of the provinces affected by the earthquake. In the study, the sample selection was not made and the whole universe was tried to be reached and the research was completed with 189 students. Participant introduction form and success motivation scale were used to collect the data, and the data were collected online. Descriptive statistics, t test for independent groups, one way ANOVA and cronbach alpha analysis were used in the evaluation of the data. **Results:** In the study, the average age of the nurse students was 20.33 ± 2.26 , 73% were women, 52.9% lived in the city center, 48.7% had income equal to their expenses, 27% were in Elazig during the earthquake, 4.2% it was found that they lost a family member in the earthquake, 34.4% of them had relatives/acquaintances who were under the rubble, 42.9% of them wanted face-to-face education and 48.7% of them stated that they could not learn enough from distance education. In the study, it was determined that the students' Achievement-Oriented Motivation Scale averages were 132.41 ± 27.12 and their success-oriented motivations were above the medium level. It was found that the success-oriented motivation of the students who wanted face-to-face education was significantly lower than the other students. **Conclusion:** As a result of the research, it was found that the success-oriented motivation of the nursing students after the earthquake was above the medium level, but the motivation of the students who wanted face-to-face education was significantly lower than the other students.

Keywords: Success, Earthquake, Nurse, Motivation, Student

DOMUZ YAĞI VE PROPOLİSİN RATLARDA YARA İYİLEŞMESİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF AXONGE AND PROPOLIS ON WOUND HEALINGS IN RATS.

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ÖZET

Yara, canlı bir dokunun fiziksel, kimyasal ve biyolojik bir travma sonrası, anatomik ve fonksiyonel bütünlüğünün bozulmasıdır. Travma ile tetiklenen hücresel ve biyokimyasal olayların etkileşimi ile birlikte hasarlanan dokunun yeniden onarılması ile iyileşme süreci başlar. Yara iyileşmesi birçok hücre grubunun, çeşitli sitokinlerin ve büyüme faktörlerinin birbiriyle uyum içinde çalıştığı biyolojik, komplike ve dinamik bir süreçtir. Yapılan çalışmalar yara iyileşme sürecini en etkin şekilde yürütmeye ve bu süreci kısaltmaya yöneliktir. Yara bakımında geleneksel veya günümüz teknolojisi ile üretilen çeşitli topikal ajanlar kullanılmasına rağmen halen tek bir ajan konusunda tam bir fikir birliğine varılamamıştır. Bu çalışmada, daha önceki çeşitli çalışmalarda yara iyileşmesi üzerine olumlu etkileri gösterilen propolisin, domuz yağı ile pomadı yapılarak ve rutin tedavi seçeneklerinden biri olan mupirosin pomad ile de karşılaştırılarak yara iyileşmesi sürecine etkisi incelendi. Çalışmada 18 adet Sprague-Dawley dişi rat kullanıldı. Herbirinde 6 rat olmak üzere 1'i kontrol, 2'si deney 3 çalışma grubu oluşturuldu. Ratların sırt kısmına 2 adet 2 cm çaplı tam katmanlı cilt eksizyonu ile yara oluşturuldu. Kontrol grubuna mupirosin pomad, diğer iki grubun birine domuz yağı ve diğerine domuz yağı ile hazırlanmış propolis pomadla 3 hafta boyunca, günlük açık pansuman uygulandı. Ratlar 3. hafta sonunda sakrifiye edilip makroskopik ve histopatolojik inceleme yapıldı. İnceleme sonuçlarına göre, uygulanan 3 pomadında da genel olarak yara iyileşmesinde etkin olduğu, tüm gruplarda yaraların 14. günde kapanmaya başladığı ve 21. günde de büyük oranda kapandığı tespit edildi. Makroskopik incelemede, propolis ve domuz yağı içeren uygulamaların mupirosinden birkaç gün önce yara kapanmasını sağladığı gözlemlendi. Histopatolojik incelemelerin istatistikî sonuçlarına göre, yara iyileşmesinde önemli parametreler olan kapiller yoğunluk ve epitelizasyon açısından yara iyileşmesinde propolisin en iyi olduğu, bunu domuz yağı ve mupirosinin takip ettiği tespit edildi. Tüm bu sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde, yara iyileşmesinde medikal uygulamalara ek olarak propolis ve domuz yağının ticari preparatlarının üretilmesi ve kullanıma sunulmasının faydalı bir seçenek olabileceği belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: propolis, domuz yağı, yara iyileşmesi

ABSTRACT

Wound is the disruption of anatomical and functional continuity of a living tissue after physical, chemical and biological trauma. The healing process begins with the restoration of the damaged tissue with the interaction of cellular and biochemical events triggered by trauma. Wound healing is a biological, complex and dynamic process in which many cell groups, various cytokines and growth factors work in harmony with each other. Studies are aimed at carrying out the wound healing process in the most effective way and shortening this process. Although various topical agents are used in wound care today, traditionally or produced with today's technology, there is still no consensus on a single agent.

In this study, the effect of propolis on the wound healing process, which has been shown to have positive effects on wound healing in various studies, was investigated by making ointment with lard and comparing it with mupirocin pomade, which is one of the routine treatment options. Three study groups (1 control, and 2 experimental groups) were formed. In each group, 6 and total 18 Sprague-Dawley female rats were used. A wound was created by excising 2 full-thickness skins with a diameter of 2 cm on the back of each. The mupirocin ointment was applied to the control group, and daily open dressing was applied for 3 weeks with lard and propolis ointment prepared with lard in one of the other two groups. Rats were sacrificed at the end of the 3rd week, and macroscopic and histopathological examinations were performed. According to the study results, it was determined that all 3 experimental groups were effective in wound healing in general, the wounds started to close on the 14th day and were largely closed on the 21st day. In the macroscopic examination, it has been observed that applications containing propolis and lard provide wound closure a few days before mupirocin. According to the statistical results of histopathological examinations, in terms of capillary density and epithelialization, which are important parameters in wound healing, it was determined that propolis was the best in wound healing, followed by lard and mupirocin. All these results were evaluated, and it was determined that in addition to medical applications in wound healing, the production and use of commercial preparations of propolis and lard may be a useful option.

Keywords: propolis, axonge, wound healing.

FİKRET OTYAM'IN ANADOLU KÜLTÜRÜNDEKİ COĞRAFI ETKİLEŞİMLERİ

GEOGRAPHIC INTERACTIONS OF FİKRET OTYAM IN ANATOLIAN CULTURE

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ÖZET

Cumhuriyet dönemi büyük usta sanatçılarından biri olan Fikret Otyam, çocuk yaşlarda resime olan ilgisi ardından üniversite dönemlerinde gazetelere yazılar yazması, gezi ve röportaj yazıları yazması, ressam, heykeltıraşlık ve fotoğrafçılık alanlarında kendini geliştirilmesiyle çok yönlü kişiliğini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Her sanatçının yaşadığı, büyüdüğü coğrafyası onun kişiliğini, kültürünü ve sanatını belirlemektedir. İbrahim Çallı Akademisi'nde emek veren öğretmen Bedri Rahmi Eyüpoğlu ile tanışması Otyam için bir dönüm noktası olup, çok yönlü kişiliğindeki temellerini de burada atmıştır. Resimlerinde insancıl bakış yönünün olması fotoğraf sanatının ölçütlerine göre Anadolu insanın hayatını, doğasını, geleneklerini, kültürlerini gönüllere yerleştirmeye çalışan bir sanat insanı olmuştur. O Anadolu'ya sevdalı bir sanatçıdır. Türk resim sanatının zamanla yeni bir boyut kazanması gruplaşmaları da beraberinde getirmiştir. Böylelikle 1950'li yıllarda On'lar Grubunun üyelerinden birisidir.

Çalışma, Fikret Otyam'ın öncelikle yaşam öyküsüne değindikten sonra Otyam'ın sanatçı kişiliği, On'lar grubu, eserleri, resimlerinde kullandığı öne çıkan imge ve figürler, ödülleri doğrultusunda Anadolu kültüründeki coğrafi etkileşimleriyle temas kurularak nitel teknik araştırma yöntemiyle değerlendirilme amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hayatı, On'lar Grubu, İmgeler.

ABSTRACT

Fikret Otyam, one of the great master artists of the Republic period, reveals his versatile personality by writing articles for newspapers, travel and interview articles, developing himself as a painter, sculpture and photography during his university years, following his interest in painting at a young age. The geography where each artist lives and grew up determines his personality, culture and art. Meeting with Bedri Rahmi Eyüpoğlu, a teacher at İbrahim Çallı Academy, was a turning point for Otyam and laid the foundations of his versatile personality here. Having a humanistic point of view in his paintings, he

became a person of art who tried to place the life, nature, traditions and cultures of Anatolian people in the hearts according to the criteria of photography. He is an artist who loves Anatolia. The fact that Turkish painting has gained a new dimension over time has brought with it groupings. Thus, he was one of the members of the Ten's Group in the 1950s.

After mentioning Fikret Otyam's life story first, the study aimed to evaluate Otyam's artistic personality, the group of On's, his works, prominent images and figures he used in his paintings, and his geographical interactions in Anatolian culture in line with his awards, with a qualitative technical research method.

Keywords: Life, Group of Tens, Images.

AMASYA İLİNDE TÜKETİLEN KIYMA VE KÖFTEDEN ELDE EDİLEN KOLİFORM BAKTERİLERİN ANTİBİYOTİK DUYARLILIK PROFİLİ ve *intI1* GENİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PROFILE and *intI1* GENE OF COLIFORM BACTERIA OBTAINED FROM GROUND BEEF AND MEATBALL CONSUMED IN AMASYA, TURKIYE

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ÖZET

Koliform bakteriler, *Enterobacteriaceae* familyasına ait Gram negatif fekal mikroorganizmalardır. Bu bakteri grubu, bazı patojenik mikroorganizmaların varlığını temsil eden hijyenik indikatör mikroorganizmalar olarak adlandırılır. Et, çevresel ve diğer kaynakların yanı sıra mezbahanedeki farklı aşamalarda koliform grubu ve diğer patojenik mikroorganizmalarla kontamine olabilir. Diğer bir sorun ise antibiyotiklerin aşırı ve bilinçsiz kullanımı sonucu oluşan antibiyotiğe dirençli (AR) mikroorganizmalardır. Bakterilerin mobil genetik elemanları, direnç genlerinin insanlara, bakterilere ve çevreye yayılmasının başlıca sorumlusudur. Bu nedenle çalışmanın temel amacı, Türkiye'nin Amasya ilinde tüketilen kıyma ve köfte örneklerinden izole edilen koliform bakterilerin antibiyotik duyarlılık profillerini ve *intI1* geninin varlığını belirlemektir. Bu amaçla 2022 yılında Amasya'da farklı kasaplardan kıyma (n=18) ve köfte (n=12) örnekleri satın alınmıştır. Peptonlu su (%0,01) ile desimal seyreltmeler yapıldıktan sonra, yayma plak tekniği kullanılarak Violet Red Laktoz Agar üzerine yayılmıştır. Plakalar 35 °C'de 24-48 saat inkübe edilmiştir. İnkübasyon sonrası 1-2 mm çapında koyu pembe ya da kırmızı koloniler, koloni çevresinde presipitasyon olan koloniler koliform olarak

saflaştırılmıştır. İzolatlar disk difüzyon yöntemi ile seftriakson, gentamisin, meropenem, levofloksasin, tobramisin ve piperasilin-tazobaktam antibiyotiklerine karşı test edilmiştir. *intI1* genin varlığı, PCR ile belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlara göre toplam 5 (%16,66), 1 (%3,03), 6 (%20,00), 3 (%3,03) ve 3 (%3,03) izolatın sırasıyla seftriakson, meropenem, gentamisin, tobramisin ve piperasilin tazobaktam antibiyotiklerine karşı dirençli olduğu belirlenmiştir. İzolatların 9'unda (%30,00) ise *intI1* geni saptanmıştır. Bu veriler, kıyma ve köfte örneklerinin antimikrobiyal ajanlara dirençli koliform ile kontamine olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Ayrıca *intI1* geninin varlığı, antimikrobiyal direncin insana olduğu kadar diğer patojenik ve komensal bakterilere de yayılmasında rol oynayabileceğini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Antibiyotik duyarlılığı, koliform, kıyma, köfte, *intI1*

ABSTRACT

Coliform bacteria are Gram-negative fecal microorganisms belonging to *Enterobacteriaceae* family. The bacterial group are called hygienic indicator microorganisms representing present of some pathogenic microorganisms. Meat can be contaminated with coliform group and other pathogenic microorganisms during the different stages at slaughterhouse as well as environment and other sources. Another problem is antibiotic resistant (AR) microorganisms as a result of excessive and unconscious use of antibiotics. Mobil genetic elements of bacteria are mainly responsible for spread of resistance genes to human, among bacteria and environment. Therefore, the main purpose of the study is to determine the antibiotic susceptibility profiles of coliform bacteria isolated from ground beef and meatball samples consumed in Amasya province, Türkiye, and the presence of *intI1* gene. For this purpose, ground beef (n=18) and meatballs (n=12) samples were purchased from different butchers in Amasya in 2022. After decimal dilutions with peptone water (0.01%), it was spread on Violet Red Lactose Agar with using spread plating technique. The plates incubated at 35 °C for 24-48 h. After incubation, dark pink or red colonies with a diameter of 1-2 mm, colonies with precipitation around the colony were purified as coliform. Isolates were tested against ceftriaxone, gentamicin, meropenem, levofloxacin, tobramycin and piperacillin-tazobactam antibiotics by disk diffusion method. The *intI1* gene was tested by PCR assay. According to results, a total of 5 (16.66%), 1 (3.03%), 6 (20.00%), 3 (3.03%), and 3 (3.03%) isolates were determined to be resistant to ceftriaxone, meropenem, gentamicin, tobramycin and piperacillin tazobactam respectively. The *intI1* gene was detected in 9 (30.00%) isolates. These data revealed that ground beef and meatball samples were contaminated with antimicrobial-resistant coliform. In addition, the presence of the *intI1* gene reveals that it may play a role in the spread of antimicrobial resistance to other pathogenic and commensal bacteria as well as human.

Key words: Antibiotic susceptibility, coliform, ground beef, meatballs, *intI1*

YENİ BİR HİBRİD KURUTUCUNUN TEKNİK VE EKONOMİK ANALİZİ: JEOTERMAL VE GÜNEŞ ENERJİLİ İNDİREKT TİP HİBRİD KURUTUCU

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF A NEW HYBRID DRYER: INDIRECT TYPE HYBRID DRYER WITH GEOTHERMAL AND SOLAR ENERGY

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ÖZET

Gıda ürünlerinin kurutulması, bilinen en eski gıda muhafaza yöntemidir. Günümüzde, kurutma işlemi endüstrinin birçok dalında uygulanmaktadır. Kurutma işlemi enerji yoğun bir süreç olarak tanımlamak mümkündür. Son yıllardaki enerji fiyatlarında yaşanan artışlar sebebiyle kurutma işleminde yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelim olmuştur. Bu noktada, güneş enerjisi en çok tercih edilen yenilenebilir enerji kaynağı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Güneş enerjisi; doğada bol bulunması, kaynak temini bakımından maliyetinin olmaması ve çevreye olumsuz etkisinin olmaması sebebiyle önemli avantajlar sunmaktadır. Ancak, güneş enerjisiyle kurutma prosesi sadece güneşin etkin olduğu sürelerde devam etmektedir. Özellikle, gece ve bulutlu zamanlarda kurutma durmaktadır. Bu durum kurutma süresinin uzamasına dolayısıyla üretici açısından ekonomik kayba neden olabilmektedir. Güneş enerjili kurutma işleminin kesintili olması aşılması gereken önemli bir problemdir. Türkiye'nin batısında yer alan Kütahya ilinin Simav ilçesi ülkenin sahip olduğu önemli jeotermal kaynaklarından birine evsahipliği etmektedir. Simav sahası 162°C'ye varan jeotermal kaynaklara sahiptir. Simav ilçesinde jeotermal enerji; konut ve sera ısıtması, termal turizm, yün yıkama ve gıda kurutma fabrikasında kullanılmaktadır. Son yıllardaki enerji kaynaklarındaki yaşanan fiyat artışlarından Simav'daki jeotermal enerji kaynakları etkilenmiştir. Sunulan bu çalışmada, hem güneş enerjisiyle sürekli kurutma işlemi temin etmek hemde kurutma işlemindeki jeotermal enerjinin maliyetinden tasarruf sağlamak için jeotermal ve güneş enerjili hibrid bir kurutucu önerilmiştir. Güneş enerjili hava ısıtıcı ve jeotermal enerjili hava ısıtıcı üniteleri kurutma odasına yalıtımlı hava taşıma borularıyla bağlıdır. Hava bulutlandığında ve güneş battığı zaman, PID döngülü ısı kontrol cihazının kontrol ettiği motorlu oransal vana ile jeotermal enerji devreye girmektedir. Bu çalışmada, yüksüz bir şekilde 24 saat çalıştırılan hibrid kurutucu içerisindeki sıcaklık ve bağıl nem dağılımı incelenmiştir. Elde edilen veriler üzerinden zamana bağlı enerji analizi yapılmıştır. Son olarak, hibrid kurutucunun ekonomik değerlendirilmesi yapılmıştır. Deney süresince, ortalama 64,7°C sıcaklık, %5,34 bağıl nem ve 1 m/s'de kurutma havası ile operasyon yürütülmüştür. Güneş enerjili hava ısıtıcı ve jeotermal ısı değiştirici ünitenin enerji verimi sırasıyla ortalama %68,72 ve %85,76 olmuştur. 24 saatlik kurutma sürecinde, jeotermal ısı değiştirici ünite 15 saat hava ısıtmalı güneş kolektörü 9 saat devrede kalmıştır. Bu iki üniteden kurutma odasına beslenen enerji değeri sırasıyla 7,54 kWh ve 4,61 kWh olmuştur. Sonuç olarak, hibrid kurutucu ile

24 saat kesintisiz sürdürülmüştür. Ayrıca, jeotermal enerji maliyetinden %40,15 oranında tasarruf sağlanmıştır. Bu araştırma Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından #2021-18 nolu proje kapsamında desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güneş, Hibrid, Jeotermal, Kurutucu, Simav

ABSTRACT

Drying of food products is the oldest known food preservation method. Today, the drying process is applied in many branches of industry. It is possible to define the drying process as an energy-intensive process. Due to the increase in energy prices in recent years, there has been a tendency to renewable energy sources in the drying process. At this point, solar energy emerges as the most preferred renewable energy source. Solar energy offers significant advantages because it is abundant in nature, has no cost in terms of resource supply, and has no negative impact on the environment. However, the solar drying process continues only when the sun is active. In particular, drying stops at night and in cloudy times. This situation may cause economic loss for the producer due to the prolongation of the drying time. In the solar drying process, intermittent drying is an important problem to be overcome. Simav district of Kütahya province, located in the west of Turkey, is home to one of the important geothermal resources of the country. Simav field has geothermal resources up to 162 °C. In the Simav district, geothermal energy is used in residential and greenhouse heating, thermal tourism, wool washing, and food drying factory. Geothermal resources in Simav have also been affected by the price increases in energy resources in recent years. In this study, a hybrid dryer with geothermal and solar energy is proposed to provide both continuous dryings with solar energy and to save the cost of geothermal energy in the drying process. Solar air heater and geothermal energy air heater units are connected to the drying chamber by insulated air transport pipes. When the weather is cloudy, and the sun sets, geothermal energy is activated with the motorized proportional valve controlled by the PID loop heat controller. In this study, the temperature and relative humidity distribution in the hybrid dryer operated for 24 hours without load were investigated. Time-dependent energy analysis was made on the obtained data. Finally, an economic evaluation of the hybrid dryer is made. During the experiment, the operation was carried out with drying air at an average temperature of 64.7 °C, a relative humidity of 5.34%, and a speed of 1 m/s. The average energy efficiency of the solar air heater and geothermal heat exchanger unit was determined as 68.72% and 85.76%, respectively. During the 24-hour drying process, the geothermal heat exchanger unit was operated for 15 hours, and the air-heated solar collector for 9 hours. The energy value fed to the drying chamber from these two units was 7.54 kWh and 4.61 kWh, respectively. As a result, the drying process with the hybrid dryer was continued for 24 hours without interruption. In addition, 40.15% savings were achieved in geothermal energy costs. This research has been supported by Kutahya Dumlupınar University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Office under grant number #2021-18

Keywords: Dryer, Geothermal, Hybrid, Simav, Solar,

**ULTRASONOGRAFİ İLE ÖLÇÜLEN ARTERİYAL KAN AKIMININ RADİYAL ARTER
KATETERİZASYONUNA ETKİSİ**

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ÖZET

Amaç: Çalışmada, genel ve lokal anestezi sonrası invaziv arteriyal monitörizasyon planlanan hastalarda, ultrasound ile radyal arter akım ölçümleri yapıldı. Bunun kataterizasyonun ilk geçiş başarısına, kataterizasyon süresine ve cilt perforasyon sayısına olan etkisi araştırıldı.

Yöntem: Çalışmaya; invaziv arteriyal kataterizasyonu ultrasonografi(USG) eşliğinde yapılmış hastalar dahil edildi. Çalışma hastaları, lokal anestezi sonrası arter kanülasyon grubu (Grup L), induksiyon sonrası arter kanülasyonu grubu (Grup G) olarak ayrıldı. Hastaların demografik özellikleri, vital bulguları ve kataterizasyon öncesi radyal arter akım ve çapları kaydedilip bu hastalarda ilk geçiş başarısı, kullanılan katater sayısı, cilt perforasyon sayısı, başarılı kanülasyona ulaşma süresi (saniye) değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: Grup L'nin kanülasyon sırasındaki kan basınçları Grup G'den yüksek bulundu ($p<0,001$). İki grup arasında arter çapları arasında anlamlı fark görülmedi ($p:0,872$; $p:0,239$). Grup L'de akım parametleri daha yüksek olarak bulundu ($p<0,001$; $p:0,003$). İki grup arasında kataterizasyon başarısı açısından fark görülmedi ($p:0,152$; $p:0,152$; $p:0,152$; $p:0,212$). Ancak diyabetes mellitus (OR: 2,043,

P: 0,027, CI %95: 1,26-46,9), hipertansiyon (OR:1,603, P:0,042, CI %95: 1,05- 23,29) ve end diyastolik akım düşüklüğü (OR: 0,221, P:0,023, CI %95: 0,662-0,970) kateterizasyon başarılığında risk faktörü olarak belirlendi.

Sonuç: Lokal anestezi sonrası kanülasyon sırasında ölçülen Pik Sistolik ve End-Diyastolik radial arter akımları; genel anestezi sonrası ölçülen akımlardan yüksek görüldü. İndüksiyonla ortaya çıkan ortamala arter basıncı düşüşü arter kan akışı yanıtının ana belirteçlerinden olabilir. Çalışmada lokal anestezi ile genel anestezi gruplarının kateterizasyon başarılarına bakıldığında anlamlı fark bulunmadı. Diyabetes mellitus, hipertansiyon, end diyastolik arter akımı ilk geçiş başarısızlığına etki eden risk faktörleri olarak bulundu. Pik sistolik radyal arter akımı için cut off değer 33.6 cm/s; end diyastolik radyal arter akımı için 7.6 cm/sn olarak bulundu.

Anahtar kelimeler: invaziv arteriyel kateterizasyon, akım, ultrasonografi.

EFFECT OF ARTERIAL BLOOD FLOW MEASURED BY ULTRASONOGRAPHY ON RADIAL ARTERY CATHETERIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Intrroduction:In the study,radial arterial flow measurements were made with ultrasound in patients who were planned for invasive arterial monitoring after general and local anesthesia. The effect of this on the first pass success of the catheterization,the duration of the catheterization and the number of skin perforations were investigated.

Method:To study;Patients who underwent invasive arterial catheterization accompanied by ultrasonography (USG) were included. Study patients were divided into post-local anesthesia arterial cannulation group (Group L) and post-induction arterial cannulation group (Group G). The demographic characteristics, vital signs, and radial artery flow and diameters before catheterization were recorded, and first pass success,the number of catheters used, the number of skin perforations, and the time to reach successful cannulation were evaluated in these patients.

Results:Group L's blood pressures during cannulation were higher than Group G($p<0.001$). There was no significant difference in arterial diameters between the two groups ($p:0.872;p:0.239$). Flow parameters were found to be higher in Group L ($p<0.001;p:0.003$). There was no difference in catheterization success between the two groups ($p:0.152;p:0.152;p:0.152;p:0.212$). However, diabetes mellitus (OR:2.043,P:0.027, CI95%:1.26-46.9), hypertension(OR:1.603, P:0.042, CI 95%:1.05-23.29) and end-diastolic low flow(OR:0.221,P:0.023,CI 95%:0.662-0.970) was determined as a risk factor for catheterization failure.

Conclusion:Peak Systolic and End-Diastolic radial arterial flows measured during cannulation after local anesthesia;higher than the currents measured after general anesthesia. The reduction in median arterial pressure induced by induction may be one of the main markers of arterial blood flow response. In the study, when the catheterization successes of the local anesthesia and general anesthesia groups were examined, no significant difference was found.Diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and end-diastolic arterial flow were found to be risk factors for first-pass failure.The cut-off value for peak systolic radial artery flow was 33.6cm/s;7.6cm/sec for end diastolic radial artery flow.

Key words: invasive arterial catheterization, flow, ultrasonography.

**1975 YILINDAN GÜNÜMÜZE KADAR FİZYOLOJİ ADRESLİ YAYINLARIN
BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ**

1975 TO PRESENT BIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS IN PHYSIOLOGY

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ÖZET

Giriş ve amaç: Bibliyometrik analiz, belirli bir alanda belirli bir dönemde ve belirli bir bölgede kişiler ya da kurumlar tarafından üretilmiş yayınların ve bu yayınlar arasındaki ilişkilerin sayısal olarak analizidir. Bu çalışmada 1975'den günümüze fizyoloji adresli bilimsel makalelerin Türkiye'deki genel durumunun özetlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Yöntem: ISI Web of ScienceTM aracılığıyla 1/Ocak/1975-8/Nisan/2023 yılları arasında İngilizce yayınlanan tüm fizyoloji adresli bilimsel makaleler incelendi. Nicelik göstergesi olarak bilimsel makale sayıları kullanıldı. Makaleler ayrıca araştırma alanları, üniversiteler, yayınladıkları yayınevi ve atıf açısından değerlendirildi. Sonuçlar ve tartışma: Fizyoloji alanında ilk yayın 1980 yılında yapılmış olup 8 Nisan 2023'e kadar toplam 4380 İngilizce makale yayınlanmıştır. Bu makalelerin 2194'ü kongre özeti olup sadece 1977'si bilimsel orijinal makaledir. Bu makaleler başlıca Wiley (2080) ve Elsevier (636) yayınevinde yayınlanmıştır. Ülkemizde yayın sayısı üniversiteler arasında değerlendirildiğinde; en fazla 371 yayın ile İstanbul Üniversitesi ilk sırada, Hacettepe Üniversitesi ise 299 yayın ile ikinci sırada yer almaktadır. Ülkemizde üretilen bu makaleler, Web of Science'da 41656 atıf almıştır. Konu açısından değerlendirdiğimizde de yayınların sinir bilim alanında yoğunlaştığı görülmektedir. Türkiye'deki araştırmacılar, sinir sisteminin uyku ve iştah gibi çeşitli fizyolojik süreçleri nasıl düzenlediğini anlamamıza önemli katkılarda bulunmuştur. Genel olarak, fizyoloji alanındaki araştırmalar Türkiye'deki sağlık sorunlarının iyileştirilmesinde belirgin bir rol oynamıştır ve bu alanda devam eden araştırmalar önümüzdeki yıllarda da önemli bir etkiye sahip olmaya devam edecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Web of Science, Fizyoloji, Bibliyometrik Analiz

ABSTRACT

Introduction and purpose: Bibliometric analysis is the numerical analysis of publications produced by individuals or institutions in a specific field in a specific period and in a specific region, and the relationships between these publications. The aim of this study was to summarize the general situation of scientific articles addressed to physiology in Turkey since 1975. Method: All physiology scientific articles published in English between 1/January/1975 and 8/April/2023 through ISI Web of ScienceTM were analyzed. The number of scientific articles was used as a quantitative indicator. Articles were also

evaluated in terms of research areas, universities, publishers and citations. Results and discussion: The first publication in the field of physiology was made in 1980 and a total of 4380 English articles were published until April 8, 2023. Of these articles, 2194 were congress abstracts and only 1977 were scientific original articles. These articles were mainly published in Wiley (2080) and Elsevier (636). If the number of publications in our country is evaluated among universities; Istanbul University ranks first with 371 publications and Hacettepe University ranks second with 299 publications. These articles produced in our country received 41656 citations in Web of Science. In terms of subject matter, it is seen that publications are concentrated in the field of neuroscience. Researchers in Turkey have made significant contributions to our understanding of how the nervous system regulates various physiological processes such as sleep and appetite. Overall, research in the field of physiology has played an important role in improving health issues in Turkey and ongoing research in this field will continue to have a significant impact in the coming years.

Keywords: Web of Science, Physiology, Bibliometric Analysis.

**INVESTIGATION OF TURKEY'S CARBON FOOTPRINT FROM DIESEL OIL AND
GASOLINE CONSUMPTION**

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ABSTRACT

The world's population has grown in recent years, and technological progress has accelerated. For these reasons, our consumption habits are changing quickly. The consumption of fossil fuels is rising, particularly as a result of technological developments. Fossil fuel consumption is rising, and with it comes an increase in the amount of greenhouse gases that are released into the atmosphere. Therefore, the amount of greenhouse gases released by fossil fuels has a significant impact on global warming and climate change. Many countries are taking steps to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels and the harmful effects of greenhouse gas emissions. Fossil fuel consumption is recorded by the countries and regularly reported. Studies on the usage of renewable energy sources have increased in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions rather than using fossil fuels in energy production.

In this study, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions originating from diesel and gasoline consumption in Turkey in 2022 has been calculated. Calculations were performed using the methodology and emission factors stated in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) standards. Gasoline and diesel consumption data for 2022 are based on a monthly basis. According to the calculation results, in 2022, the greenhouse gas emission originating from gasoline consumption was realized as 845394.99 tons CO_{2e} in August, and the greenhouse gas emission originating from diesel fuel consumption was realized as 6347865.98 tons CO_{2e} in August at the most. For 2022, greenhouse gas emission from Turkey's total gasoline consumption was calculated as 8162568.86 tons CO_{2e}, and greenhouse gas emissions from diesel fuel consumption were calculated as 67152249.82 tons CO_{2e}.

Keywords: Carbon Footprint, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Fossil Fuel

TEKSTİL TASARIM SÜRECİ VE TASARIMCININ ROLÜ

TEXTILE DESIGN PROCESS AND THE ROLE OF THE DESIGNER

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ABSTRACT

Textile products have been widely used in many areas with their aesthetic and functional aspects since the past. It has been seen that many different production, design techniques and applications have been included in the textile production process with today's developing technology,

which was carried out at home with simple techniques in the past in order to meet the basic needs. While this situation contributes to the diversification of the textile industry with different product production methods, it makes it necessary for designers to specialize in their own fields. In this context, it is very important to investigate the textile design process and the role and contribution of the designer in this process. The aim of the study is to explain the design process and the factors affecting textile design by mentioning how the textile designer manages the design process. Within the scope of this study, the textile designer and the design process are discussed by mentioning different textile production methods. At the same time, that the designer guides the design process by considering which elements is tried to be explained by emphasizing the factors affecting design process in textile design. As a result, it has been observed that textile design is a versatile field that includes different technical fields and interacts with many disciplines such as craft, technology, art, sociology and psychology, and it has been determined that the textile designer should take into account different elements and manage the design process with a broad perspective. At the same time, the fact that the textile industry includes various production methods reveals the need for designers to specialize in different fields, but it is seen that they mostly continue the general design process with the same approaches.

Keywords: Textile, Textile Design, Textile Designer, Design

ÖZET

Tekstil ürünleri geçmişten bu yana estetik ve işlevsel yönleriyle pek çok alanda kullanılan ürünlerdir. Geçmişte temel ihtiyaçların karşılanabilmesi amacıyla basit tekniklerle evde gerçekleştirilen tekstil üretim sürecine günümüzde gelişen teknolojiyle birlikte pek çok farklı üretim, tasarım, teknik ve uygulamanın dahil edildiği görülmektedir. Bu durum tekstil endüstrisinin farklı ürün ve üretim yöntemleriyle çeşitlenmesine katkıda bulunurken, tasarımcıların kendi alanlarında uzmanlaşmasını gerekli kılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda tekstil tasarım süreci ve tasarımcının bu süreçteki rolünün ve katkısının araştırılması oldukça önemlidir. Çalışmanın amacı tekstil tasarımcısının tasarım sürecini nasıl yönettiğine değinerek, tasarım süreci ve tekstil tasarımını etkileyen unsurları açıklamaktır. Çalışma kapsamında farklı tekstil üretim yöntemlerine değinilerek tekstil tasarımcısı ve tasarım süreci ele alınmaktadır. Aynı zamanda tekstil tasarımında tasarımı etkileyen etmenler üzerinde durularak, tasarımcının hangi unsurları göz önünde bulundurarak tasarıma yön verdiği açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır. Sonuç olarak tekstil tasarımının farklı teknik alanları içinde barındıran, zanaat, teknoloji, sanat, sosyoloji, psikoloji gibi birçok disiplinle etkileşim halinde çok yönlü bir alan olması nedeniyle, tekstil tasarımcısının farklı unsurları göz önünde bulundurup, geniş bir perspektifle tasarım sürecini yönetmesi gerekliliği vurgulanmıştır. Bunun yanında, tekstil endüstrisinin çeşitli üretim yöntemlerini içeriyor olması, tasarımcıların farklı alanlarda uzmanlaşma ihtiyacını ortaya çıkarsa da onların büyük çoğunlukla genel tasarım sürecini aynı yaklaşımlarla sürdürdüğü görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tekstil, Tekstil Tasarımı, Tekstil Tasarımcısı, Tasarım

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CO-DEFORMATION BEHAVIOR OF CERAMIC AND METALLIC PARTICLES

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ÖZET

Deformasyon işleme teknikleri (soğuk haddeleme, ekstrüzyon ve çekme vb.) hem endüstriyel hem de laboratuvar düzeyinde, özellikle metal matrisli kompozitlerin üretimi için ana üretim yöntemleri olarak kullanılmaktadır. Soğuk deformasyon, sonunda metalik alaşımların gerinim kaynaklı güçlenmesine yardımcı olan çeşitli mikroyapısal olguları tetikler. Son zamanlarda, deformasyon işleme teknikleri geleneksel güçlendirme yöntemlerinden daha çok modern kompozitlerin üretiminde stratejik üretim teknikleri haline gelmiştir. Örneğin, toz metalurjisi kullanılarak yeni fazların yerinde sentezlenmesi, toz parçacıklarının uygun bir konumda yerleşmesi gerektirir-böylece faz sentezi başlayabilir. Bu nedenle, mevcut çalışma, seramik (B_4C , 1-7 μm) ve metalik (Fe, 45 μm) mikropartikül karışımlarının soğuk haddelemeye tabi tutulduklarında birlikte deformasyon özelliklerini araştırmaktadır. Toz karışımları artan takviye oranlarında (Fe-%5, 10 ve 15 B_4C) ve deformasyon seviyelerinde ($\eta=0.82, 1.24, 1.79, 2.10$ ve 3.10) hazırlanmıştır. Sonuçlar, ara deformasyon seviyelerinin toz karışımlarının sıkıştırılmasına/kompaklanmasına yardımcı olurken, metalik parçacıkların liflenmesinin ciddi plastik deformasyon gerektirdiğini göstermiştir. Seramik parçacıkların deformasyon davranışları ise, boyutça metal parçacıklarından küçük olduğundan hem takviye oranlarından hem de deformasyon seviyelerinden önemli ölçüde etkilenmemiştir

Anahtar Kelimeler: PM, cold working, deformation processing, co-deformation, metal-ceramic powder mixture

SERAMİK VE METAL PARÇACIKLARIN KODEFORMASYON DAVRANIŞININ KANTİTATİF ANALİZİ

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ABSTRACT

Deformation processing techniques (cold rolling, extrusion, and drawing etc.) are used as main manufacturing methods at both industrial and laboratory level-especially for metallic components. Cold working triggers several microstructure related phenomena which eventually assist in the strain induced strengthening of the metallic alloys. Recently, deformation processing has extended from conventional strengthening method to a strategic step in fabrication of state-of-art modern composites. For example, the in situ synthesis of new phases using powder metallurgy requires the powder particles to be arranged in a favorable position, so that the phase synthesis could initiate. Therefore, current study investigates the co-deformation aspects of ceramic (B_4C , 1-7 μm) and metallic (Fe, 45 μm) microparticle mixtures, when they are subjected to cold rolling. Powder mixtures are prepared at increasing reinforcement ratios (Fe-5, 10, and 15 vol. % B_4C) and deformation levels ($\eta = 0.82, 1.24, 1.79, 2.10, \text{ and } 3.10$). Results showed that while intermediate deformation levels assisted in compaction/compression of the powder mixtures, the fiberization of metallic particles required severe plastic deformation. As for the ceramic particles, the co-deformation behavior was not significantly affected by the reinforcement ratios which is attributed to large size ratios of the constituent particles.

Keywords: PM, cold working, deformation processing, co-deformation, metal-ceramic powder mixture

**ARDUİNO KULLANARAK OTOMOBİLLERDE SİGORTA AKIM TEST CİHAZININ
TASARIMI VE UYGULAMASI**

THE DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF FUSE CURRENT TESTER IN CARS BY USING
ARDUINO

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ÖZET

Taşıtlarda sigortalar üzerinden multimetre yardımı ile gerilim düşümü ölçülerek ve sigorta gerilim düşüm kartları üzerinden sigortanın renk, tip ve üzerinde yazılı olan akım değerine göre alıcının çektiği akım bulunabilmektedir. Arduino, çok sayıda sayısal sistem tasarımı uygulamasında kullanılan bir mikrodenetleyici geliştirme kartı ailesidir. Bu çalışmada Arduino geliştirme kartı kullanılarak otomobillerde sigortalar üzerinden voltaj düşümünü ölçerek alıcının çektiği akımın elde edilmesini sağlayan sigorta akım test cihazı önerilmektedir. Geliştirilen akım test cihazı otomotiv elektriği ve elektroniği derslerinde devre çalışmalarında ve otomobiller üzerinde sigorta değerinin yeterli olup olmadığının tespit edilmesinde veya akım kaçağının olduğu durumlarda akım çeken alıcının tespiti için kullanılabilir. Önerilmekte olan sistem otomobil sigortaları üzerinde test edilmiş ve ortalama hatanın %4 civarı olduğu görülmüştür. Sigortanın rengine, tipine ve anma akımına bağlı olarak, bir multimetre kullanarak sigorta üzerindeki voltaj düşüşünü ölçerek yükün ne kadar akım kullandığını belirlebilir. Sigorta voltaj kaybı haritaları kullanılarak bu gerçekleştirilir. Bu çalışmada, sigorta üzerindeki gerilim düşümü ile alıcı tarafından çekilen akımı aynı anda tek bir ekranda görüntüleyebilen bir ölçüm cihazı yapılmış ve önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arduino, Sigorta, Voltaj düşümü, Akım test cihazı.

ABSTRACT

By measuring the voltage drop on the fuses in vehicles with a multimeter and using the fuse voltage drop cards, the current drawn by the load can be found based on the color, type and current value based on the fuse label. Arduino is a family of microcontroller development boards used in many digital system design applications. In this study, a fuse current tester in order to measure the voltage drop over the fuses in vehicles by using the Arduino development board and obtain the current drawn by the load is proposed. The developed current tester can be used in automotive electricity and electronics courses, circuit studies, and it can also be used for determining whether the fuse value is sufficient on vehicles and for detecting the load current leakage. The proposed system is tested on vehicle fuses, and the mean

error is found to be around 4%. This system can be used to run tests in automotive electrical laboratories or it can also be used as an in-class application so that students can get some hands-on experience.

Based on the color, type, and rated current of the fuse, you can determine how much current the load is using by measuring the voltage drop across the fuse using a multimeter. Using fuse voltage loss maps, this is accomplished. In this study, a measuring device is constructed and proposed that can simultaneously display on a single screen the voltage drop across the fuse and the current taken up by the receiver.

Key Words: Arduino, Fuse, Voltage drop, Current tester.

SALGIN VE UZAKTAN EĞİTİM: EŞİTSİZLİKLER VE EĞİTİM SÜRECİNE ETKİSİ

THE PANDEMIC AND DISTANCE EDUCATION: INEQUALITIES AND ITS IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION PROCESS

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ÖZET

Tarih boyunca salgın hastalıkların hayattaki neredeyse her alana etkisi önemlidir. Salgın hastalıklar yayıldıkları toplumun kaderini, ürününü ve yaşantısını değiştirmiştir. Yaşamın akışını, yaşayış biçimlerimizi değiştiren salgınlann en ciddi etkilediği alanlardan biri de eğitimidir. Salgın sürecinde ilk adımda eğitime kısa ara verilmesi ve hemen ardından uzaktan eğitime geçilmesinin etkileri olmuştur. Bu çalışmada salgın hastalıklar sürecinde atılan adımların eğitime etkisini araştırmak amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada geçmişteki salgın dönemlerinin eğitim üzerine etkilerini vurgulamak, salgının eğitim sürecine olumsuz etkilerini sunmak, salgın döneminde eğitim alanında ortaya çıkan eşitsizlikleri sıralamaktır. Araştırma yöntemi olarak geleneksel alanyazın taraması benimsenmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre maddi yetersizliklerden dolayı internet erişimi olmayan, teknolojik cihazlara (dizüstü bilgisayar, bilgisayar, televizyon) erişimi olmayan öğrenciler uzaktan eğitime dâhil olamamış ya da uzaktan eğitimden yeterli derece faydalanamamıştır. Aynı şekilde öğrencilerin eğitimine destek olma noktasında ebeveynlerin eğitim düzeyi salgın sürecinde anne baba desteğine ihtiyaç duyan öğrenciler için önemli ölçüde eşitsizliklere neden olmuştur. Özel eğitime ihtiyaç duyan ve kronik rahatsızlığı bulunan öğrenciler için de benzer imkânsızlıklar söz konusudur. Uzaktan eğitim süreci hazırlanan ve bu süreçte kullanılan öğretim programları, ders içerikleri, derslerin anlatım hızı ve kullanılan materyaller belli düzeyde hazırbulunmuşluk, dil yeterliği, öz düzenleme, bilişsel farkındalık, öğrenen otonomisi ve psikomotor yeterlik ve becerilere sahip olduğu varsayılan hedef kitleye göre düzenlenmiştir. Fakat giriş özellikleri açısından akademik, sosyal, duygusal yetersizliğe sahip öğrencilerin aynı eğitim sürecine maruz kalmaları ciddi bir eşitsizlik yaşanmıştır. Hazırlanan öğretim programlarında öğrencilerin bireysel ve kültürel farklılıklarının dikkate alınması için gerekli önlemler alınmamıştır. Özel okullar çeşitli uzaktan eğitim uygulamaları ya da online altyapıları temin ederek uzaktan eğitim sürecine hem daha kapsamlı he de daha erken başlama imkânı bulmuş ve eğitim sürecine sanat eğitimi ve okul psikolojik danışma ve mesleki rehberlik hizmetlerini de kapsayan çok boyutlu bir eğitim süreci planlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eşitsizlikler, Salgın, Uzaktan Eğitim

ABSTRACT

Throughout history, epidemics have had an important impact on almost every area of life. Epidemics have changed the fate, product and life of the society in which they spread. One of the areas most seriously affected by the epidemics can be regarded as education. In the epidemic process, the short interruption of education in the first step and the abrupt transition to distance education immediately had some widespread effects. In this study, the primary aim is to investigate the effects of the steps taken during the epidemic disease process on education. Another aim of the study is to emphasize the effects of the past epidemic periods on education, to present the negative effects of the epidemic on the education process, and to list the inequalities that emerged in the field of education during the epidemic period. Traditional literature review was adopted as the research method. According to the results obtained from the research, students who do not have internet access due to financial inadequacies and who do not have access to technological devices (laptop, computer, television) could not participate in distance education or benefit from distance education sufficiently. Likewise, the education level of parents in terms of supporting the education of students has caused significant inequalities for students who need parental support during the epidemic. Similar impossibilities exist for students who need special education and have chronic illnesses. The curricula, course contents, the speed of expression of the courses and the materials used in the distance education process were prepared according to the target audience, which is assumed to have a certain level of readiness, language proficiency, self-regulation, cognitive awareness, learner autonomy and psychomotor competence and skills. However, in terms of entry characteristics, there has been a serious inequality in the exposure of students with academic, social and emotional disabilities to the same education process. Necessary measures could not be taken to take into account the individual and cultural differences of the students in the prepared curricula. Private schools had the opportunity to start the distance education process both earlier and more comprehensively by providing various distance education applications or online infrastructures, and planned a multi-dimensional education process including art education and school psychological counseling and vocational guidance services.

Keywords: Distance Education, Inequalities, Pandemic

TÜRKİYE'S ECONOMIC POLICY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

TÜRKİYE'S ECONOMIC POLICY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

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ÖZET

Doğu Akdeniz, coğrafi konumu itibariyle deniz ticareti ve enerji taşımacılığında önemli bir yere sahiptir. 2000'li yıllardan sonra Doğu Akdeniz'de keşfedilen hidrokarbon rezervleri bölgenin ve uluslararası enerji piyasa dinamiklerinin yeniden şekillenmesinde etkili olmuştur. Keşfedilen hidrokarbon miktarının yüksek olması, bölgede yeni rekabetler ve ittifakların oluşmasını sağlamıştır. Türkiye ise Doğu Akdeniz'deki haklarını korumaya özellikle 2011 yılında Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti (KKTC) ile yapılan kıta sahanlığı yetki sınırlandırması anlaşmasıyla başlamıştır. Güney Kıbrıs Rum Yönetimi'nin (GKRY) tek taraflı ilan ettiği kıta sahanlığı gerek Türkiye gerekse KKTC'nin doğrudan ekonomik çıkarlarını hedef almıştır. Türkiye, Doğu Akdeniz'deki kıta sahanlığı içerisinde bulunacak doğalgaz veya petrolü kendi enerji tüketiminde kullanmayı planladığı için dışa bağımlılığı azaltmaya çalışacak politikalar izlemektedir. Bu yüzden Türkiye, uluslararası hukuktan doğan hakkını kullanmak için 2019 yılında Libya ile ülkelerle deniz yetki sınırlandırma anlaşması imzalamıştır. Türkiye, Doğu Akdeniz'de sadece kendini hakkını değil KKTC ve Libya'nın da hakkını korumaya yönelik askeri, ekonomik ve siyasi adımlar atmaktadır. Bu kapsamda askeri tatbikatlar, ekonomik formlar düzenlemektedir. Doğu Akdeniz'de keşfedilen hidrokarbon kaynaklarının değeri yaklaşık 1,5 trilyon dolar olarak hesaplanmaktadır. Bu büyüklük Türkiye'nin yaklaşık 500 yıllık bir tüketimini, Avrupa'nın ise 30 yıllık doğalgaz ihtiyacını karşılamakla eşdeğerdir. Türkiye, Doğu Akdeniz'de belirlediği deniz yeki alanı içerisinde sondaj faaliyetlerine başlamış, bu kapsam da 4 sondaj ve 2 sismik araştırma gemisi görevlendirmiştir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'nin 2000'li yıllardan sonra izlediği Doğu Akdeniz politikası ve ekonomik kazançlar analiz edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğu Akdeniz, Türkiye, Hidrokarbon,

ABSTRACT

The Eastern Mediterranean is important in maritime trade and energy transportation due to its location. The hydrocarbon reserves discovered in the Eastern Mediterranean after the 2000s have been influential in reshaping the region and the international energy market dynamics. The high amount of discovered hydrocarbons led to new regional rivalries and alliances. On the other hand, Türkiye started to protect its rights in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially with the continental shelf authorization limitation agreement signed with the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) in 2011. The continental shelf, which the Greek Cypriot Administration (GCA) declared unilaterally, has directly targeted the economic interests of both Türkiye and the TRNC. Since Türkiye plans to use natural gas or oil to be found on the continental shelf in the Eastern Mediterranean for its energy consumption, it follows policies that will try to reduce foreign dependency. Therefore, Türkiye signed a maritime jurisdiction limitation agreement with Libya in 2019 to use its right from international law. Türkiye is taking military, economic and political steps to protect its rights and the rights of the TRNC and Libya in the Eastern Mediterranean. In this context, it organizes military exercises and economic forms. The value of

hydrocarbon resources discovered in the Eastern Mediterranean is estimated at approximately 1.5 trillion dollars. This size is equivalent to meeting Türkiye's consumption of approximately 500 years and Europe's natural gas need for 30 years. Türkiye has started drilling activities within the maritime zone it has determined in the Eastern Mediterranean, and within this scope, it has commissioned four drilling and two seismic research vessels. This study analyzed the Eastern Mediterranean policy followed by Türkiye after the 2000s and its economic gains.

Keywords: Eastern Mediterranean, Türkiye, Hydrocarbon

HALKU'L-KUR'AN TARTIŞMASINA İBN HAZM'IN TUTUMU

IBN HAZM'S ATTITUDE TO THE DEBATE ON KHALQ AL-QUR'AN

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ÖZET

Halku'l-Kur'an tartışması Allah'ın Kelam sıfatının ezeli olup olmadığı sorusuyla ortaya çıkmış ancak daha sonra siyasi bir tartışmaya dönmüştür. Mu'tezile mezhebi tenzih ilkesi gereği Allah'ın kelam sıfatının ezeli olmadığını iddia etmiş, buradan hareketle Allah'ın kelamı olan vahyin de mahluk olduğunu savunmuştur. Ashabu'l-Hadis ise aksini ileri sürerek Kur'an'ın mahluk olmadığını ve Allah'ın kelam sıfatının da ezeli olduğunu görüşüyle karşılık vermiştir. Mihnenin yaşanmasına sebebiyet veren bu teolojik tartışma aktif bir şekilde sadece bu dönemde yaşanmış olsa da pasif haldeki yansıması uzun yıllar devam etmiştir. Hatta farklı coğrafyalara ulaşmış ve Endülüs'e kadar gelebilmiştir. Bu yansımanın bir sonucu olan Endülüs'ün ünlü alimlerinden İbn Hazm'ın (ö. 1064) konuya bakış açısı tebliğimizin tezini oluşturmaktadır. İbn Hazm'ın Zahirî bir alim olması, ayetleri anlama ve yorum getirmesini etkilediği gibi dini düşüncede geliştirdiği sisteme de etki etmiştir. O öncelikle konuyu dilsel açıdan ele alıp, daha sonra vahiy-akıl ekseninde yorumlamıştır. Dolayısıyla tebliğimizde İbn Hazm'ın Halku'l-Kur'an konusunu ele alış biçimi onun sistemi çerçevesinde değerlendirilecek ve söz konusunu tartışmaya dair tutumu ortaya konacaktır. Ayrıca tartışmanın ilk çıktığı zamanlardaki görüşlerle İbn Hazm'ın görüşü karşılaştırılıp bir değerlendirmede bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halku'l-Kur'an, Mihne, Mu'tezile, İbn Hazm

ABSTRACT

The discussion of Khalq al-Qur'an emerged whether the attribute of God's word is eternal, but later turned into a political debate. The Mu'tazila sect claimed that the attribute of Allah's word is not eternal in accordance with the principle of tanzîh, and from that point, they argued that the revelation, which is the word of Allah, is also created. Ashabu'l-Hadith, on the other hand, argued that the Qur'an was not created, and that God's attribute of word is eternal. Although this theological debate, which led to the mihna, was only actively lived in this period, its passive reflection continued for many years. It even

reached different geographies and was able to come as far as al-Andalus. As a result of this reflection, the point of view of Ibn Hazm (d. 1064), one of the famous scholars of al-Andalus, constitutes the main part of our paper. Ibn Hazm's being a Zahiri scholar, his understanding and interpretation of the verses, as well as the systems he developed in religious thought, had an impact. He first handled the issue linguistically and then interpreted it within the framework of revelation-reason. Therefore, in this paper, the way Ibn Hazm dealt with the subject of Khalq al-Qur'an will be evaluated within the framework of his system and his attitude towards discussing the subject will be revealed. In addition, the views of Ibn Hazm will be compared with the views of the first time of the debate and an evaluation will be made.

Keywords: Khalq al-Qur'an, mihna, Mu'tazila, Ibn Hazm

BİR MİLLİLEŞTİRME ARACI OLARAK “EĞİTİM” “EDUCATION” AS A TOOL OF NATIONALIZATION

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ÖZET

Eğitim bireylerin doğumundan ölümüne kadar davranışlarını etkileyen, toplum içindeki konumlarını belirleyen bilgi birikimi, beceri, iletişim ve anlayışlarını olumlu yönde geliştiren bir araçtır. Bu aracın ülke menfaatlerine uygun bir şekilde kullanılması, yöneticilerin çağın ve toplumun gerekliliklerine uygun şekilde politikalar üretmesi ve uygulaması ile mümkün olmaktadır. Şunu belirtmek gerekir ki toplumsal yapılandırma çalışmaları ve toplum mühendisliği kavramı da eğitimle yakinen ilişkilidir. Bundan dolayı eğitimin siyasi, sosyal, kültürel amaçları aktarma ve oluşturma misyonunun olması, eğitimi çok yönlü bir girişim haline dönüştürmektedir. Eğitim, resmî ideolojilerin benimsetilmesinde en işlevsel faktörlerden biri olmakta ve bu ideolojiler eğitim yoluyla aktarılıp şekillendirilmektedir. Millileştirme kavramı da ideolojik bir zemin üzerinde ideal bir toplum oluşturma gayretinden doğan bir olgudur. Bu çalışma eğitimin millileştirme unsurunda bir araç olarak ele alınışını konu edinmektedir. Konu ile alakalı literatür çalışması yapıldığında eğitimin çok boyutlu bir kavram olarak değerlendirildiği gözlemlenmiştir. Araştırmalar neticesinde millileştirme aracı olarak eğitimin kullanılmasına yönelik ise genel değerlendirmelerin olduğu görülmüştür. Literatür taraması neticesinde elde edilen araştırma eser ve makaleler incelenmiş, konu ile alakalı çalışmalar derlenmiştir. Yapılan çalışma ile eğitimin toplumsal dönüşüm ve değişim üzerindeki etkisine değinilerek ulus-devlet modelinin gelişimde nasıl fayda sağladığı sorusuna cevap aranacaktır. Böylelikle eğitimin toplumsal dönüşümde nasıl bir güç olarak değerlendirildiği de ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eğitim, Kültür, Ulus-Devlet, Millileştirme, Toplumsal Dönüşüm

ABSTRACT

Education is a tool that affects the behaviour of individuals from birth to death and improves their knowledge, skills, communication, and understanding positively, determining their position in society. The use of this tool in the interests of the country is possible only if the administrators produce and implement policies by the requirements of the age and society. It should be noted that social restructuring studies and the concept of social engineering are also closely related to education. Therefore, the mission of education to convey and create political, social, and cultural goals transforms education into a multifaceted initiative. Education is one of the most functional factors in the adoption of official ideologies, and these ideologies are transferred and shaped through education. The concept of nationalization is also a phenomenon arising from the effort to create an ideal society on ideological grounds. This study deals with the treatment of education as a tool in the nationalization element. When a literature study was conducted on the subject, it was observed that education was evaluated as a multidimensional concept. As a result of the research, it was seen that there were general evaluations about the use of education as a nationalization tool. The research work and articles obtained as a result of the literature review were examined, and studies related to the subject were compiled. With the study, the effect of education on social transformation and change will be addressed and the answer to the question of how the nation-state model benefits development will be sought. Thus, it will also be discussed how education is evaluated as a power in social transformation.

Keywords: Education, Culture, Nation-State, Nationalization, Social Transformation

**ÇUKUROVA BÖLGESİNDE COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE VE SONRASINDA
ÇOCUKLARDA VİRAL SOLUNUM YOLU ENFEKSİYONLARININ
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

EVALUATION OF VIRAL RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN DURING AND AFTER
THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE CUKUROVA REGION

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ÖZET

Akut solunum yolu enfeksiyonları bütün yaş gruplarında önemli morbidite ve mortalite oranları ile en yaygın görülen enfeksiyonlar olup, yaklaşık %80'ından viruslar sorumludur. Viral enfeksiyonların küresel halk sağlığı ve ülkelerin ekonomisi için nasıl bir tehdit oluşturabileceğinin mükemmel bir örneği SARS-COV-2'nin sebep olduğu COVID-19 pandemisidir. Bu sebeple viral etkenlerle mücadelede ilk adım zamanında ve doğru tanıdır. Çalışmamızın amacı Ocak 2020 ve Şubat 2023 tarihleri arasındaki 3 yıllık dönemde, üniversite hastanemize solunum yolu belirtileri ile başvuran çocuklarda viral enfeksiyon sıklığının multipleks real-time polimeraz zincir reaksiyonu (PCR) ile araştırılmasıdır. Bu amaç ile 17 yaş ve altındaki 626 çocuktan flocced eküvyon (Copan Diagnostics, Italy) ile nazofaringeal sürüntü örnekleri toplanmıştır. Örneklerin nükleik asitleri Bosphore Viral DNA/RNA Extraction Spin Kit (Anatolia Geneworks, Türkiye) ile ekstrakte edilmiştir. Multipleks real-time PCR aşamasında Influenza virus A-B, PIV 1-4, RSV A-B, hMPV, Bocavirus, Rhinovirus (RV) ve Coronavirus için Bosphore Respiratory Pathogens Panel Kit (Anatolia Geneworks, Türkiye), Adenovirus için Bosphore Adenovirus Detection Kit (Anatolia Geneworks, Türkiye) kullanılmıştır. Çalışmamızda çocukların % 52.7'sinde viral solunum yolu enfeksiyonu saptanmıştır. Kliniklere solunum yolu belirtileri ile 2020'de 94, 2021'de 197 ve 2022'de 335 çocuk hasta başvurmuştur. Hastaların cinsiyet ve yaş gruplarının dağılımına göre

çocukların çoğu (%39.3) 2 yaş ve altındaki gruptaydı. Solunum yolu enfeksiyonu, erkek çocuklarda %55.7 oranla daha çok görüldü. Viral enfeksiyon oranı pandeminin ilk yılında 57%, 2021'de %67 ve sonraki dönemde %43 tespit edilmiştir. Tüm yıllarda en fazla görülen viral etken %23.2 ile Rhinovirus olup, bunu RSV (%9.7), PIV (%8.6) ve Adenovirus (%7.9) izlemiştir. Çoklu viral enfeksiyon 2020'de %10.6, 2021'de %30.4 ve sonraki yılda %6.6 oranında tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak çalışma grubumuzda viral solunum yolu enfeksiyonları %52.7 oranda tespit edilmiştir. Multipleks real-time PCR testinin viral solunum yolu enfeksiyonlarının erken tanısında kullanımı antiviral tedaviye başlama, gereksiz antibiyotik tedavisinin uygulanmaması, nozokomiyal yayılımın önlenmesi, hastanede kalış süresinin kısaltılması ve maliyetin düşürülmesi için hasta yönetimi için son derece önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akut viral solunum yolu enfeksiyonu, multipleks real-time PCR, Rhinovirus, Respiratory syncytial virus, Parainfluenzavirus, Adenovirus.

ABSTRACT

Acute respiratory tract infections are the most common infections with significant morbidity and mortality rates in all age groups, and viruses are responsible for about 80% of them. An excellent example of how viral infections can pose a threat to global public health and the economy of countries is the COVID-19 pandemic caused by SARS-COV-2. For this reason, the first step in the fight against viral agents is timely and accurate diagnosis. The aim of our study is to investigate the frequency of viral infections in children who applied to our university hospital with respiratory symptoms during 3-year period between January 2020 and February 2023, using multiplex real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For this purpose, nasopharyngeal swab samples were collected from 626 children aged 17 years and younger with a flocced swab (Copan Diagnostics, Italy). The nucleic acids of the samples were extracted with the Bosphore Viral DNA/RNA Extraction Spin Kit (Anatolia Geneworks, Turkey). In the multiplex real-time PCR stage, Bosphore Respiratory Pathogens Panel Kit (Anatolia Geneworks, Turkey) for Influenza virus A-B, PIV 1-4, RSV A-B, hMPV, Bocavirus, Rhinovirus (RV) and Coronavirus, Bosphore Adenovirus Detection Kit v1 for Adenovirus (Anatolia Geneworks, Turkey) were used. In our study, viral respiratory pathogen was detected in 52.7% of the children. Total of 94 pediatric patients in 2020, 197 in 2021, and 335 in 2022 were admitted to the clinics with respiratory symptoms. According to the distribution of the patients' gender and age groups, most of the patients (39.3%) were in the group of 2 years and younger. Respiratory tract infections were more common in boys with a rate of 55.7%. The viral infection rate was 57% in the first year of the pandemic, 67% in 2021, and 43% in the following period. The most common viral agent in all years was Rhinovirus with 23.2%, followed by RSV (9.7%), PIV (8.6%) and Adenovirus (7.9%). Multiple viral infections were detected at a rate of 10.6% in 2020, 30.4% in 2021 and 6.6% in the following year. As a result, viral respiratory tract infections were detected at a rate of 52.7% in our study group. The use of multiplex real-time PCR test in the early diagnosis of viral respiratory tract infections is extremely important for patient management in order to initiate antiviral treatment, avoid unnecessary antibiotic therapy, prevent nosocomial spread, shorten hospital stay, and reduce costs.

Keywords: Acute viral respiratory tract infection, multiplex real-time PCR, Rhinovirus, Respiratory syncytial virus, Parainfluenzavirus, Adenovirus.

BİLGİ İŞLEME SÜRECİNDE UYKU
SLEEP DURING INFORMATION PROCESSING

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ÖZET

Birçok iç ve dış faktörden etkilenen ve fizyolojik bir gereksinim olan uyku, yaşamın aktif bir süreci olup öğrenme ve bellek ile ilişkisi uzun zamandır bilinmektedir. Karmaşık bir mekanizması olan uyku aynı zamanda belli döngülerde beynin uyanıklıktaki kadar aktif olduğu, geri dönüşümlü bir bilinçsizlik sürecidir. Günümüze kadar uykunun öğrenme ve bellek için önemini gösteren birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Canlıların yaşamlarını sürdürebilmeleri için öğrenme ve bellek oldukça önemlidir. Uyku ile ilgili birçok hipotez ileri sürülmesine rağmen hiçbiri uyku araştırmacılarını inandıracak düzeyde deneysel kanıt sağlayamamıştır. Uykunun iki farklı aşamada bellek ile ilişkisinin kritik olduğu bilinmektedir. Birincisi öğrenme öncesi olan bilginin kodlanması; ikincisi ise öğrenme gerçekleşikten sonra yeni bilgilerin kalıcılığının sağlanmasıdır. Uyanıklıktaki gibi uykuda da bilgi işleme sırasında, gelen bilgiye hücrel bir cevap (uyanıklıktakinden daha geç bir sürede ve şiddette) ve beynin faaliyet düzeyine göre bazı bilgi ağlarında (özellikle serebral yapılarda) aktif bir hazırlık görülmektedir. Öğrenmeyi takiben uyku miktarının artması çalışmaların, uykunun öğrenme-bellek süreçleri üzerindeki etkisinde yoğunlaşmasına neden olmuştur. Uyku fizyolojisi hakkındaki bilgilerimizin her geçen gün artmasına ve uykuyu oluşturan mekanizmaların birçoğunun aydınlatılmasına rağmen, ‘beyin yapıları uykuda hangi tür bilgi işleme süreçlerine olanak sağlar? ve bilgi işlemeyle ilgili hangi tür olayların kalıntıları/etkileri uyanıklıktan uykuya transfer edilir?’ sorularının yanıtı gizemini korumaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, yukarıda sözü edilen araştırma ve yaklaşımlar genel olarak ele alındığında, uykuda bilgi işleme süreçlerinin var olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Ancak uykudaki bilgi işleme süreçlerini inceleyen araştırma yaklaşımlarının sınırlılıklarına da dikkat etmek gerekir. Çünkü, uyanıklıktaki bilgi işleme süreçleri çalışmalarının zorluğu dikkate alındığında, aynı tür bir çalışmanın uykuda yapıyor olması, uygulama açısından birçok zorluğu da beraberinde getirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uyku, öğrenme, bilgi işleme, bellek.

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ABSTRACT

Sleep, which is a physiological requirement and influenced by many internal and external factors, is an active process of life and its relationship with learning and memory has long been known. With a complex mechanism, sleep is also a reversible process of unconsciousness in which the brain is as active in certain cycles as it is in wakefulness. To date, many studies have shown the importance of sleep for

learning and memory. Learning and memory are very important for living things to survive. Although many hypotheses about sleep have been proposed, none of them has provided enough experimental evidence to convince sleep researchers. It is known that the relationship between sleep and memory is critical at two different stages. The first is the encoding of information before learning; the second is the retention of new information after learning has taken place. During information processing in sleep, as in wakefulness, there is a cellular response to incoming information (at a later time and intensity than in wakefulness) and an active preparation of some information networks (especially in cerebral structures) according to the level of activity of the brain. The increase in the amount of sleep following learning has led studies to focus on the effect of sleep on learning-memory processes. Although our knowledge about the physiology of sleep is increasing day by day and many of the mechanisms of sleep have been elucidated, the answer to the questions 'what types of information processing do brain structures enable during sleep, and what types of residues/effects of information processing events are transferred from wakefulness to sleep' remains a mystery.

In conclusion, when the aforementioned research and approaches are considered in general, we can say that information processing processes exist during sleep. However, it is important to note the limitations of research approaches that examine information processing in sleep. Because, given the difficulty of studying information processing processes in wakefulness, conducting the same kind of study in sleep brings many difficulties in terms of application.

Key words: Sleep, learning, information processing, memory

ASSOCIATION OF SOLANINES WITH SIGNALING PATHWAYS IN CANCER CELL SUPPRESSION

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ABSTRACT

The fact that cancer is one of the leading causes of death has led to this disease being recognized as a global health problem. Various methods of cancer treatment have been researched and are still being researched. The most common of these is chemotherapy, which has the highest success rate, especially in early diagnosis. However, chemotherapy reduces the quality of life of patients due to side effects such as weakness, fatigue, loss of appetite and infection. In addition, the length of time it takes for anticancer drugs to be approved for use in cancer treatment by the FDA for toxicity is a significant disadvantage. In this situation, the search for alternative therapeutic agents in cancer treatment has become imperative.

Solanins, a class of phytochemicals, occur naturally in marine organisms, microorganisms and higher plants. At the same time, phytochemical compounds of medicinal importance include glucosinolates, alkaloids, flavonoids... as well as solanins. Likewise, these metabolites have different biological activities such as antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antiviral and anticancer. The success of treatments with these plants to date has increased interest in research in the use of natural compounds as chemotherapeutic alternatives. The therapeutic effect of solanines on cancer cells has attracted the attention of the pharmaceutical industry and has become an important research topic. In vitro and in vivo studies have shown that these compounds have extraordinary potential to inhibit different cancer cells. Although significant progress has been made in this field in recent years, the high toxicity of solanines poses some disadvantages in their use as anticancer agents. Therefore, this review summarizes the potential of the bioactive metabolites of solanines to be used as natural drugs in cancer treatment and discusses the research highlighting the use of solanines as a potential source of drugs in cancer treatment.

Key Words: Anti cancer plants, cancer pathways, cancer, solanine bioactivity

SOLANİNLERİNİN KANSER HÜCRELERİNİ BASKILAMADA SİNYAL YOLAKLARINDAKİ ROLÜ

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ÖZET

En önemli ölüm nedenlerinden birinin kanser olması, bu hastalığın küresel bir sağlık sorunu olarak kabul edilmesine neden olmuştur. Kanser tedavisinde çeşitli yöntemler araştırılmış hala da araştırılmaya devam edilmektedir. Bunlardan en yaygın olanı özellikle de erken teşhiste başarı oranı en yüksek olanı kemoterapidir. Ancak, kemoterapi hastalarda halsizlik, yorgunluk, iştahsızlık ve enfeksiyon gibi yan etkiler oluşturmamasından dolayı yaşam kalitesini düşürmektedir. Ayrıca, antikanser ilaçların kanser tedavisinde kullanılması için FDA tarafından toksisite yönünden onay alma sürelerinin uzaması önemli bir dezavantaj olmaktadır. Bu durumda kanser tedavisinde alternatif terapötik ajanların araştırılması zorunlu bir hal almıştır. Fitokimyasalların bir sınıfı olan Solaninler, deniz organizmalarında, mikroorganizmalarda ve yüksek bitkilerde doğal olarak bulunurlar. Aynı zamanda, tıbbi öneme sahip fitokimyasal bileşikler arasında glukozinolatlar, alkaloidler, flavonoidlerin yanı sıra solaninler... de bulunur. Keza, bu metabolitler antimikrobiyal, anti-enflamatuar, antiviral ve antikanser gibi farklı biyolojik aktivitelere sahiplerdir. Bugüne kadar bu bitkilerle yapılan tedavilerden elde edilen başarılar, doğal bileşiklerin kemoterapötik alternatifler olarak kullanılması alanındaki araştırmalara ilgiyi arttırmıştır. Solaninlerin kanser hücreleri üzerindeki terapötik etkisi ilaç sektöründe dikkatini çekerek önemli bir araştırmakonusu olmuştur. Yapılan in vitro ve in vivo çalışmalar, bu bileşiklerin farklı kanser hücrelerini inhibe etmede olağanüstü bir potansiyele sahip olduklarını göstermiştir. Bu konuda son yıllarda önemli ilerlemeler kaydedilmesine rağmen, Solaninlerin toksisitelerinin yüksek olması antikanser ajan olarak kullanımlarında bazı dezavantajlar oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle derlemede, solaninlerin mevcut olan biyoaktif metabolitlerinin kanser tedavisinde doğal ilaç olarak kullanılma potansiyelleri özetlenerek, solaninlerin kanser tedavisinde potansiyel bir ilaç kaynağı olarak kullanılmasını vurgulayan araştırmalar tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anti kanser bitkiler, solanin bioaktivitesi, sinyal yolları, kanser

**KORONAVİRÜSLE MÜCADELEDE YAPAY ZEKÂNIN YERİNİN KAMU
YÖNETİMİ TEMELİNDE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

THE EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN
FIGHTING AGAINST CORONAVIRUS ON THE BASIS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ÖZET

Yapay zekâdan ilham alan sistemler çok popüler olmakta ve sağlık gibi kamu hizmetlerinde hemen hemen her alanda yararlanılmaktadır. Teknolojik gelişmeler birçok sektörü değiştirmeye başlarken, kamudan beklentileri değiştirmekte ve bu da toplumun kamu yönetimi ile ilişkilerinin değişmesine ve çeşitlenmesine yol açmaktadır. Geleneksel sağlık hizmetlerinde hizmet veren kamu sektörü ile hizmet alan toplum arasındaki ilişki yıpranmıştır ve yeni hizmetin yapay zekâ ile sağlanarak değiştirilmesi ve yenilenmesi gerekmektedir. Yapay zekânın gecikmiş kararlar, zaman kaybı, aşırı maliyet ve emek gibi istenmeyen durumlara çözüm olduğu düşünülmektedir. Sağlık söz konusu olduğunda, yapay zekâ ile ilgili uygulamalar, daha sağlıklı davranışları teşvik etmek, kanser gibi hastalıkları daha ayrıntılı bir izleme, teşhis yoluyla erken tespiti ve karar destek mekanizmaları ile destek olabilmektedir. Robotlar 30 yılı aşkın süredir tıpta kullanılmaktadır. Basit laboratuvar robotlarından, cerraha yardımcı olabilen veya operasyonları kendi başlarına yürütebilen son derece karmaşık cerrahi robotlara kadar çeşitlilik gösterirler. Ayrıca, COVID-19 ile sağlık hizmetlerinin artan yükünü yönetmede yapay zekâ araçlarına olan talep daha da artmıştır. Dünya nüfusunun ciddi bir kısmının bu salgından etkilemesi sonucu sağlık çalışanlarına ihtiyaç çok ciddi bir biçimde artmış ve sağlık çalışanların fazla mesai, ücret ve ciddi sağlık tehditleri ile baş başa kalmıştır. Birçok ülkede ülke nüfusuna oranla sayıları az olan sağlık çalışanları bu süreçte çok yıpranmış ve doğal olarak çok yetersiz kalmışlardır. Bu süreçte akla gelen en önemli alternatif günde 24 saat aynı verimlilikle çalışabilecek, yorgunluk ve dikkat eksikliği çekmeyecek yapay zekâ uygulamalarıdır. Yapay zekâ COVID-19'a karşı etkin bir şekilde kullanılabilir. Örneğin, hastalığın epidemiyolojik yayılımını tahmin edilebilir, çeşitli teşhis araçları geliştirilebilir, virüs modellenerek çeşitli tedavi algoritmalarını geliştirilebilir ve SARS-CoV-2 enfeksiyonu olan hastalardan elde edilen laboratuvar sonuçlarını kullanarak hastaları teşhis edilebilir, triyaj durumlarını belirlenebilir ve risk puanlarını değerlendirmek için çeşitli makine öğrenme modelleri geliştirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zekâ, Koronavirüs, Kamu yönetimi, Sağlık Sektörü, Makine Öğrenimi

ABSTRACT

Systems inspired by artificial intelligence are very popular and are used in almost every field in public services such as healthcare. While technological developments begin to change many sectors, they change expectations from the public and this leads to the change and diversification of the society's relations with public administration. The relationship between the public sector serving in traditional

health services and the society receiving service has worn out, and the new service needs to be changed and renewed with artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is considered to be a solution to undesirable situations such as delayed decisions, waste of time, excessive cost and laborforce. AI Applications can promote behaviors in a healthier way, support diseases such as cancer with more detailed monitoring, early detection through diagnosis and decision support mechanisms. Robots have been used in medicine for over 30 years. They range from simple laboratory robots to highly complex surgical robots that can assist the surgeon or carry out operations on their own. In addition, the demand for artificial intelligence tools to manage the increasing burden of healthcare services with COVID-19 has increased even more. As a result of the serious part of the world's population being affected by this epidemic, the need for health workers has increased very seriously and health workers have been left alone with overtime, wages and serious health threats. In many countries, health workers, whose numbers are low compared to the population of the country, were very worn out and naturally inadequate in this process. The most important alternative that comes to mind in this process is artificial intelligence applications that can work 24 hours a day with the same efficiency and will not suffer from fatigue and lack of attention. Artificial intelligence can be used effectively against COVID-19. For example, the epidemiological spread of the disease can be predicted, various diagnostic tools can be developed, various treatment algorithms can be developed by modeling the virus, and using laboratory results from patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection, patients can be diagnosed, triage statuses can be determined, and various machine learning models can be developed to assess risk scores.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Coronavirus, Public administration, Health Sector, Machine Learning

**OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİNİN ETİK İKİLEMLERLE BAŞA ÇIKMA STRATEJİLERİ:
ÖRNEK OLAYLAR VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ**

COPING STRATEGIES FOR ETHICAL DILEMMAS FACED BY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS:
EXAMPLES OF CASES AND SOLUTIONS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, okul yöneticilerinin karşılaştıkları etik ikilemlere yönelik çözüm stratejilerini ve örnek olaylara ilişkin çözüm önerilerini incelemek ve bu sayede okul yöneticilerinin etik sorunlarla başa çıkma konusunda farkındalığı artırmaktır. Çalışma grubu, 34 okul yöneticisinden oluşmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme soruları kullanılmıştır. Veriler, içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, okul yöneticilerinin etik ikilemlerle karşılaştıklarında, çeşitli stratejiler geliştirdiklerini ortaya koymuştur. Bu stratejiler arasında, meslektaşları ve üst yönetim ile iletişim kurma, öğrenci ve velilerle yakın iş birliği yapma, farklı bakış açılarını dikkate alma ve etik kurallara bağlı kalma gibi faktörler yer almıştır. Ayrıca, örnek olaylar ve çözüm önerileri de araştırmanın önemli bir bulgusu olarak görülmüştür. Örnek olayların çeşitliliği, okul yöneticilerinin farklı durumlara nasıl yaklaştıklarını ve çözüm önerileri ürettiklerini göstermiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, okul yöneticilerinin etik ikilemlerle nasıl başa çıktıklarına dair farkındalığı arttırmak için önemlidir. Okul yöneticilerinin bu stratejileri kullanarak karşılaştıkları etik sorunları çözmeye konusunda daha hazırlıklı olabilecekleri ve öğrenci, veli ve meslektaşları ile daha iyi bir iletişim kurabilecekleri düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul yöneticileri, Etik ikilemler, Çözüm stratejileri

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the solution strategies of school administrators regarding ethical dilemmas they encounter and the solution proposals for sample cases, thus increasing the awareness of school administrators in coping with ethical problems. The study group consisted of 34 school administrators. Semi-structured interview questions were used as the data collection tool. The data were

analyzed using content analysis method. The results revealed that school administrators develop various strategies when faced with ethical dilemmas. These strategies include communication with colleagues and upper management, close collaboration with students and parents, consideration of different perspectives, and adherence to ethical rules. In addition, sample cases and solution proposals were also found to be an important finding of the study. The diversity of sample cases showed how school administrators approached different situations and generated solution proposals. The results of this study are important in increasing awareness of how school administrators cope with ethical dilemmas. It is believed that school administrators can be better prepared to solve ethical problems they encounter by using these strategies and can communicate better with their students, parents, and colleagues.

Keywords: School administrators, Ethical dilemmas, Solution strategies.

**MÜŞTERİ İLİŞKİLERİ YÖNETİMİNDE DOĞAL DİL İŞLEME TABANLI METİN
SEGMENTASYONU ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA**

AN APPLICATION ON NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING BASED TEXT
SEGMENTATION IN CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Günümüzde teknolojinin hızla gelişmesi ile birlikte, dijital dönüşümünü tamamlayan bütün şirketler müşterileri ile bulunduğu temasları dijital bir şekilde yönetmekte ve kayıt etmektedir. Müşteri ilişkileri yönetimi veri tabanında bulunan müşterilerin memnun edilmesi ve müşteri kaybı oranının düşürülmesi ve memnuniyetsiz müşteriyi memnun etme fırsatlarının değerlendirilmesi satış ve müşteri devamlılığı açısından oldukça kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Müşterilerle gerçekleştirilen alışveriş, şikayet ve diğer işlemlerin kaydının tutulması ve saklanması sayesinde, işletmelerin müşteri memnuniyeti, müşteri devamlılığı ve müşteri kaybı gibi metrikleri dijital olarak hesaplanabilmektedir. Müşteri ile işletme arasında gerçekleşen müşteri geri bildirimleri, müşteri şikayetleri, müşteri talepleri, sosyal medya iletileri, işletmenin web sayfası üzerinden gönderilen iletiler, çağrı merkezi üzerinden müşteri ile müşteri temsilcisi arasında gerçekleşen görüşmenin metine dönüştürülmesi ve müşterinin chatbot veya müşteri temsilcisi ile gerçekleştirdiği yazışmalar ve diğer birçok metin formatındaki veriler doğal dil işleme tekniklerinin yardımı ile sayısallaştırılabilir ve istatistiksel analiz yaklaşımları, makine öğrenmesi ve derin öğrenme yaklaşımları ile analiz edilerek müşteriler ile şirket arasındaki ilişki hakkında daha ayrıntılı bilgi edinilebilir. Bu ilişkinin durumuna göre müşterinin ısındırılması, müşterinin şikayetlerinin giderilmesi, müşteriye kullanmakta olduğu ürünlerden farklı ürünlerin önerilmesi, operasyonel eksikliklerin tespit edilmesi, yoğun şekilde sorun yaşanan konuların tespit edilmesi ve çözüm üretilmesi gibi birçok açıdan işletme açısından gelişme alanının tespit edilmesine yönelik fırsatlar oluşacaktır. Ayrıca doğal dil işleme aynı zamanda müşteri taleplerinin anlaşılması ve müşteri hizmetleriyle ilgili sorunların tespit edilmesi için de kullanılabilir. Örneğin, müşterilerin belirli bir konuda sıkça sorduğu soruların analizi yapılır ve bu sorulara verilen yanıtlar incelenir. Bu şekilde,

müşterilerin şikayetlerinin veya problemlerinin ne olduğu hakkında daha ayrıntılı bir bilgi edinilebilir ve sorunların çözülmesine yönelik önlemler alınabilir. Bu çalışma, Next4biz CRM Ar-Ge ekibi tarafından Next4biz CRM yazılımı üzerinde tutulmakta olan müşteri şikayetleri ve müşteri ilişkileri modüllerine ait gerçek operasyonel veri üzerinde doğal dil işleme ve makine öğrenmesine dayalı olarak metin segmentasyonu üzerinde çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, elde bulunan müşteri ilişkileri metin verilerinden faydalanılarak işletmelerin müşterileri üzerinde yaptıkları diğer analizlerde kullanabilecekleri niteliklerin elde edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, müşterilere ait farklı veri kaynaklarından elde edilen Türkçe metin verilerinin TF-IDF yöntemi kullanılarak sayısallaştırılması sağlandıktan sonra, K-Means algoritması ile metinler segmentlere ayrılmıştır. Bu segmentlerin kalitesi Elbow, Calinski-Harabasz ve Davies-Bouldin metrikleri kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğal dil işleme, Makine öğrenmesi, Metin segmentasyonu, Müşteri ilişkileri yönetimi

ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of technology, all companies that have completed their digital transformation manage and record their transactions with their customers digitally. Satisfying the customers in the customer relationship management database, reducing the customer loss rate, and evaluating opportunities to satisfy dissatisfied customers is critical in sales and customer continuity. By keeping and storing records of purchases, complaints and other customer transactions, businesses can digitally calculate metrics such as customer satisfaction, retention, and churn. Customer feedback, customer complaints, customer requests, social media messages, messages sent through the company's website, text conversion of the conversation between the customer and the customer representative through the call center, and the customer's correspondence with the chatbot or customer representative and many other text format data can be digitized with the help of natural language processing techniques and analyzed with statistical analysis approaches, machine learning and deep learning approaches to obtain more detailed information about the relationship between customers and the company. Depending on the state of this relationship, there will be opportunities to identify areas of improvement for the business in many aspects, such as warming up the customer, resolving customer complaints, recommending different products to the customer, identifying operational deficiencies, identifying the issues that are intensely problematic and finding solutions. Natural language processing can also be used to understand customer demands and identify customer service issues. For example, the questions that customers frequently ask on a particular topic are analyzed, and the answers to these questions are examined. In this way, a more detailed understanding of what customers' complaints or problems are can be obtained, and measures can be taken to care of them. In this study, the Next4biz CRM R&D team worked on text segmentation based on natural language processing and machine learning on actual operational data belonging to customer complaints and customer relations modules kept on Next4biz CRM software. This study aims to obtain attributes that businesses can use in other analyses of their customers by using the available customer relationship text data. In this study, Turkish text data obtained from different data sources of customers were digitized using the TF-IDF method. Then the texts were segmented using the K-Means algorithm. The quality of these segments is evaluated using Elbow, Calinski-Harabasz, and Davies-Bouldin metrics.

Keywords: Natural language processing, Machine learning, Text segmentation, Customer relationship management.

**DETERMINATION OF PROBIOTIC PROPERTIES OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA
ISOLATED FROM TRADITIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL KEFIR**

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ABSTRACT

Kefir is one of the most common products consumed as a probiotic among fermented milk products. Probiotics are defined as products that have a positive effect on human health. Both the nutritional content and components formed during fermentation give a probiotic feature to kefir. It has been stated that when kefir is consumed regularly it has gastrointestinal system regulation, immun system support, antimicrobial, anticarcinogenic effects. In this study 37 phenotypic and genotypic determined lactic acid bacteria were isolated from a total of 15 kefir samples, 3 of which were homemade. Growth at different temperatures, pH, salt concentrations, hydrogen sulfide formation, antibiotic susceptibility, bacteriocin production, determination of antibacterial activity and autoaggregation test were applied to these bacteria. As a result of these tests, it was determined that none of the 37 isolates showed growth at +4°C and at 6%, 7.5% and 10% salt concentrations. It was determined that all isolates developed at pH 7 and 23 isolates were able to use sugar. According to the results of the bacteriocin test and well diffusion test, only 3 of the isolates were found to have antimicrobial activity on *S.mutans*. It was determined that all 3 isolates were susceptible to 6 (ampicillin, gentamicin, methicillin, penicillin, trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole and vancomycin) antibiotics. As a result of the autoaggregation test, the isolates were adjusted to 0.5 McFarlan in PBS and as a result of the examination, it was determined that 3 samples had aggregation ability. In conclusion; the isolate which is genotypically defined and determined as *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, shows growth at 15°C, being sensitive to all antibiotics used in the study, growth temperature, pH, bacteriocin and antimicrobial production, antibiotic sensitivity of this bacterium; It supports its use in kefir production as a starter culture and probiotic.

Keywords: kefir, probiotic, lactic acid bacteria

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KUTANÖZ LEİŞMANİOZDA GÖKNAR ÖZÜTÜNÜN ANTİPARAZİTİK ETKİSİ

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AMAÇ: Son zamanlarda kutanöz leishmaniasis, enfeksiyöz hastalıklar arasında epidemiyolojik olarak en önemli patolojilerden olarak görülmektedir. Leishmaniasis'in invaziv hastalıklar arasında özel bir yere sahip olması, insanlarda cilt lezyonlarından ölümle sonuçlanan orqan yetmezliklerine kadar çeşitli patolojilere yol açmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Azerbaycan ve yakın coğrafyalarda leishmaniasis'in yayılması için elverişli coğrafi ve iklim koşulları nedeniyle ülkemizde acil sorunlardan biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Prevelansı tam olarak bilinmemekle birlikte çalışmalar devam etmektedir. Numune toplama ve parazitlerin çoğaltılması sırasındaki güçlükler ve numunelerin usulüne uygun alınmaması gibi durumlar etkenin saptanmasını güçlştirmektedir Bitkisel antiparaziter maddelerin elde edilmesi elbette parazitoloji ve farmakoloji için önemli bir konudur. Bu tür ilaçlar, klasik tedaviye destekleyici bir yöntem olarak ve bazı durumlarda diğer ilaçların ciddi toksisitesi dikkate alınarak belirli bir hasta grubunda ana tedavi edici ilaç olarak reçete edilebilir. Günümüzde tıbbi preparatlara karşı direnç sorunları, doktorları alternatif maddelerin kullanımını ve yeni tıbbi preparatların keşfini teşvik etmektedir. Bu amaçla bu çalışmada köknar bitki ekstraktının antiparaziter etkisi kutanöz leishmaniasis tedavisinde incelenmiştir. İlacın toksisitesi belirlenmemiştir.

GEREÇ VE YÖNTEM: Kutanöz leishmaniasis şüphesi olan hastalarda deri yüzeyindeki yaralardan mikrobiyolojik inceleme için kaşıntı veya yara materyali alınır. Yara yüzeyi alkol ile temizlendikten sonra 40 mg/ml gentamisin içeren 0,1-0,2 ml fizyolojik solüsyon insülin enjektörü ile enjekte edilerek patolojik materyal elde edilir. Önce solüsyon deri altına enjekte edilir ve daha sonra materyal çekilir. Elde edilen materyal mikroskopik, kültürel ve ya diğer yöntemlerle incelemeye uygundur. Deri kazıntıları test materyali olarak alınabilir. Bunun için yara bölgesi antiseptik solüsyonlarla işlenildikten sonra bistüri ile yüzeyi kazınır ve buradan alınan doku sıvısı incelenir. Kutanöz leishmaniasis tanısında öncelikle mikroskopik yöntem kullanılır. Bunun için yara bölgesinden alınan patolojik materyal Gimza yöntemi ile boyanır ve ışık mikroskobu altında 100° immersiyon lens ile amastigotlar incelenmiştir. Çalışmamızda yeni kullanılan köknar ekstraktının antiparazitik özelliklerini incelemek için hastalardan elde edilen saf bir Leishmania tropica kültürü test kültürü olarak kullanıldı. Köknar ekstraktının antiparazitik özelliklerini incelemek için seri seyreltme yöntemi kullanıldı. Bu amaçla yeni bir "Modifiye mikrokültür yöntemi" kullanılmıştır. Modifiye edilmiş bir mikrokültür yönteminin amacı, kısa sürede saf bir kültür elde etmektir. Bu yöntem için önce patolojik materyal, ardından besiyeri çok küçük bir mikro test tüpüne yerleştirilir ve bir etüvde inkübe edilir. 1-2 gün sonra etüvden çıkarılır ve ters mikroskop altında hareket eden bir promastigot olarak incelenir. Bu çalışmada leishmaniasis tanısında bu yöntem kullanılarak antiparaziter ilaçların etkisi araştırılmıştır. Besleyici ortamda yetiştirme, teşhis açısından değerlendirildiğinde, en az üç hafta gerektirdiğinden tedaviye zamanında başlanmasını geciktirir. Yine de laboratuvar koşulları modern yöntemlerin uygulanmasına izin vermese bile kullanılabilir en uygun yöntem olarak kabul edilmektedir.

SONUÇ: Kültürden hazırlanan ve Gimza yöntemi ile boyanan yaymalarda promastigotlar görülürse sonuç pozitif kabul edilir. Sonuçlarda 3 saat yani deney sonuna kadar pozitif kalan motilite negatif olarak kabul edildi. Seri seyreltme yöntemiyle elde edilen sonuçlara göre, yeni kullanılan köknar ekstraktının (bitki uçucu yağından elde edilen) Leishmania tropica üzerinde antiparaziter etkisi bulundu, bu nedenle bu madde leishmaniasis tedavisinde kullanılabilir olduğu görülmüştür. Klasik tedavi ilaçlarının ciddi toksisitesi olduğundan hastalarda ana terapötik ilaç olarak kullanılabılır. Bu yönde araştırmaların yapılması parazitler hastalıklarının tedavisinin iyileştirilmesine yönelik aparılır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Leishmania tropica, kutanöz leishmaniasis, köknar ekstraktı, modifiye mikrokültür yöntemi, seri seyreltme yöntemi, tedavi

ANTIPARASITIC EFFECT OF FIR EXTRACT IN CUTANUS LEISHMANIOSIS

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OBJECTIVE: Recently, cutaneous leishmaniasis is seen as one of the most important epidemiological pathologies among infectious diseases. The fact that leishmaniasis has a special place among invasive diseases is due to the fact that it causes various pathologies in humans, from skin lesions to organ failures resulting death. It is considered as one of the urgent problems in our country due to the suitable geographical and climatic conditions for the spread of leishmaniasis in Azerbaijan and nearby geographies. Although its prevalence is not known exactly, studies are continuing. Difficulties during sample collection and reproduction of parasites and improper collection of samples make it difficult to detect the causative agent. Obtaining herbal antiparasitic agents is of course an important issue for parasitology and pharmacology. Such drugs can be prescribed as a supplementary method to conventional therapy and in some cases as the main therapeutic drug in a certain group of patients, taking into account the serious toxicity of other drugs. Today, problems of resistance to medical preparations encourage physicians to use alternative substances and to discover new medical preparations. For this purpose, in this study, the antiparasitic effect of fir plant extract was investigated in the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In patients with suspected cutaneous leishmaniasis, itching or wound material is taken from the wounds on the skin surface for microbiological examination. After cleaning the wound surface with alcohol, 0.1-0.2 ml physiological solution containing 40 mg/ml gentamicin is injected with an insulin injector and pathological material is obtained. First, the solution is injected subcutaneously, and then the material is withdrawn. The obtained material is suitable for examination by microscopic, cultural or other methods. Skin scrapings can be taken as test material. For this, after the wound area is disinfected with antiseptic solutions, the surface is scraped with a scalpel and the tissue fluid taken from there is examined. For this purpose, scraping material obtained from the base of purulent wounds with a scalpel can be used. Microscopic method is primarily used in the diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis. For this, the pathological material taken from the wound area is stained with the Giemza method and examined with a 100° immersion lens under an ordinary light microscope to form amastigotes. Microscopy cannot be performed in all routine laboratories as it requires a special professionalism to perform and evaluate. In our study, a pure culture of *Leishmania tropica* obtained from patients was used as a test culture to examine the antiparasitic properties of the newly used fir extract.

Serial dilution method was used to examine the antiparasitic properties of fir extract. For this purpose, a new "Modified microculture method" was used.

The aim of a modified microculture method is to obtain a pure culture in a short time. For this method, first the pathological material, then the medium, is placed in a very small micro test tube and incubated in an oven. After 1-2 days it is removed from the oven and examined as a moving prostigote under an inverted microscope. In this study, the effect of antiparasitic drugs in the diagnosis of Leishmaniasis was investigated using this method. When it is evaluated in terms of diagnosis, rearing in nutrient media requires at least three weeks, so it delays the initiation of treatment on time. Nevertheless, it is accepted

as the most suitable method to be used even if the laboratory conditions do not allow the application of modern methods.

CONCLUSION: If promastigotes are seen in smears prepared from culture and stained with the Gimza method, the result is considered positive. The motility that remained positive for 3 hours until the end of the experiment was accepted as negative. According to the results obtained by the serial dilution method, the newly used fir extract (obtained from the essential oil of the plant) has an antiparasitic effect on *Leishmania tropica*, so this substance can be used in the treatment of leishmaniasis.

Key words: *Leishmania tropica*, cutaneous leishmaniasis, fir extract, modified microculture method, serial dilution method, treatment

KOAGÜLASYON BOZUKLUĞU İLE TAKİP VE TEDAVİ EDİLEN ÇOCUKLARIN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF CHILDREN FOLLOWED AND TREATED WITH COAGULATION DISORDER

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ÖZ

Amaç: Bu derleme, 7-12 yaş arası koagülasyon bozukluğu ön tanısı almış pediatrik olguların demografik, klinik, laboratuvar bulgularını ve uygulanan tedavi yaklaşımlarını geriye dönük olarak değerlendirmek, altta yatan ve eşlik eden durumları saptayarak literatür ile karşılaştırmak amaçlanmıştır.

Yöntem: Veri tabanlarından yapılan literatür taraması sonucu oluşturulmuştur.

Bulgular: Çocuklarda koagülasyon bozukluğu ile takip ve tedavi edilen çocukların yönetimiyle ilgili YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nde 1 adet tıpta uzmanlık tezi, 4 adet doktora tezi ve 6 adet yüksek lisans tezi bulunmaktadır. Konuyla ilgili sayısız yayın ve makale taranmış olup, genel itibarıyla geriye dönük değerlendirilen tezler incelendiğinde çocuk hastaların demografik, klinik, laboratuvar bulgularını ve uygulanan tedavi yaklaşımlarını, altta yatan ve eşlik eden durumlarını çocukların tedavi süreçleri üzerinde olumlu etkiler yaptığı gözlenmiştir.

Sonuç: Hayat kalitesini etkileyen ve çocuk da oluşan kanamalar konusunda, ebeveynlerinin daha çok bilgi sahibi olmasının, çocukları sosyal yaşama katacak sorumluluk ve farkındalık projelerinin sayıca artırılmasının ve bu konuda daha çok literatür çalışmasına ihtiyacımız olduğu kanısındayız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koagülasyon , Kanama , Faktör eksikliği , Pıhtılaşma Faktörü

ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of this review is to retrospectively evaluate the demographic, clinical, laboratory findings and treatment approaches of pediatric cases aged 7-12 years with a pre-diagnosis of coagulation disorder, to determine the underlying and accompanying conditions and compare them with the literature.

Method: It was created as a result of literature review made from databases.

Results: : There are 1 specialization in medicine, 4 doctoral theses and 6 master's theses in the National Thesis Center of YÖK on the management of children followed up and treated with coagulation disorder. Numerous publications and articles on the subject have been scanned, and when these, which are generally evaluated retrospectively, are examined, it has been observed that the demographic, clinical, laboratory findings and treatment approaches, underlying and accompanying conditions of pediatric patients have positive effects on the treatment processes of children.

Conclusion: We believe that we need more knowledge of parents about bleeding that affects the quality of life and bleeding in children, increasing the number of responsibility and awareness projects that will add children to social life, and more literature studies on this subject.

Keywords: Coagulation , Bleeding , Factor deficiency , Coagulation Factor

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS: WHY INITIAL INVESTIGATION ON DATASET IS IMPORTANT TO DATA ANALYSTS?

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ABSTRACT

Data analysis cuts across all fields of study; but discoveries have shown that some analysis seemed vague when the analyzed data was not well illustrated to discover trends, patterns and other assumptions that usually help researchers to present the statistical summary with relevant and self-explanatory graphical representations. Every analyst is interested to apply an approach that will help to summarize the main characteristics of dataset for easy interpretation and presentation for audience to understand. This paper reveals the secret behind carrying proper investigation on dataset in order to have a clean dataset for proper analysis interpretation; it further presents most common tools usually use to do the task; and finally compare and contrast the highlighted tools. Review of literature was done via Google Scholar and Research Gate to get information regarding the tools for the exploratory data analysis. The findings showed that the first necessary step required of any data analyst to implement before proceeding to proper analysis processes is to explore the data and remove any bias or outliers. It was also established that amateur analyst should spend some times to learn how to use some of the tools available for cleaning of datasets. It is recommended that young graduate and post graduate students should be exposed to the use of all the exploratory data analysis tools before they embark on their final year projects

Keywords: Data Analysts, Exploratory Data Analysis, Dataset, Tools, Statistical Summary

**INCREASING PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY PROFITS THROUGH
GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

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ABSTRACT

The pharmaceutical industry in Indonesia has been growing for a long time, so that the Indonesian pharmaceutical market is predicted to experience high growth. Along with time, the pharmaceutical industry in Indonesia has a great opportunity to grow further, as evidenced by the increasing number of pharmaceutical industries in Indonesia during the last four years, from 2018 to 2021.

This study aims to review whether the capital structure, assets and good corporate governance of company has an impact on increasing the profits of the pharmaceutical industry in Indonesia. The research data consists of 131 financial data from 10 pharmaceutical companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2008 to 2021. The method of analysis is linear regression analysis multiple, classical assumption test, coefficient of determination, and T test. The analytical test tool used in this study was SPSS version 24.

The results showed up to capital structure and assets have a significant influence on the increase in profits of pharmaceutical companies. Capital structure has a negative and significant effect on pharmaceutical company profits. The smaller the company's capital from debt, the higher the profit of pharmaceutical companies. Assets have a positive and significant influence on the profits of pharmaceutical companies. The greater the assets owned by pharmaceutical companies, the higher the profit potential of pharmaceutical companies. Good corporate governance by company management, which is represented by an independent commissioner, cannot influence the profit increase of pharmaceutical companies in Indonesia.

Keywords: Profitability, Capital Structure, Assets, Good Corporate Governanve

HUMAN MOTION ANALYSIS USING COMPUTER VISION AND DEEP LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Human motion analysis is a field of study that has gained interest from computer vision researchers due to its practical applications, including athletic performance evaluation, public space monitoring, interactive human-machine interfaces, and content-based image databases. This paper provides an overview of three major areas related to interpreting human motion: motion analysis of body parts, tracking moving humans from single/multiple camera perspectives, and recognizing human activities from image sequences. Motion analysis involves segmenting the body into different parts connected by joints and reconstructing the 3D structure using 2D projections. Tracking humans involves analyzing movement over a sequence of images and understanding overall movement. Recognizing human activities involves analyzing patterns in the movement of a subject to identify specific activities. The study of human motion analysis has many applications and is a rapidly growing field, making this paper a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners.

Keywords: Human motion analysis, computer vision, practical applications, motion analysis, body parts, tracking, moving human, recognizing human activities, image sequences.

**COMPANY GROWTH DETERMINES THE SUCCESS OF
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE AND
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES**

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ABSTRACT

During the Covid-19 pandemic, sales decreased by fifty to sixty percent for property and real estate companies. For the construction industry, new agreements or work projects have also been hampered due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Indonesian government prioritizes handling the corona virus compared to development infrastructure. Almost all activities or projects from the government budget have been cut and relocated to deal with Covid-19.

The aim of the research is to find out how big the influence of company size, asset turnover, and sales growth on financial performance in Property, Real Estate and Building Construction company registered at Indonesia Stock Exchange 2019-2021. Samples taken using purposive sampling method, in order to obtain 60 companies and 169 financial data as sample in this study. This study uses the method of regression analysis double linear.

The results of the research show that the company size has a negative and significant effect on financial performance. Small companies find it easier to improve their financial performance compared to large companies. Asset turnover and company growth have an effect positive and significant impact on the financial performance of property, real estate and building construction companies in Indonesia. High asset turnover and company growth from increased sales can improve the company's financial performance

Keywords: Size, Asset Turnover, Company Growth, Financial Performance

DYNAMICS OF A DELAYED EPIDEMIC MODEL WITH SATURATED INCIDENCE RATE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, an SIQR epidemic model with a saturation incidence rate and a time delay that describes a latent period is investigated. A disease-free equilibrium and an endemic equilibrium are the two equilibria in the model. First, we obtain the basic reproduction number. Then, by examining the distribution of the eigenvalues of the corresponding characteristic equation, we consider time delay as a bifurcation parameter and analyze the local stability and Hopf bifurcation of the equilibria. Finally, we presented some numerical simulations to illustrate the theoretical results.

Keywords: SIQR epidemic model, time-delay, Hopf bifurcation, stability.

**ELABORATION OF A NEW ADSORBENT BASED ON NATURAL HYDROXYAPATITE
FOR ORANGE G DYE REMOVAL**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to elaborate a novel bio-composite based on natural hydroxyapatite for the removal of Orange G dye from aqueous solutions. The morphology and composition of synthesized bio-materiel were determined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) coupled with X-ray energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS). The impact of various operating conditions, i.e., concentration, time, pH, and temperature on the targeted dye was investigated. Increasing pH resulted in a decrease in the percentage of dye removal and the adsorption mechanism occurred by electrostatic attraction between the positive surface of the adsorbent and negative dye molecules. The equilibrium data suited well with Freundlich isotherm model, while adsorption kinetics followed the pseudo-second-order model. Higher temperatures reduced the adsorption of dye molecules which means that the adsorption process was spontaneous and exothermic. The results are very practical and prove the effectiveness of synthesized bio-adsorbent against the anionic dye selected.

Keywords: natural hydroxyapatite; isotherm; kinetic

LEARNING WITH THEMATIC APPROACH IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of thematic approaches in learning in elementary schools. In the process of communication always involves three main components, namely the sender component (teacher), the message recipient component (students), and the message component itself usually in the form of study material. The learning process will not work properly good if there is no reciprocity or educative communication between the teacher and learners. The learning approach at the elementary school level must strive for what teachers should be able to do choose an approach that fits the student's condition. Because we know that students in the ABC phase really need special attention where phases these children are easily bored, lazy, less disciplined and more playful play it so it is very necessary for the teacher to master many models and approaches in learning in motivating students in learning. One of The approach that can be used in learning is to use thematic approach. This research method using the study bibliography which is all reading material that may have been read and analyzed, both those that have been published and as private collections. Study Libraries are often associated with theoretical frameworks or theoretical foundations, namely theories used to analyze the object of research, the analysis uses descriptive and use literature that is appropriate to the issues raised. The analysis shows that the thematic approach is very effective in learning in elementary schools.

Keywords: Learning, Thematic Approach, Elementary School

**A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR THE SPATIOTEMPORAL EPIDEMIC
TRANSMISSION OF TUBERCULOSIS (TB)**

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic infection caused by Mycobacterium TB that is classified into two types: pulmonary and extrapulmonary. It is an infectious disease that is one of the leading causes of death worldwide. In this paper, we investigate the optimal control strategy of a mathematical model of TB transmission in the discrete case.

The control variables introduced are an awareness campaign for susceptibles, chemoprophylaxis efforts for latent TB, and active TB treatment activities. The optimal controls are then calculated analytically using Pontryagin's Maximum Principle.

The resulting simulations illustrate that the optimal strategy is more efficient when all three controls are applied simultaneously.

To limit transmission, our results indicate that awareness efforts must be paired with treatment and chemoprophylaxis strategies. This leads to demonstrating the efficacy of the suggested control strategies in reducing the impact of the disease.

Keywords: Discrete Model, Tuberculosis, Optimal Control, Epidemic model, chemoprophylaxis.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INNOVATIONS IN THE INDIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture has great significance in the life of every living being and is also salutary to frugality. Of India's total exports, 10 agrarian exports took place, and agrarian exports are the country's fourth-largest significant export commodity order. Agriculture is essential, and this low affair to input rate reveals massive methodical problems in India's agronomy. It causes misery for husbandry and confederated sloggers. They face certain challenges like growing input costs, dwindling productivity, climate variability, shy request access, resource reduction, technological immobility, etc. Indian agrarian sector focuses on the development or relinquishment of new technological upgradations similar as high-yielding and multi-stress-resistant or tolerant kinds or mongrels in major crops, multi-nutrient rich kinds of rice, wheat, sludge, lentil, and plum millet, and better quality of mustard and soybean, blast-resistant wheat kinds, transgenic kinds in cotton, chump pea, and chickpea. The exploitation of gene-editing technology for perfecting asked traits in rice and wheat and the development of extra-early or early growing kinds of beats, especially mungbean and chump pea. Technological advances help to boost agrarian conditioning for adding productivity, thereby increasing the development of frugality and raising the standard of living of growers. Operation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the agrarian sector uplifts Robotization. The substance of this exploration paper is to study the inventions in the agrarian sector and the operation of Artificial Intelligence for adding the productivity of husbandry.

Key Words: Agriculture, Artificial Intelligence (AI), India, Innovation, Productivity, Technology.

SUSTAINED LEAF PHYSIOLOGY IN DROUGHT-STRESSED WHEAT DURING TILLERING THROUGH EXOGENOUS APPLICATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

Wheat crops are particularly vulnerable to drought stress during tillering. Silver nanoparticles wheat genotypes, FSD-16 (relatively drought tolerant) and Galaxy-13 (relatively susceptible), were grown in pots and subjected to 100% field capacity (FC-optimal water conditions), 75% FC (mild drought stress), 50% FC (moderate drought stress), and 25% FC and continued until the end of tillering (Zodak 29). ^{WQ} A day before the onset of drought levels, all plants were sprayed with 60 ppm AgNPs. Flag leaves from both genotypes were collected after the drought levels were removed at the end of tillering. Leaf physiology and water relationship changes were measured to quantify drought damage and better understand the AgNPs-induced recovery mechanism. The duration of drought stress had a significant impact on the leaf physiology, water content, and grain yield of both wheat genotypes studied. In comparison to optimal water conditions and mild drought stress (averaged across), moderate and severe drought stress produced 25% and 45% less grain yield per spike, respectively (averaged across genotypes and across both years of study). Similarly, when compared to optimal water conditions and mild drought stress, moderate and severe drought-stressed plants had 49% and 76% lower flag leaf photosynthesis, respectively (averaged across genotypes and both years of study). Across the genotypes, severe drought stress followed by moderate drought stress resulted in significantly greater grain yield loss in Galaxy-13 than in FSD-16 during both years of study. Foliar AgNPs significantly restored leaf Pn, Fv/Fm, and chlorophyll by reducing cellular membrane damage in drought-stressed plants. During drought stress, AgNPs' physiological recovery and activation of the plant defensive system protected plant growth and grain development. For example, under moderate and severe drought conditions (across genotypes and both years of study), AgNPs-treated plants produced 22% and 17% more grain per plant, respectively, than water-treated plants under the same conditions. Our findings suggest that the exogenous application of AgNPs can improve wheat performance under drought stress.

Keywords: Droughr-tolerance, tillering, foliar spray, silevr nanoparticles, wheat

LOCAL AND GLOBAL WELL-POSEDNESS FOR FRACTIONAL POROUS MEDIUM EQUATION IN CRITICAL FOURIER-BESOV SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In In this paper, we study the Cauchy problem for the Fractional Porous Medium Equation in \mathbb{R}^n for $n \geq 2$. By using the contraction mapping method, Littlewood-Paley theory and Fourier analysis, we get, when $1 < \beta \leq 2$, the local solution v , and the solution becomes global when the initial data is small in critical Fourier-Besov spaces $FB^{s,p,r}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with $1 \leq p < \infty$, $1 \leq r \leq \infty$. In addition, We establish a blowup criterion for the solutions. Furthermore, the global existence of solutions with small initial data in $FB^{s,\infty,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is also established. In the limit case $\beta=1$, we prove global well-posedness for small initial data in critical Fourier-Besov spaces $FB^{s,p,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $FB^{s,\infty,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, respectively.

Keywords: Well-Posedness, Fractional Porous Medium Equation, Fourier-Besov spaces.

**PREDICTION OF THE FATIGUE BEHAVIOR OF WIND TURBINE BLADES USING
NORONNE NETWORKS**

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ABSTRACT

The blade in a wind turbine is an essential structural element, it's predisposed to Risk of "partial or total projection", which results in the fatigue of materials intended for the design of wind turbines.

These wind turbines are exposed, depending on the climatology of the region, to climatic constraints such as violent winds, variations in temperature and humidity, grains of sand linked to storms, etc.

the behavior of composite materials with respect to this type of stress and failure must be taken into consideration. Blade fatigue is one of the serious problems that can hinder the proper functioning of the wind turbine. Its impact is absolutely negative on performance and can even lead to premature failures.

The objective of this study is to predict the fatigue behavior (strength and life) of composite materials for the design of wind turbine blades, using neural networks.

This prediction can significantly help to improve the quality of fatigue prevention and improve the operational safety of wind turbines as well as their lifespan.

Keywords: wind turbine, blade, fatigue, neural network.

INTERPOLATION BETWEEN LOGARITHMIC SOBOLEV AND
POINCARÉ INEQUALITIES

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ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with intermediate inequalities which interpolate between the logarithmic Sobolev (LSI) and the Poincaré inequalities. Assuming that a given probability measure gives rise to a (LSI), M. ANTON ARNOLD, M. JEAN-PHILIPPE BARTIER and M. JEAN DOLBEAULT derive generalized Poincaré inequalities, improving upon the known constants from the literature. We also analyze the special case when these inequalities are restricted to functions with zero components for the first eigenspaces of the corresponding evolution operator.

Keywords: functional inequalities, Poincaré inequality, logarithmic Sobolev inequality, spectral gap, hypercontractivity

**PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS, ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF
BARK AND LEAVES EXTRACTS OF *BALANITE AEGYPTIACA***

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ABSTRACT

The stem/bark and leaves of *Balanites aegyptiaca* was extracted using methanol and n-hexane as solvents for phytochemical screening, antimicrobial and antifungal activities using standard methods. The phytochemical screening revealed the presence of tannins, steroid, saponinns, alkaloids, flavanoids, terpenoids, anthraquinones, phlobatannins, reducing sugars and carbohydrates. For biological activity, the methanol extract was more efficacious, covering nearly the entire spectrum of organisms with zone of inhibition at 8mm, 10mm, 10.5mm and 12mm against staphylococcus aureus and Echerichia coli. The microbes seemed to have developed resistance against the n-hexane extract. It was also observed that the methanolic extract gave a zone of extracts were compared to those of Gentamicin antibiotics as standard/control. This attests that *B. aegyptiaca* contains bioactive compounds of potentially therapeutic significance and could be a promising source for drug development and validates folloric claims as cure for tuberculosis and other bacterial and fungal diseases.

Keywords: Phytochemical screening, antimicrobial, antifungal activities

ADAPTIVE PENALTY FUNCTION METHOD BASED ON ‘NFT’ USED IN DECOMPOSITION BASED MOEA

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ABSTRACT

Evolutionary algorithms (EAs) are heuristic algorithms inspired from the Darwin’s theory of the survival of the fittest individuals in an environment. EAs are frequently used to solve optimization problems (OPs). In an OP, set of decision vectors are to be determined which optimizing objective function(s). OPs with additional functional constraints are constrained OPs (COPs). If the objective functions are more than one such problems are called multi-objective OPs (MOPs). EAs used to solve MOPs are multi-objective optimization EAs (MOEAs). MOPs with constraints are constrained MOPs (CMOPs) and MOEAs solving CMOPs are called constrained MOEAs (CMOEAs). In MOPs as well as in CMOPs, due to conflict in objective, no common solution optimize all the objectives simultaneously. Hence, through MOEA/CMOEA trade-off or non-dominated solutions are to be determined. This set of solutions in decision space is called Pareto set (PS) and in objective space it is known as Pareto frontier (PF).

In constrained optimization problems, penalty function method is frequently used constrained handling techniques (CHT) wherein, the scaled constraint violations (SCV) are summed up with the objective function values of the solutions to define penalty function. The scaling factors in SCV are the penalty parameters and are balancing the values of the objective function and violations of the constraints. But, proper adjustment of these parameters is difficult task. In this research work, adaptive penalty function method is proposed with various near feasibility threshold (NFT) levels. NFT is that part of infeasible region in the search space wherein the solutions are given more priority as compared to the solutions outside the NFT region. This investigation uses five NFT levels which produces five CHTs. All these five CHTs are tested on CF and CTP benchmark test suits and the simulation results are compared using IGD and HV metrics with CEC2009 best performers and other cutting-edge algorithms. The comparisons of these results places our CHTs at first position on CF test functions and at second position on CTP series.

Keywords: Multiobjective Optimization, Constraint Handling Techniques, Penalty Function Methods, Decomposition Based Multiobjective Optimization Algorithms.

TREATMENT AND REUSE OF A DECENTRALIZED DAIRY EFFLUENT USING AN INNOVATIVE HYBRID VERTICAL FLOW AND HORIZONTAL FLOW MULTI-SOIL LAYERING SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Many physicochemical and biological methods were applied over time to treat decentralized dairy effluents. However, several constraints arose during the remediation phase including insufficient performance, expensive operation, and sensitivity to the fluctuation of pollutant loads and operating conditions. Multi-soil layering (MSL) is regarded as a cost-effective, efficient, and sustainable solution to treat a large spectrum of decentralized wastewater types and pollutants. The present work aims at the performance study of an innovative full-scale hybrid system combining –for the first time- vertical flow (VF) and horizontal flow (HF) MSL systems to remediate the effluent of a decentralized dairy unit in the region of Casablanca city-Morocco. The hybrid system showed stable removal performances during the whole cheese production season for all assessed quality parameters including COD, TN, TP, SS, turbidity, and pathogen strains, and all removal efficiencies exceeded 94% under a mean hydraulic loading rate of 1300 L/m²/d. The hybrid MSL systems provided a high effluent quality at the final outlet to meet Moroccan reuse standards (C-class). Overall, the hybrid VF-HFMSL system is a promising combination and cost-effective solution to treat and reuse wastewater, especially in the Moroccan context.

Keywords: vertical flow multi-soil layering; horizontal flow multi-soil layering; dairy effluent; low-cost treatment; wastewater reuse.

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MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH FOR AUDIO VIOLENCE DETECTION IN SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS

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ABSTRACT

Detecting audio violence in public areas is a critical task for preserving public safety and preventing crime. In recent times, machine learning techniques have been increasingly employed to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of audio violence detection systems. This article describes a study that explores the development and evaluation of a machine learning-based audio violence detection system for surveillance cameras. The system is trained and evaluated on an extensive dataset of audio recordings that capture diverse types of violent events, including physical altercations, gunshots, and explosions. The findings demonstrate that the proposed method achieves exceptional accuracy and efficiency in detecting violent incidents, surpassing other state-of-the-art techniques. Furthermore, the study addresses the ethical and societal implications of audio surveillance in public areas, highlighting potential infringements of privacy, discrimination hazards, and data biases. The article concludes by discussing the implications and contributions of the study and providing recommendations for future research in this domain.

Keywords: audio violence detection, computer vision, machine learning surveillance cameras, machine learning

PARAMETRIC APPROACH FOR MULTI-OBJECTIVE ENHANCED INTERVAL LINEAR FRACTIONAL PROGRAMMING PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

The design (decision) variables in the presented article of a multi-objective interval fractional optimization problem based on a linear function are assumed to take the form of a closed interval using the concept of the parametric form of an interval. The original problem is initially changed into equivalent multi-objective interval linear programming with the design variables as closed intervals. Further, it is made free from interval uncertainty by changing into a classical single objective problem using the weighted sum method. The solutions of the model are theoretically justified by its existence. At last, a numerical example and a case study on the agricultural planting structure optimization problem with hypothetical data are presented to support the recommended technique for the model.

Keywords: Fractional programming; Interval optimization; Multi-objective optimization problem; Linear programming problem; Interval analysis.

ESG INVESTING IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION: BENEFITS, CHALLENGES, AND BEST PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Any nation's progress depends heavily on education. Critical abilities including decision-making, problem-solving, mental aptitude, and logical thinking are developed with education. Higher education executives and boards are aware that, like many other businesses, their most crucial stakeholders prefer to be a part of enterprises with a moral mission. An institution's capacity to attract and retain teachers, staff, and students can be greatly enhanced by an intentional environment, social, and governance (ESG) approach, which can also deepen relationships with the local community. Institutions of higher learning should emphasise their planning for relevant disclosure and their environmental, social, and governance measures.

However, due to uneven data and definitions, minimal reporting by investees and peer institutions, and the absence of any active reporting responsibilities or governing body directives, ESG reporting in academia has historically been far more qualitative than quantitative. ESG adoption in India is progressing, but there is still much to be done. So this paper focuses on the challenges that are faced by these institutions and the best practices which should follow for the better sustainable development. By properly implementing ESG education in India and accomplishing the shared objective of sustainability, the educational institutions will benefit from better strategies developed as a result of this study.

Keywords: ESG, Sustainable development, educational institution

CHITOSAN IMMOBILIZATION OF A THERMOSTABLE EXTRACELLULAR B-GALACTOSIDASE FROM *LACTOBACILLUS ACIDOPHILUS* EVOLUTIONARILY WELL ADAPTED TO A LACTOSE ENVIRONMENT.

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ABSTRACT

A β -galactosidase-producing bacteria species was isolated and identified as a *Lactobacillus* species, and confirmed as *Lactobacillus acidophilus* based on 16S rDNA sequencing technique. β -Galactosidase was produced by a submerged fermentation system with the highest specific activity on the 12th day of incubation. After filtration, the cell free extract, as crude enzyme, was subjected to ammonium sulfate precipitation followed by dialysis, DEAE-cellulose ion exchange chromatography and Gel filtration. A molecular weight of 43 kDa was calculated from the Gel filtration. The β -galactosidase had K_M of 0.262 and 10.53mM for p-NPG and lactose, respectively at the optimum pH of 5.0 and temperature of 70°C. Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Fe^{3+} and Co^{2+} were positive effectors to the enzyme activity. FTIR analysis showed that the *Achatina* chitin was a β -chitin, and the hypochlorite decolorized chitosan was 71% deacetylated. Both the crude and purified β -galactosidase were immobilized on chitosan beads by adsorption and covalent linkage using 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide and N-hydroxysuccinimide (EDC/NHS) and glutaraldehyde, separately. Immobilization had minimal effects on the kinetic properties of the enzyme. However, covalent immobilization improved the β -galactosidase activity more than adsorption. These results show that *Lactobacillus acidophilus* isolated from dairy industrial waste water has the potential as a commercial source for β -galactosidase production with great propensity for immobilization on chitosan support produced using cheaply available snail shell chitin.

Key words: *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, β -galactosidase, chitosan, immobilization, characterization

**PERSONALITY, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL
AWARENESS OF COASTAL RESIDENTS IN MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

This study will be carried out to give a detailed picture of personality factors, emotional awareness and awareness of the population about the importance of the coastal environment in Malaysia. The method of distribution of 130 questionnaires to the surrounding population was used to collect data. The results of this analysis are assumed to produce several important findings: First, personality elements influence the awareness of the population. Second, emotional intelligence affects the awareness of the population. The findings of this study can be used as important certificates to help practitioners understand the diversity of perspectives on personality, emotional intelligence and population awareness to help achieve and maintain psychological and environmental well-being in facing the challenges of environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Personality, Emotional Intelligence, Environmental Awareness, Malaysia

**EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE, AND HAPPINESS GIVING
IMPACT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN MALAYSIA**

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This study will be carried out to evaluate the role of spiritual intelligence as a significant mediating variable in the relationship between emotional intelligence and psychological well-being and evaluate the role of happiness as a mediating variable between emotional intelligence and psychological well-being. A survey method will be used to collect data from individuals involved in counseling sessions in Malaysia. SmartPLS software was used to evaluate 215 questionnaire data and test the research hypotheses. The results of the analysis produced two important findings: First, the relationship between emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence has a significant relationship with psychological well-being. Second, the relationship between spiritual intelligence and happiness has a significant relationship with psychological well-being. The findings of this study confirm that the relationship between emotional intelligence and psychological well-being is moderated by spiritual intelligence, while the relationship between spiritual intelligence and psychological well-being is moderated by happiness. Next, the findings of this study can be used as important certificates to help practitioners understand the diversity of perspectives on the constructs of spiritual intelligence and happiness and draw up a client's emotional management plan in counseling sessions to help achieve and maintain their emotional well-being in everyday life.

**PERSONALITY QUALITIES AFFECT THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT

The lack of emotional management among students is very worrying even though the issue has long existed in society in Malaysia. This study will be conducted to see the relationship between personality and emotional intelligence. This survey method will collect 150 data from students at a public university in Pahang, Malaysia. SmartPLS was used to evaluate the data content of the questionnaire and test the research hypothesis. The findings of this study confirm that there is a positive and significant relationship between personality and emotional intelligence. Furthermore, the findings of this study can be used as important recommendations to help practitioners understand the diversity of perspectives on the construct of emotional intelligence and make decisions and develop student personality management plans to help achieve and maintain their emotional well-being in daily life.

Keywords: Personality, Emotional Intelligence, Public University, Malaysia

**COUNSELING SESSIONS CAN IMPROVE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND
SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE IN SOCIETY**

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This study was conducted to assess the relationship between emotional intelligence (self-awareness, emotional regulation, self-motivation, social awareness, social skills, and emotional receptivity) and spiritual intelligence at one of the counseling agencies in Malaysia. A total of 188 counseling clients responded to the questionnaire. SmartPLS analysis is used to test the hypothesis of the study. The results revealed some important findings: First, there is a positive but insignificant relationship between self-awareness and spiritual intelligence. Second, there is a positive and significant relationship between emotional regulation and spiritual intelligence. Third, there is a positive and significant relationship between self-motivation and spiritual intelligence. Fourth, there is a positive and significant relationship between social awareness and spiritual intelligence. This study confirms that emotional intelligence is an important variable for building spiritual intelligence. The findings of this study can be used to help practitioners understand the diversity of perspectives on the construction of emotional intelligence that can guide counseling sessions to help achieve and maintain the emotional well-being of the counseling clients.

DISTANCE PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE NON-ABELIAN GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

Algebraic graph theory is the study of the interplay between algebraic structures (both abstract as well as linear structures) and graph theory. Many concepts of abstract algebra have facilitated through the construction of graphs which are used as tools in computer science. Conversely, graph theory has also helped to characterize certain algebraic properties of abstract algebraic structures. Let G be a group and X be a nonempty subset of G . The commuting graph $C(G, X)$ of G has X as the vertex set, where two elements in X are adjacent if $xy = yx$. This work examines several incorrect results presented in [1] such as detour eccentricity, distance degree sequence, average degree sequence and the resolving polynomial of the commuting graphs over dihedral groups. Furthermore, discusses the independent dominating sets and polynomials of the same graphs.

Keywords: Algebraic graph, Commuting graphs, independent dominating sets.

LIE AND NOETHER SYMMETRIES OF SECOND-ORDER PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Second-order partial differential equations (PDEs) mostly appear in physics, mechanics, chemical engineering, and other fields of science. Any second-order PDE is equivalent to the Euler-Lagrange equation. Each Euler Lagrange equation has Lagrangian or in fact, an infinite number of Lagrangians. The Lagrangian of dynamical system is the difference between the kinetic and potential energies. The main goal of this study is to find the Lagrangians of the considered PDEs (Euler Lagrange equations). Then use the Noether symmetry equation to find all the Noether symmetries of the obtained Lagrangians. Compare the Lie and Noether symmetries for each PDE and then use the Noether theorem to find all the conservation laws hold in the given dynamical system.

Keywords: Lagrangians, Noether symmetries, conservation laws.

**BAYESIAN SPACE-TIME VARIATIONS IN DIFFERENT FORMS OF MALNUTRITION
AMONG
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

Malnutrition goes beyond not getting enough food but also not getting the right diet of food needed to aid growth and development. The term malnutrition is in two forms: undernutrition (stunting, wasting and underweight) and overnutrition (overweight, obesity and micronutrient overnutrition). This study focused on undernutrition and Bayesian space-time formulation using space-time variations in different forms of malnutrition among children under five in Nigeria. Gaussian intrinsic conditional autoregressive (iCAR) model was implemented through Integrated Nested Laplace Approximation (INLA). Data used was collected from 2008 to 2018 in Nigeria by Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The results showed that the prevalence of undernutrition increased from 2008 to 2013 and decreased from 2013 to 2018 in Nigeria. Children aged 12-35 months had highest prevalence of stunting and underweight while aged 0-11 months had highest prevalence of wasting in the period under review. The result also showed Northwest geopolitical zone as the region with the highest prevalence of undernutrition while Kebbi State is the hotspot area for undernutrition. There is more prevalence of undernutrition in male children compared with female children. The biological factors (such as gender, child's age, mother's age, and mother's body mass index), and socio-economic factors (such as education, wealth index, religion) have been identified as significant risk factors for undernutrition in Nigeria.

Keywords: Bayesian; space-time variations; malnutrition; undernutrition; Nigeria

MENTORING PRACTICES AND JOB PERFORMANCE AMONGST ACADEMIC STAFF IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study therefore examined the relationship between mentoring practices and job performance amongst academic staff in public universities in Lagos State. Four research hypotheses were tested in the study. The study used the descriptive survey research design with a total population of 2,735 academic staff and a sample size of 348 academic staff determined using Taro Yemane's formula while the multi-stage sampling approach was used to select the actual participants of the study. A self-developed questionnaire titled Job performance scale was used to collect the needed information from the participants in public Universities in Lagos State. The 30 items scale had statement relevant to the research hypotheses and was designed on a Four-point modified Likert-type scale of Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Disagreed (SD). The research instrument was validated by experts and suggestions were effected to produce the final draft of the instrument and a reliability coefficient of .78 after analysis using Cronbach alpha reliability technique proved the instrument was reliable. Pearson Product-Moment Correlation statistics was used to test the stated research hypotheses at .05 level of significance using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 23). The result showed that all the explanatory variables significantly relate to job performance of academic staff in public universities in Lagos State. Based on this findings, it was therefore, recommended among others that, the school administrators should institute the coaching system in institutions of learning in order to help employees learn from one another towards improving academic staff job performance, government should design a policy on mentoring programs in public universities.

Keywords: Mentoring, Job Performance, Academic staff, Coaching.

COMPOSITE RESEARCH IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MYCELIUM

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ABSTRACT

The textile industry ranks second among large industries in terms of pollution. In addition to the production of raw materials, textile waste is a significant contributor to the segment's ecological footprint.

By bringing sustainable design to the fore, we can provide a valid response to many of the environmental challenges associated with the industry. Among the bio-based materials that can be grown, mycelium offers the possibility to recycle organic, cellulose-based textile waste. A range of material grades with stable properties can be grown from different qualities of textile and other waste of plant origin. Different fungal strains can be used to grow various material characters, depending on the purpose for which they are to be used. Different mycelia can be used to grow composite materials with high strength, dense structure but low weight. This gives them good thermal and sound insulation properties. This, together with its self-extinguishing properties, makes it well suited for interior applications. In my research, I investigate the properties of the material and its potential for interior design, in addition to its insulating properties.

Keywords: sustainable design, material research, biodesign, mycelium, composite, interior design

ON THE LOCAL AND GLOBAL EXISTENCE FOR STOCHASTIC FRACTIONAL NAVIER-STOKES EQUATION IN CRITICAL FOURIER-BESOV-MORREY SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In this work, we study the 3-D stochastic fractional Navier-Stokes equation driven by multiplicative noise in critical Fourier-Besov-Morrey spaces. We prove the local and global existence and uniqueness of the solutions to the concerned equation in the probabilistic sense when the initial data are small.

Keywords: Local existence, global existence, Stochastic Fractional Navier-Stokes Equation, Fourier-Besov-Morrey spaces

CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF QUATERNARY SEMICONDUCTORS $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnTiSe}_4$ and $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnTiS}_4$ FOR SOLAR CELL ABSORBER

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ABSTRACT

We design two new I2-II-IV-VI4 quaternary semiconductors $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnTiSe}_4$ and $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnTiS}_4$, and systematically study the crystal and electronic structure by employing first-principles electronic structure calculations. Among the considered crystal structures, it is confirmed that the band gaps of $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnTiSe}_4$ and $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnTiS}_4$ originate from the full occupied Cu 3d valence band and unoccupied Ti 3d conducting band, and kesterite structure should be the ground state. Furthermore, our calculations indicate that $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnTiSe}_4$ and $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnTiS}_4$ have comparable band gaps with $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnTSe}_4$ and Cu_2ZnTS_4 , but almost twice larger absorption coefficient. Thus, the materials are expected to be candidate materials for solar cell absorber.

Keywords: quaternary semiconductors, kesterite, solar cell

REALITIES AND PROSPECTS OF FISCAL POLICY IN UKRAINE

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

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

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

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

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

MARITIME DRONES: A REVIEW OF ITS INDUSTRIAL USES

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Over the past decade, the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) otherwise known as drones have surged to a great height because of its reliability and its ease-of-use. However, drones in the world of maritime have not seen much spotlight in comparison with its aerial counterparts. Unmanned Maritime Vehicles (UMVs) are similar to UAV but it is used specifically for marine environments. Oceanographic research, environmental monitoring, maritime surveillance, search and rescue missions, and even military uses are just a few of the things that may be done with these drones. Both the conventional aerial drones and maritime drones have numerous applications especially in industrial uses. Their ability to present aerial and underwater views with real-time information makes the technology as a valuable tool in both daily operations and even in emergency situations. These drones became increasingly popular for their ability to be operate in hazardous underwater terrains and environments where it would be too dangerous or life-threatening for human. Some of the advantages of using maritime drones are that these drones are cost-effective with efficient collection of data, accessibility and safety. However, maritime drones are limited in its payload capacity which limits their ability in the fields. It is also inoperable in harsh weather conditions. These limitations however are few in comparison to the numerous advantages of these evolving technology. this study aimed at finding out the uses of maritime drones in industries through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) methodology. This method of study was performed using five steps. Which includes constructing a set of questions for the review, identification of similar and relevant studies to the area, a thorough evaluation of works collected; a summary of analysis and the interpretation and synthesis of the findings. The question that arose was what are the applications of maritime drones in industries, which was then applied when sourcing out this study in several databases (ProQuest, SCOPUS and Google Scholar) to name a few. This is applied by searching relevant keywords related to drone technology (drone, unmanned aerial vehicles, unmanned maritime vehicles, remotely piloted vehicles and their associated abbreviations UAV, UMV, RPV). The information gain from this study will be beneficial for a number of industrial sectors that could utilize the use of drones in their operations.

Keywords: Maritime Drones, Drones, Aerial, Unmanned Drones, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Unmanned Maritime Vehicle, Remotely Piloted Vehicle, Industries

INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES AND VIBRATIONAL MODE OF DIFFERENT POLYTYPES OF GALLIUM SELENIDE CRYSTALS (ϵ , β , γ , δ)

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, X-Ray diffraction and Raman spectroscopy were carried out, using the density function theory, to study the structural properties and vibrational modes of different polytype of GaSe materials, ϵ - GaSe, β - GaSe, γ - GaSe, and δ - GaSe. Through the X-Ray diffraction, at room temperature, we have determined the structure and we have calculated the unit parameters cell, for each polytype, the obtained results are very close to experiment results and are agree with those of the theoretical studies. The thermal evolution of the vibrational modes of the polytype of GaSe was revealed, using raman spectra in broad range of temperature, from 5 to 400K. The results of ϵ -GaSe, are agree, with experiment results, about the behavior of the shape the peaks while is disagree about the behavior of their frequency. Up to our knowledge, the obtained results related to others polytype, (β -GaSe, γ -GaSe, and δ -GaSe) could be considered as the first published to understand the temperature effect on vibrational modes of the studied compound. The evolution of the structure of the studied compounds as function of temperature was also discussed.

Keyword: Polytype of GaSe, DFT, X-Ray diffraction, Raman spectroscopy.

PROMOTING A STUDY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING ADEQUATE NUTRITION AND HEALTH DIET FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY IN MODERN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The contemporary study on the importance of maintaining adequate nutrition and a healthy diet for children with cerebral palsy (CwCP) in modern society. Undernutrition is more likely in children with severe CP, especially those with oropharynx dysfunction. Several factors and approaches go into figuring out if someone need nutritional assistance. Children who do best on an oral diet often get immediate benefits from supplementation. Enteral tube feeding might be explored for malnourished children if poor weight gain persists despite oral nutritional supplements and the child develops oropharynx dysphagia and an unsafe swallow. Making educated guesses about calorie and protein needs isn't enough to prevent overfeeding or underfeeding. Children with CP should be fed in a way that promotes good growth and development for their health, quality of life, comfort, and happiness. The risk of malnutrition can be mitigated by providing parents and caregivers of children with CP, who often have a significant disability, with nutrition education. Caretakers and children with mild to moderate CP should be taught classes on preparing and eating a balanced diet, focusing on receiving appropriate vitamins to fight obesity. The cognitive, neurological, muscular, and skeletal involvement in children with cerebral palsy can be as varied as in adults. The greater a child's need for medical care, the higher the risk of being malnourished. Medical complications later in life can be mitigated if feeding and nutritional issues are identified and treated early on by a multidisciplinary team of care professionals. Caregivers and family members play an essential part in the team regarding the day-to-day logistics of feeding and nutrition. This paper provides an impression of CP, its consequences on a child's health diet and development, and the various treatment and rehabilitation options available to families with a child with the disorder. Many health diet issues pursuing children with CP have to do with their development and nutrition. Stunted development and malnutrition pose major threats to the health, quality of life, social relationships, motor skills, and even mortality of children with cerebral palsy. Many methods for treating developmental delays have been developed since they were first identified. The contemporary era's greater focus on malnutrition as a cause of stunting has resulted in better rehabilitation treatments and higher survival rates. Advances in treatment for children with CP have resulted from a better understanding of the neurological, metabolic, and environmental factors contributing to its development in modern society.

Keywords: Promoting, Importance, Maintaining, Adequate, Nutrition, Health Diet, Children with Cerebral Palsy, and modern Society

ASSESSMENT OF THE NORM CONCENTRATION IN PRODUCED WATER FROM OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES IN AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORMs) that is widely distributed in the earth's crust, present a serious concern to both human and the environment, this NORMs usually exist in produced water generated from oil and gas activities. This paper provides an assessment of the NORMs concentration in Azerbaijan, produced water, sediments, soil, and dry sludge samples were collected from three main oilfields in Azerbaijan: Pirallahi, Bibiheybat, and Suraxani for radioactivity measurements using Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy with a high purity germanium detector. Results indicated a high activity concentration of ^{226}Ra in dry sludge from the oil lake, and soil around the oil lake in Pirallahi Oilfield with an activity of 73.06, and 51.51 (Bq.L^{-1}) respectively. Pirallahi oilfield samples illustrated its high content of ^{40}K (403.8 Bq.L^{-1} in sandy oil sediments), on the other hand, ^{232}Th progenies ^{212}Pb , ^{212}Bi were found in almost all samples, with a maximum concentration of 67.32, and 49.75 (Bq.L^{-1}) in sandy oil sediments from pirallahi oilfield respectively. The radioactivity concentration in the three oilfields, mainly in the pirallahi region presents an imminent concern since most of the water being generated in Azerbaijan from oil and gas extraction operations is being disposed of into the environment (injection into the sea, and soil) leading to human exposure and environmental contamination, therefore, efforts on the treatment of produced water for NORMs removal prior to its disposal must be implemented, additionally, a risk assessment for safe disposal of produced water with a low content of radioactive materials should be created.

Keywords: NORM, Radioactivity Concentration, Radium activity, produced water disposal

**AZƏRBAYCAN VƏ İNGİLİS DİLİ KİMİ MÜXTƏLİFSİSTEMLİ DİLLƏRDƏ MÜXTƏLİF
VASİTƏLƏRLƏ İFADƏ OLUNARAQ STRUKTUR, SEMANTİK, SİNTAKTİK
ƏLAMƏTLƏRİ ÖZÜNDƏ BİRLƏŞDİRƏN İNVARİANT - SİNTAKSEM**

INVARIANT - SYNTAX THAT COMBINES STRUCTURAL, SEMANTIC, SYNTACTIC
FEATURES EXPRESSED BY DIFFERENT MEANS IN LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT
SYSTEMS, SUCH AS AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH

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ÖZET

Hər bir ölkənin, millətin və irqin tarixi inkişafından, sosial iqtisadi vəziyyətindən, coğrafi mövqe, təsərrüfatı, məişəti və həyata baxışının xüsusiyyətindən, milli adət-ənənəsindən, fizioloji keyfiyyətlərindən irəli gələn cəhətlər dildə bu və ya başqa şəkildə özünü göstərir. Bütün bunlar dilin çevikliyi, mütəhərrikiyi və s. ingilis dilində müxtəlif ifadə və birləşmələrin yaranmasına səbəb olur. Bu cür məcazi ifadə və birləşmələrin yaranmasının yol və üsulları hazırda ingilis dilşünaslarının da məşğul olduğu vacib məsələlərdəndir. Azərbaycan dilinin ən əhəmiyyətli tədqiqat sahələrindən biri onun qrammatik quruluşudur. Dilin qrammatik quruluşunun tədqiqi sahə və mövzular üzrə aparılır və nəticədə bu tədqiqat əsasında ümumiləşdirmələr aparılır. Araşdırma göstərir ki, dilin bölünməz sintaktik vahidlərinin tipoloji təhlili zamanı struktur-semantik variant və invariantların paradigmatik sırasını müqayisə etməklə düzgün nəticələr əldə etmək olar. Struktur, semantik, sintaktik əlamətləri özündə birləşdirən invariant - sintaksem Azərbaycanca və ingilis dili kimi müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə müxtəlif vasitələrlə ifadə olunur.

Bildiyiniz kimi, ingilis və Azərbaycan dilləri istər genesis (ingilis dili Hind-Avropa dilləri ailəsinin German qrupuna Qərb-German yarımqrupuna aiddir, Azərbaycan dili isə Türk dilləri ailəsinin Oğuz qrupuna Oğuz-Səljuk yarımqrupuna aiddir), istər tipoloji baxımdan müxtəlif dil qruplarına daxildir (ingilis dili bəziləri analitik, bəziləri isə qarışıq dil növü kimi hesab edirlər, Azərbaycan dili isə aqqlütinativ dildir). Bu zəmində də həmin dillər arasında ciddi fərqlər mövcuddur. İngilis dilini öyrənən hər bir azərbaycanlı həmin fərqlər əsasında meydana gələn çətinliklərlə qarşılaşmalı olur. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərə aid olan Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərinin tədqiqi xüsusi aktualıq kəsb edir ona görə ki, tədqiqat zamanı tipoloji düşüncə tərzini, müqayisə bacarığını tələb olunur. Dahi Aristotelin hamı tərəfindən qəbul edilmiş ifadəsinə görə, elm müxtəlifliklərin və oxşarlıqların üzə çıxarılmasından başlanır. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərin materialları əsasında ayrı-ayrı dilçilik problemlərinin monoqrafik şəkildə araşdırılması, bu dillərin qrammatik quruluşundakı müxtəlif kateqoriyaların tipoloji müqayisə yolu ilə tədqiq edilməsi son dövrlərdə daha da aktuallaşan dilçilik əlaqələri baxımından böyük elmi-nəzəri və təcürbi əhəmiyyətə malikdir. Bu tipli araşdırmalar dillərin qarşılıqlı əlaqələrinin müxtəlif nüanslarını özündə əks etdirdiyi kimi, müqayisəyə cəlb edilən dillərin tədrisi prosesində, qarşılıqlı tərcümə işində, eyni zamanda tipoloji xarakterli dərslər və dərslər vəsaitlərinin yaradılmasında mühüm əhəmiyyət daşıyan rolunu da diqqətə cəlb edir.

Anahtar kelimələr: struktur, semantik və sintaktik əlamətlər, invariant - sintaksem, frazeoloji birləşmə

ABSTRACT

Features arising from the historical development of each country, nation and race, socio-economic situation, geographical location, features of the economy, life and worldview, national traditions, physiological qualities, one way or another are manifested in the language. All this is due to the agility of the language, mobility and so on. causes various expressions and combinations in English. The ways and means of creating such figurative expressions and associations are one of the most important issues for English linguists today. One of the most important areas of research in the Azerbaijani language is its grammatical structure. The study of the grammatical structure of a language is carried out by fields and topics, and as a result, generalizations are made on the basis of this research. Studies show that in a typological analysis of the indivisible syntactic units of a language, correct results can be obtained by comparing the structural-semantic variant and the paradigmatic sequence of invariants. An invariant syntax that combines structural, semantic, and syntactic features is expressed in different ways in languages of different systems, such as Azerbaijani and English.

As you know, English and Azerbaijani languages belong to different genesis (English belongs to the German group of the Indo-European language family, the West Germanic subgroup, and the Azerbaijani language belongs to the Oghuz group of the Turkic language family, the Oguz-Seljuk subgroup), some consider it analytical, some consider it mixed language type, while Azerbaijani is an agglutinative language). On this basis, there are significant differences between these languages. Every Azerbaijani who learns English has to face the difficulties that arise because of these differences. The study of Azerbaijani and English languages, which belong to different systems of languages, is especially relevant because the study requires a typological way of thinking, the ability to compare. According to the generally accepted statement of the great Aristotle, science begins with the discovery of differences and similarities. Of great scientific, theoretical and practical importance from the point of view of linguistic relations is the monographic study of individual language problems on the materials of different systems of languages, the study of various categories in the grammatical structure of these languages by typological comparison. This type of research reflects the various nuances of the interrelationships of languages, and draws attention to its important role in the process of teaching comparable languages, mutual translation, as well as in the creation of textbooks and teaching aids of a typological nature.

Keywords: structural, semantic and syntactic features, invariant - syntax, phraseological combination

**TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT $ZnO/Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ UNSTRESSED
QUANTUM WELL HETEROSTRUCTURES**

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we have calculated the electronic states and the coefficient of transmission in $ZnO/Mg_xZn_{1-x}O$ quantum well structures (QW), with 20% of Magnesium in both the parabolic and the non-parabolic cases. Our calculations are performed in the context of the approximation of the envelope function formalism, and using the finite difference method. The results show that the intersubband transition energy increases rapidly with well width until $L_w=5nm$ and becomes almost constant (specially transitions E13 et E23). Wavelength λ_{23} decreases with well width until $L_w=5nm$ and becomes constant. The non-parabolicity effect is more pronounced for small QW ($L_w \leq 5nm$) and less marked in narrow and large QW. Also, we are studied the coefficient of transmission. We notice that when the height of barrier increases the coefficient of transmission decreases. It will be necessary to provide more energy to the electron so that it can cross the barrier. We also notice the variations related to a phenomenon of reflection quantum.

Keywords: Quantum well, Intersubband transitions, Conduction band, Non-parabolicity, Transmission coefficient, Wavelength.

THE CURRENT STATE AND FORECASTS OF TOURIST FLOWS IN UKRAINE

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

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

AUTOMATIC CATEGORIZATION OF SEEDS USING MACHINE LEARNING MODELS AND ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

The automatic identification and classification of various types of pumpkin seeds are highly desired in the area of agricultural information. Pumpkin seeds are incredibly nutritious despite their tiny size, can provide healthful fats, magnesium, and zinc. Pumpkin seeds have many health advantages, as a source of protein that fights cancer and helps the heart and prostate. The primary goal of this research is to create and use a machine learning model and an artificial neural network model in categorizing the two types of pumpkin seeds. The experimental results evaluated by three parameters including the accuracy, precision, and recall on 2500 samples obtained from Kaggle. Among the proposed approaches decision tree yielded the best performance with highest average accuracy of 100% by the test dataset. The suggested model can be used to characterize, categorize, and identify pumpkin seeds in an efficient manner.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Decision Tree (DT), K-Nearest Neighbor's (K-NN).

EFFECT OF METHANOL EXTRACT OF *ANCHOMANES DIFFORMIS* ON GENTAMICIN INDUCED NEPHROTOXICITY IN WISTAR RATS

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ABSTRACT

Anchomanes difformis of the family Araceae has strong ethnopharmacological relevance and has been used traditionally against varying pathological conditions, including diabetes, asthma, pain, wounds, microbial infections, gastrointestinal related problems and kidney pain. However, some of these folkloric uses and claims have been proven scientifically, others are mere indigenous claims. Therefore, this study was carried out to scientifically investigate the therapeutic potentials of *Anchomanes difformis* in ameliorating gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity in experimental rats. The study was divided into four groups consisting of: group 1 (normal control) received 5 ml/kg/day normal saline; group 2 (positive control) received 5 ml/kg/day normal saline and 100 mg/kg/day gentamicin; group 3 received 150 mg/kg/day *Anchomanes difformis* and 100 mg/kg/day gentamicin; and group 4 received 300 mg/kg/day *Anchomanes difformis* and 100 mg/kg/day gentamicin. Biochemical parameters such as creatinine, urea, electrolyte and antioxidants makers were investigated together with histopathological studies. The result of the study showed that after 14 days of treatment, methanol leaf extract of *Anchomanes difformis* was able to ameliorate nephrotoxicity induced by gentamicin. However, there was no complete reversal of histological damages caused by the gentamicin. This study supports the claims in the use of *Anchomanes difformis* in the management of renal related diseases.

Keywords: Gentamicin, nephrotoxicity, kidney markers, oxidative stress, medicinal plants

EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MOST SUSTAINABLE SOURCE OF TAX REVENUE IN NIGERIAN ECONOMY BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER COVID-19 PANDEMIC: AN UNSUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH TO PUBLIC FINANCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper considers tax revenue as one of the ways through which public income is earned as an integral part of public finance using Nigerian economy as a case study. At least thirty major sources of government's tax revenue are taken into consideration with a view to determining the one with the highest percentage contribution to the economy. Monthly datasets on direct and indirect taxes, taxes from mining, earnings and sales, licenses and internal revenue, taxes charged from various fees, armed forces tax as well as interest and repayment of loans are obtained for periods of one year before, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. These are sourced from the statistical bulletins of the CBN and NBS. Principal component analysis (PCA) of the unsupervised machine learning approach was engaged to perform the statistical investigations using R software. Results from the R environment show that taxes on import and export duties reliably sustain Nigerian economy **before** the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic in December, 2019. It's also established that registration and license fees as well as withholding tax took over as the most reliable sources of tax revenue **during** the pandemic while interest and repayment of loans granted to most state governments and government workers happen to be the most sustainable source of tax revenue **after** the pandemic; this is followed by both the import and export duties tax.

***Keywords:** COVID-19 pandemic, tax revenue, public finance, unsupervised machine learning, Nigerian economy.*

USE OF FISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN HUMAN'S HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Fish is an important source of human nutrition. Nutrition is a core pillar of human health. The goal of this review is to determine that the nutrients present in fishes play a vital role in the health improvement of people as well as it prevents many diseases that are likely to occur. The nutrients like proteins, lipids, and micronutrients help in many ways to keep a human healthy. Fish is preferable source of food for human because fish muscle is more digestible than other animal protein due to the presence of lower level connective tissue, the unit cost of production of fish as compared to other dietary protein is much cheaper and most importantly, they have omega-3 fatty acids that provide quickest energy. This review also points out that the steamed fish is the best in terms of health benefits, followed by the cooked, grilled and then fried fish. But there is still a lack of knowledge in the people about all the benefits of eating fishes. If the per capita consumption of the fish (i.e. 20.2 kg) is increased, then people can have many health benefits and it would reduce the hunger as well as poverty of starving world. So, people should be made aware about the nutritional benefits of consuming fish. Comparative studies can be conducted between the benefits of meat and fish consumption in human health. Hence, we can say that the human nutrition be improved by the consumption of fish due to high nutritional content recorded.

Keywords: Human Nutrition, health, vitamins, minerals, protein

DEEP NEURAL NETWORK MODEL FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DRY BEANS

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ABSTRACT

Accurate seed classification is essential for marketing and developing sustainable agricultural systems. Dry beans, one of the world's most popular meals, have been around for at least ten thousand years. Because of their widespread cultivation, these are both commercially and nutritionally important. Dry beans are high in protein, complex carbohydrates (including fibre), minerals, and vitamins while being low in lipids and sodium. The primary aim of this research is to develop an ANN model capable of reliably classifying different types of dried bean seeds based on shared characteristics. This research made use of data from the UC Irvine machine learning repository. The most informative features of a dataset are isolated using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Further, the suggested ANN model is trained using the best-tuned hyperparameters. The ANN model's efficacy is evaluated by its confusion matrix, accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-Score. The ANN with PCA model had the greatest classification accuracy for dried bean seeds (94%), as well as the highest F1-score (95%), according to the experimental results.

Keywords: ANN, Precision, Recall, Deep learning, Multiclass classification.

PRECONDITION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD – MYTHIC KNOWLEDGE

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ABSTRACT

Mythical knowledge is considered a precondition or the knowledge of the world. When we speak of mythical knowledge, we must be guided by metaphysical knowledge. Metaphysical knowledge is valuable in that human knowledge was initially at a high level, later it was continued by traditions, traces of knowledge remained in language, customs, religious faith, and oral literature.

It should not be forgotten that metaphysical knowledge played a role in the development of human knowledge from mere understanding to scientific understanding. So, what is “metaphysical knowledge”? If we turn to Aristotle's *Metaphysics*, we will understand that it consists of experience and art (knowledge). According to Aristotle, science and art come to people through experience. Art arises when, on the basis of thoughts born of experience, a common point of view on similar things is formed.

Cognition of the world is a long process based on development. It turns out that the process of cognition begins with sensory perception. Then comes the experience, and it comes into contact with the process of sensory knowledge and creates a memory in the mind. Thus, in practice, a person is given knowledge about personal things. After this experience, the practical basis of human knowledge is formed. Then follows the stage of knowledge, when art arises on the basis of experience. Then experience consists in knowing individual things, the art of knowing the foundations of the general and the causal. People who knew this art are wise people. Because they have an idea about these things. They know where these things come from and why they appear. The last step is science. We can recognize the world through symbols. People learn everything from simple things to higher truths (metaphysical, divine) through symbols.

In mythology, this is the totality and system of changes of all kinds of symbols (geometric, symbolic, verbal, numerical, figurative, etc.) from their purest to the most primitive (naturalistic) meaning (Guenon R. *Symbols of sacred science*. M.: Belovodie. 2002. P. 8). We can show the power of God through any symbol. Myths only symbolize reality. The simplest and most ideal geometric symbol is the dot. When we think of a point, the thought of “the navel (center)” comes to mind.

According to the researchers of mythology, the Point is a sign of the Higher Power. The rays emanating from it, that is, a circle with a navel in the center, is an image of the Universe. The “living creatures” that have a real character in mythology are people, birds, snakes, wolves, etc. can be specified. And the circle is generations, head, legs, tail, etc. All mythological characters (copper, dragon, zheztimak (a demonic creature in the form of an old woman with metal nails), giant, etc.) are variants of this model.

To name the symbol, the individual elements of the symbol, a language was needed. In knowing the world, it is important to know sacred words (sacred words). Tradition is a hierarchically ordered world. It has the concepts of “up and down”, “center and edge”. The central, basic lexicon is the lexicon of standard (primary) beginnings, thanks to which the world is created, organized and inspired. The

beginning of eternal words is this basic vocabulary, root words, words common to all Turkic people. R. G. Akhmetyanov about the word “ne” used in the ancient Turkic language: “Regarding the reason for the wide distribution of the primordially locally limited version of “ne” (“nen”), we can say the following: apparently, in antiquity in a certain era there was a political and cultural center - an area whose population spoke the “n” language; The direct heirs of this language, apparently, are the dialects of the Altai-Sayan highlands. Under his influence, in the Old Turkic language union, some words with “n”, including the official word, the pronoun and the particle “ne”, received a common Turkic distribution” (Akhmetyanov R.G. On the special etymology of service words / / Problems of the etymology of service words). Turkic languages. Alma-Ata: Nauka. 1990. P. 176-181). All scientists studying the history of symbols unanimously ask the question of the theory that the word “ne” in the ancient Turkic language itself comes from this word “н/нr”. This is because the ancient Turks (the so-called Turks) spoke the language “H”. Therefore, today's Turkic “й”, “ж”, “дж” etc. We believe that all dialects are offshoots of this language. The language “H” itself was preserved for a long time in the Altai-Sayan region as an elegant dialect. The abstract is written within the framework of the project “The system of concepts in the worldview of the ancient Turkic people” grant funding for specific and (or) scientific and technical projects for 2021-2023 by the Committee of Science of the MES RK.

Keywords: Mythical knowledge, metaphysical knowledge, human knowledge, mythology.

THE URGENCY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHLY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE CREATION OF NEW GENERATION FOOD PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

According to experts of the World Health Organization (WHO), a person's health largely depends on lifestyle, including nutrition. Therefore, currently in our country, the range of food products for people suffering from genetically determined and allergic diseases is not wide and diverse enough. One of these diseases is celiac disease (gluten enteropathy) - a multifactorial, progressive disease caused by damage to the villi of the small intestine by certain foods containing the gluten protein. This can result in complete atrophy of the mucous membrane of the small intestine. Celiac disease is associated with a malabsorption syndrome due to intolerance to gliadin (α fraction), a protein component of wheat, rye, barley and oat gluten, which has a tendency to reverse development and complete restoration of the mucous membrane under strict diet.

In addition, millions of people around the world have begun to consume gluten-free foods, not only as a result of the diagnosis of celiac disease, but also because of the general perception of health promotion and disease prevention. Intensification of marketing activities and improvement of distribution channels contribute to the need for production of gluten-free products.

One of the ways to implement the state policy in the field of healthy nutrition of the population of Ukraine is the development of highly effective technologies in the processing branches of the agro-industrial complex, the search for new domestic sources of raw materials and the creation of new generation food products enriched with essential micronutrients. According to the trends, the number of people with allergies is increasing. The production of such products will allow to expand the range of domestic manufacturers of bakery products and will make it possible to replace expensive imported gluten-free products with our own, annually renewed plant raw materials. In addition, an urgent task is the implementation of innovative technologies in domestic production with the use of domestic vegetable raw materials of functional purpose for cafes, restaurants and other public catering establishments. Based on world experience, we can conclude that the introduction of gluten-free production technologies into domestic production will allow the market to be filled with functional food products of a new generation.

Keywords: technologies, functional nutrition, development, gluten-free products.

HIGHLY EFFICIENT SUN-LIGHT-ACTIVE CN/BiC/SW NANOCOMPOSITES FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATIONS OF DYES

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we synthesize by coprecipitation a recoverable photocatalyst CN/BiC/ SW nanocomposites, as a greatly effective visible-light-active photocatalyst, and they were characterized by XRD, EDX, SEM, UV – vis, and FT- IR analysis. Sun-light-convined photocatalytic performances were studied by the degradation of dye as a pollutant. It was verified that the nanocomposites are effective in the reduction of e^-/h^+ recombination via the matched relations between energy bands of CN, BiC, and SW semiconductors. The loftiest photocatalytic declination effectiveness was observed for the CN/ BiC/ SW nanocomposite after 1h of radiation by more than 90% degradation of MG, more than every semiconductor independently.

In addition, a mechanism for photocatalytic performances was proposed using reactive species scavenging trials and characterization results.

Keywords: nanocomposite photocatalyst; coprecipitation; degradation

CLINICAL, HISTOPATHOLOGICAL, AND ULTRASTRUCTURAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF *CHLORELLA VULGARIS* SUPPLEMENTATION IN PROTECTING HEALTHY TISSUE FROM TOXICITY BROUGHT ON BY THE THERAPEUTIC REGIMEN OF CISPLATIN

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ABSTRACT

A common chemotherapy drug used to treat several cancers is cisplatin. The primary drawback of cisplatin therapy is that it induces organ toxicity, which compromises its clinical efficacy. Although significant progress has been made in understanding the mechanisms underlying cisplatin-induced toxicity, protective strategy development has not kept pace. The animals were divided into four groups, each group contained 5 rats. Animals in the control group received intraperitoneal injections of saline (NaCl). Cisplatin group: For three months, the animals received 134 mg/kg of cisplatin intraperitoneally, which is the same dose that was used in the human treatment protocol. Animals in the chlorella group received 150 mg/kg of chlorella orally every day for three months. Cisplatin/Chlorella group: Over the course of three months, the animals received 134 mg/kg of cisplatin intraperitoneally once per week and 150 mg/kg of chlorella orally daily. The obtained results showed that cisplatin increased levels of lipid peroxidation, tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha), nitric oxide (NO), interleukin 12 (IL-12), and interleukin 6. (IL-6). Cisplatin, however, reduced antioxidant capacity. The chlorella treatment, on the other hand, reverted this change to values that were closest to the control values. After cisplatin treatment, it was observed that the liver and kidney function markers were elevated. Chlorella supplementation has the potential to significantly reduce these functional marker levels. Additionally, light and transmission ultrastructure microscopy analysis revealed that chlorella supplementation prevented abnormalities from occurring after cisplatin treatment caused liver, kidney, and spleen injury. Nuclear factor erythroid 2-like 2 (Nrf2) expression was significantly increased in the liver and kidney after treatment with cisplatin, whereas it was significantly decreased in the chlorella/cisplatin group. Additionally, it has been demonstrated that taking supplements of chlorella vulgaris can guard against the toxic effects of cisplatin on various body organs. The use of Chlorella vulgaris supplementation makes cisplatin therapy safer.

Keywords: cisplatin; Chlorella vulgaris; liver; kidney; spleen

**APPLICATION OF REMOTE SENSING, SPECTROMETRIC ANALYSIS AND X-RAY
DIFFRACTION TO MINING EXPLORATION IN THE JBEL SAGHRO AREA**

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ABSTRACT

This project aims to process multispectral imagery of Jbel Saghro (eastern anti-atlas). Multispectral remote sensing is an indirect tool for detecting the surface of the Earth. It is very effective especially in applications related to the field of geology, especially geological mapping and mining exploration. Thus, exploration costs can be significantly reduced by directing mining research to favorable areas of large surfaces sometimes inaccessible.

In this work, we will detail the state of knowledge in this field of research by citing different methods and approaches implemented by several experts who often closely define the use of remote sensing in rock structure and mineralogical mapping, and exploration and research in particular minerals. Finally, we synthesize these results by proposing directly applicable multispectral image processing models.

The band ratios (ratios), for index processing, principal component analysis (PCA), and Minimum Noise Fraction (MNF) have allowed the realization of lithological and mineralogical mapping as well as lineament maps through directionnel filters.

Finally, spectrometric analysis, x-ray diffraction and petrographic analysis (thin blades) allow to confirm and complete the results of the alterations with the results of the remote sensing.

Keywords: Remote sensing, GIS, MNF, PCA, lineaments

STUDY OF THE FRACTURE BEHAVIOR OF DIFFERENT STRUCTURES BY THE EXTENDED FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

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ABSTRACT

The fracture mechanics make it possible to characterize the behavior with cracking of structures using parameters quantifiable in the sense of the engineer, in particular the stress field, the size of the crack and the resistance to cracking of the material. Any structure contains defects, whether they introduced during the production of the part (machining or molding defects for example). The aim of this work is to determine numerically by the finite element method the stress concentration factor K_t of a plate subjected to a tensile loading containing a lateral form defect with different sizes: a semicircle of different radii, a notch with different opening angles and a crack of different lengths. The crack propagation is then determined using the extended finite element technique (X-FEM). The modeling carried out using the ABAQUS calculation code.

Keywords: Finite element method, stress concentration factor K_t , crack, X-FEM

ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP: PRESCRIBING TRENDS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN ANTIBIOTICS USAGE IN HOSPITAL SETTINGS. A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Antibiotic stewardship is designed to measure and improve antibiotics prescribing practices. Major stakeholders in this cycle are Clinician's, patients and pharmacist. Improving antibiotic prescribing and use is critical to effectively treat infections, protect patients from harms caused by unnecessary antibiotic use, and combat antibiotic resistance. Drug utilization evaluation (DUE) is premeditated to determine appropriateness of drug usage. It provides formal, organized and ongoing review of prescription pattern, dispensing, and use of medication. It measures the quality of care (QoC) and sustainability of medication therapy by determining drug utilization data in health management.

METHODOLOGY: Retrospective study was conducted for a duration of six months in qualitative and cross section manner in multifaceted tertiary care setups in Karachi Pakistan. Using hospital information system, the respective record of 250 Patients prescribed with selective antibiotics including intravenous(iv) ciprofloxacin, amikacin and meropenem admitted to various hospital departments and units were incorporated in this study. Exclusion criteria include Patient having incomplete medications or data records. The essential information was noted in a data collection form by well-trained pharmacists. The internal *consistency and reliability* of questionnaire was determined by the Coefficient of spearman correlation and also Cronbach's α values. Data collection form comprise of multiple section which include demographic information, whereas prescribing variables for selected antibiotic were also recorded with respect to duration of treatment, administered dose, frequency of administration and dosing interval. Clinical outcome measures with respect to therapy success or failure. After collection of required information, data was descriptively analyzed using software Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (version 20). Qualitative data was evaluated with respect to frequency and percentages whereas quantitative expressions were determined in terms of mean and standard deviations. Antibiotic rationalization odds ratios (ORs) were estimated taking 95% confidence intervals with level of statistical significance set at $P < 0.05$.

RESULT. In this study, evaluation of prescribing pattern determine that incorrect dose was administered to 36.25% of patient while wrong dose interval was found to be in 30.20% patients. Higher utilization of ciprofloxacin was noted in gastroenterology unit. Meropenem and ciprofloxacin were utilized in least inappropriate manner. Frequency of selected antibiotics in terms of Poly Pharmacy was also observed. Clinical outcome with respect to therapeutic success and failure was measured, success rate was found to be 89%, 85%, 86% for Ciprofloxacin, Meropenem and Amikacin respectively while, higher mortality rate was observed in Meropenem

DISCUSSION: Assessment of drug utilization pattern may improve the clinical outcomes, prevent irrational antibiotic practice, compliance of guideline towards medical practice/standards and may help to avoid drug-drug interactions.

Key words: Drug utilization evaluation, Antibiotic, Clinical outcomes, Prescribing Pattern

**ELABORATION OF A NEW ADSORBENT BASED ON NATURAL HYDROXYAPATITE
FOR ORANGE G DYE REMOVAL**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to elaborate a novel bio-composite based on natural hydroxyapatite for the removal of Orange G dye from aqueous solutions. The morphology and composition of synthesized bio-material were determined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) coupled with X-ray energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS). The impact of various operating conditions, i.e., concentration, time, pH, and temperature on the targeted dye was investigated. Increasing pH resulted in a decrease in the percentage of dye removal and the adsorption mechanism occurred by electrostatic attraction between the positive surface of the adsorbent and negative dye molecules. The equilibrium data suited well with Freundlich isotherm model, while adsorption kinetics followed the pseudo-second-order model. Higher temperatures reduced the adsorption of dye molecules which means that the adsorption process was spontaneous and exothermic. The results are very practical and prove the effectiveness of synthesized bio-adsorbent against the anionic dye selected.

Keywords: natural hydroxyapatite; isotherm; kinetic.

SEVERAL ZAGREB INDICES OF THE ENHANCED POWER GRAPH ASSOCIATED WITH THE GROUP OF SYMMETRIES

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ABSTRACT

A topological index is a number obtained from a molecular structure that revert significant structural characteristics of the suggested molecule. This numeric value generates the quantitative structure relation. Several physical properties in which the chemical reactivity, and biological activity are associated with the chemical composition based on its algebraic value. Algebraic graph theory basically explores the link between abstract algebra and graph theory. This work concentrates on various Zagreb indices of the enhanced power graph. The enhanced power graph $\mathcal{P}_e(G)$ of finite group G is the graph, where G is its node set, while different nodes are connected in $\mathcal{P}_e(G)$ if and only if they are in the same cycle subgroups of G . We examine the Zagreb indices, ve -degree, and the multiplicative Zagreb indices of the enhanced power graph of the group of symmetries. Further, we determine the augmented Zagreb and Mostar indices, which generalizes all other topological indices of any chemical structures.

Key Words: Topological index, Zagreb Indices, Power Graph, Mostar Indices

CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INVARIANTS OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE SUBGROUPS OF $SL(2, C)$

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ABSTRACT

Topological descriptor is a numeric value derived from a molecular structure that reflects significant structural characteristics of the suggested molecule. Based on its algebraic value, various physical properties, chemical reactivity, and biological activity are correlated with chemical composition. This work examines algebraic graphs. Algebraic graph theory explores the link between algebra and graph theory. Let G be a group and X be a nonempty subset of G . The commuting graph $C(G, X)$ of G has X as the vertex set, where two elements in X are adjacent if and only if $xy = yx$. This work examines the Hosoya polynomial, the reciprocal status Hosoya polynomial, the Hosoya index, the Harary index, and the Atomic-bond connectivity index of the simple (without loops or many edges) commuting graphs of finite subgroups of $SL(2, C)$.

Keywords: Topological Indices, Commuting graphs, Hosoya polynomial.

DISTANCE PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER FINITE NON-ABELIAN GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

Algebraic graph theory studies the relationship between algebraic structures (both abstract and linear) and graph theory. Many concepts of abstract algebra have been facilitated by constructing graphs. On other hand, graph theory also helps to characterize certain algebraic properties of any algebraic structures. Let G be a group and X be a nonempty subset of G . The commuting graph $C(G, X)$ of G has X as the vertex set, where two elements in X are adjacent if and only if $xy = yx$. This work examines several incorrect results presented by [Faisal Ali, M. Salman, and S. Huang. *On the commuting graph of dihedral group. Communications in Algebra. 2016, 44: 2389–2401.*] such as detour eccentricity, distance degree sequence, average degree sequence and the resolving polynomial of the commuting graphs over dihedral groups. Furthermore, the independent dominating sets and polynomials of the same graph will be discussed.

Keywords: Algebraic graph, Commuting graphs, independent dominating sets.

CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF COMMUTING GRAPHS OVER SEMI-DIHEDRAL GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

A topological descriptor is a numeric value derived from a molecular structure that reflects significant structural characteristics of the suggested molecule. Various physical properties, chemical reactivity, and biological activity are correlated with the chemical composition based on its algebraic value. This work examines algebraic graphs. Algebraic graph theory basically explores the link between abstract and linear algebra and graph theory. Let G be a group and X be a nonempty subset of G . The commuting graph $C(G, X)$ of G has X as the vertex set, where two elements in X are adjacent if $xy = yx$. This work discusses several degree-based and distance-based topological descriptors of commuting graphs of semi-dihedral groups. Furthermore, the atom-bond connectivity index and its fourth version, the Wiener index and its reciprocal, the geometric-arithmetic index and its fifth version, Schultz molecular topological index, harmonic index, Harary index, Sankruti Index, Hosoya polynomial, Reciprocal status Hosoya polynomial, Randić index and the general Randić index will be calculated using the two proposition of Semi-dihedral group.

Proposition 1. $\Gamma(SD_{8n}) = K_4 \vee (nK_4 \cup K_{4n-4})$ for odd n .

Proposition 2. $\Gamma(SD_{8n}) = K_2 \vee (2nK_2 \cup K_{4n-2})$ for even n .

Keywords: Topological Indices, Semi-dihedral group, Commuting graphs.

COMBINATORIAL PROPERTIES OF POWER GRAPHS OVER GYROGROUPS

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ABSTRACT

Algebraic graph theory connects algebra (both abstract and linear) and graph theory. Many algebra concepts have been facilitated through the construction of graphs as tools used in computer science. Conversely, graph theory has also helped to characterize certain algebraic properties of any algebraic structures. The power graph $P(G_1)$, a group G_1 is a simple graph with the vertex set G_1 such that two distinct vertices $w, u \in G_1$ are adjacent in $P(G_1)$ if and only if one is an integral power of the other. In this work, we determine the degree of all the nodes and the lambda number of power graphs over gyrogroups. Moreover, we find certain polynomials and the Hosoya index for the same algebraic graphs and also find a link between gyroautomorphisms and the group of auto morphisms of the power graph of gyro group. The gyro group G_l is basically the union of $W(l)$ and $H(l)$, where $W(l) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^{l-1} - 1\}$ and $H(l) = \{2^{l-1}, 2^{l-1} + 1, \dots, 2^l - 1\}$ is used to explain the structure of $P(G_l)$ of G_l . Since W is a cyclic subgroup of order 2^{l-1} , so it is $P(G_l)$ is isomorphic to K_l graph $K_{2^{l-1}}$, and each element of $H(l)$ is connected only towards identity e . Therefore, the structure of the power graph of $G(l)$ is given below:

$$P(G_l) = K_1 \vee (K_{2^{l-1}} \cup K_l)$$

Keywords: Power Graph, Gyro group, Gyroautomorphisms.

***EXISTENCE AND ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR OF SOLUTION FOR NONLOCAL
THERMISTOR PROBLEM***

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we consider a kind of nonlinear parabolic equations with variable-exponents. Under suitable assumptions on the initial data and the variable exponents, we establish several results concerning the local existence, the global existence, the finite-time blow up as well as the decay of the solution. *Asymptotic Behavior of Solution* for thermistor problem.

Keywords: Nonlocal parabolic problem, Existence, Sobolev spaces, Finite difference methods, *Asymptotic Behavior*.

Title: SOLVING HIGHER-ORDER FUZZY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS VIA THE FUZZY LAPLACE RESIDUAL POWER SERIES APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce the Fuzzy Laplace residual power series approach for solving n -order fuzzy linear differential equations. Initially, we analyze the Fuzzy Laplace residual power series technique, and then we expand and use it to solve 2nd and 4th-order fuzzy linear differential equations with extended Hukuhara differentiability.

Keywords: Fuzzy Laplace residual power series method, fuzzy Laplace transform, generalized Hukuhara differentiability, fuzzy differential equations.

OPTIMAL CONTROL OF THE CORRUPTION MODEL: STRATEGIES AND DYNAMICS

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ABSTRACT

In this work, we propose a nonlinear Mathematic effect model of media on the phenomenon of corruption. We suggest a model that is more general than the ones we are familiar with in this domain as we work in a structure of nine compartments. Moreover, we have proved the existence and the unicity of the solution through the fixed point theorem. The question of stability is well examined. We argue that the corruption-free equilibrium is stable when R_0 is less than one. The endemic equilibrium, which indicates the presence of corruption in the community, exists only when $R_0 > 1$. Based on the principle of Pontryagin's maximum, an assessment of the requirements for optimal control of corruption spread. We perform extensive numerical simulations to support the analytical results.

Keywords – Corruption Model, Local stability, predator-prey model

**CONFORMABLE FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVES AND IT IS APPLICATION FOR
FINANCIAL MATHEMATICS**

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ABSTRACT

The Black-Scholes model is undoubtedly one of the most important financial models in derivative trading as it theorizes option trading and gives the investors more confidence in the derivative market.

The Black-Scholes model helped to create the now multi-trillion dollar derivatives market. However, while no mathematical model is perfect, the Black-Scholes model has its limitations.

Several assumptions of the model do not hold true in real financial markets. Investors and traders often overlook the assumptions made in the derivation of the model and apply it abusively to the real markets.

Nonetheless, the model itself is not the real problem. It is useful and precise and its limitations are clearly stated. It provides an industry-standard method to assess the theoretical value of a financial derivative, so the derivative can be traded before maturity.

The Black-Scholes formula is accurate if investors use it sensibly and are willing to seek an alternative pricing method when the market conditions are not appropriate. The moral of the story is that any quantitative financial models have their caveats.

Before we apply them to solve real world problems, we must not forget to ask how reliable the answers would be if market conditions changed. In future research, we could further explore the derivation and extensions of the Black-Scholes model.

A detailed look at how to modify the model to accommodate different market scenarios would be an interesting topic to research on. Moreover, perhaps we can discuss how to utilize machine learning to teach computers to price the financial derivatives like options using the most fitting method.

The aim of this paper is to study the fractional black-scholes option pricing model. We discuss some definition and different new conformable derivatives, which are useful for further development of fractional black-scholes formula. As an application, we obtain the form and solution of the fractional black-scholes equation.

Keywords: Fractional Black-scholes, Conformable derivatives, Options prices .

**ISOPERIMETRIC PROBLEM PERTURBED BY THE NON- LOCAL INTEGRABLE
POTENTIAL**

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ABSTRACT

We study the minimization of the energy functional given by sum of two terms, the classical perimeter and non-local integrable potential under volume constraint .

The non-local integrable potential is given by a general radial non-negative kernel which is integrable on \mathbb{R}^m .

When the non-local integrable potential becomes negligible, the problem the minimization is reduced to the isoperimetric problem.

For this problem, we prove that balls are the unique minimizers in the appropriate small volume constraint..

**GLOBAL WELL-POSEDNESS IN THE CRITICAL CASE OF THE FRACTIONAL POROUS
MEDIUM EQUATION**

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study the Cauchy problem for the Fractional Porous Medium Equation in the critical case $\beta = 1$. By using the contraction mapping method, Littlewood-Paley theory and Fourier analysis, we get the local solution v , and the solution becomes global when the initial data is small in critical Fourier-Besov spaces $FB_{p,1}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with $1 \leq p < \infty$. In addition, We establish a blowup criterion for the solutions. Furthermore, the global existence of solutions with small initial data in $FB_{\infty,1}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is also *established*.

Keywords: Well-Posedness, Fractional Porous Medium Equation, Fourier-Besov spaces.

COUPLED SYSTEMS OF Ψ -CAPUTO DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IN BANACH SPACES

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ABSTRACT

The fractional calculus is an extension of the traditional integer calculus, which has the properties of an infinity memory and is hereditary. For some fundamental results in the theory of fractional calculus and fractional models,

Besides the classical and fractional-order differential and integral operators, there is another kind of fractional derivatives that appears in the literature called ψ -Caputo fractional derivative, which was introduced by Almeida in [1], where the kernel operator contains a special function of an arbitrary exponent. According to this idea, a wide class of well-known fractional derivatives obtained like Caputo and Caputo–Hadamard for particular choices of $\psi(t)$. Additionally, some interesting details about the initial and boundary value problems involving ψ -Caputo fractional derivative can be found in [2].

In this paper, we study the existence of solutions for coupled systems of ψ -Caputo fractional differential equations with initial conditions in Banach Spaces. The method used in this study is based on the well-known Monch's fixed point theorem combined with the technique of measures of noncompactness. As an application, an example is given to illustrate the theoretical results.

Keywords: (1) ψ -Caputo derivative

(2) fractional derivatives

and integrals

(3) fixed-point theorems.

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ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION LEVELS IN BATANG DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the level of public education in Batang Regency. The method used in this study is a survey method using a questionnaire as a data collection tool. Respondents in this study were people aged 17 years and over who live in Batang Regency. The data obtained from this study were analyzed using descriptive techniques to determine the educational profile of the people in Batang Regency. The results showed that the majority of people in Batang Regency had a low level of education, with only a small proportion of people having a higher level of education. The majority of people have only graduated from elementary or junior high school, while only a small number have graduated from high school or university. This low level of education can affect the community's quality of life and have an impact on regional economic growth. Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase the level of public education in Batang Regency, such as through community empowerment programs and increasing access to better education. It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as material for consideration for the government and the community to improve the quality of education in Batang Regency.

Keywords: Level of Education, Community of Batang Regency, Education Program

**MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH FOR AUDIO VIOLENCE DETECTION IN
SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS**

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Abstract— Detecting audio violence in public areas is a critical task for preserving public safety and preventing crime. In recent times, machine learning techniques have been increasingly employed to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of audio violence detection systems. This article describes a study that explores the development and evaluation of a machine learning-based audio violence detection system for surveillance cameras. The system is trained and evaluated on an extensive dataset of audio recordings that capture diverse types of violent events, including physical altercations, gunshots, and explosions. The findings demonstrate that the proposed method achieves exceptional accuracy and efficiency in detecting violent incidents, surpassing other state-of-the-art techniques. Furthermore, the study addresses the ethical and societal implications of audio surveillance in public areas, highlighting potential infringements of privacy, discrimination hazards, and data biases. The article concludes by discussing the implications and contributions of the study and providing recommendations for future research in this domain.

Keywords— audio violence detection, computer vision, machine learning surveillance cameras, machine learning

ADAPTIVE EVOLUTIONARY ALGORITHM FOR SOLVING ENGINEERING DESIGN OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

In the last two decades, the subfields of soft computing, including Fuzzy Logic (FL), Machine Learning (ML), Artificial Neural networks (ANN), Probabilistic Reasoning (PR), and Evolutionary Computation (EC), have got great attention in both academic and industrial applications including solving different optimization problems, designing robots, creating decision trees, tuning data mining algorithms, training neural networks, and tuning hyper-parameters. Evolutionary computing is a class of global optimization algorithms inspired by biological evolution that starts with a randomly generated collection of potential solutions and then iteratively updates them. Differential evolution (DE) and particle swarm optimization (PSO) are two well-known and leading nature-inspired population-based meta-heuristics in the Evolutionary Computation communities. The two fundamental obstacles to overcome in the scope of evolutionary algorithms for quick convergence and diversity maintenance are exploration and exploitation. In general, DE paradigms face the issue of fast convergence at the startup compared to PSO while dealing with large-scale global optimization problems. Overall, DE variants perform well in low dimensions, whereas several PSO variants surpass DE algorithms in higher dimensions. In this paper, an adaptive evolutionary algorithm (AEA) with a well-balanced exploration and exploitation approach is developed. Its performance has been examined over a single objective unconstrained test suite of optimization designed for the special session of the CEC'2017 conference on evolutionary computation.

Twenty-eight distinct unconstrained continuous test functions were employed in the study of this paper that includes unimodal, multi-modal, and composite functions. The comparisons and statistical results show that the search strategy of the adaptive evolutionary algorithms has shown better performance compared to some of the state-of-the-art evolutionary algorithms in terms of diversity and proximity.

Keywords: Optimization, Soft Computing, Evolutionary Computing, Evolutionary Algorithms (EAs) and Adaptive EAs

HUMAN-CENTRIC UX DESIGN PRINCIPLES AND DESIGN THINKING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY USING DESIGN CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Do not make the user think is the fundamental design principle. The people-centred design combines analysis and creative design with research about people. Any business or profession can use design thinking as a tried-and-true method for solving issues. The design thinking procedure begins with problem definition and continues through prototyping, gathering feedback, and redefining the problem statement. It covers an individual's experience with a product and overall satisfaction with it. This research aims to demonstrate how design innovation theories and concepts—which are drawn from the principles of user experience design—can be objectively comprehended. The UX design procedure is explained using two design challenges. In-depth research is conducted on the implementation and demonstration of the known-unknown map, stakeholder mapping, journey mapping, affinity mapping, concept generation matrix, and prototyping to refine the problem statement and generate "how may we?" statements to turn those challenges into opportunities for design.

Participants - We posed a questionnaire to a diverse sample of 198 individuals of varying ages and professions. After the questionnaire, we select some individual of 72 people for direct observation. For this research, we have conducted interviews which include 14 doctors, 18 pharmacists, 23 individuals and 17 senior citizens (age above 65) to deep dive into the UX research.

Keywords- people-centred design, known-unknown map, journey mapping, affinity mapping, concept generation matrix

**UX STUDY ON HANDHELD AUGMENTED REALITY GAMES BY APPLYING
SPRADLEY'S NINE DIMENSIONS DESIGN PRINCIPLE**

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ABSTRACT

The first step in researching augmented reality was making a head-mounted three-dimensional display at the beginning of 1968. The idea behind a three-dimensional display is to show the user a perspective image from a different point of view that changes as the user moves. Since that time, the majority of growth in augmented reality has been driven by technology. The researcher's emphasis on AR's technological aspects, such as its hardware and software, has resulted in very few initiatives directed toward user experience and exploration studies. To address the transition of the notion of augmented reality from research/laboratories to the general user, it is necessary to approach the technology in a more user-friendly, user-centric manner. In this study, we focus on handheld augmented reality (HAR) gaming applications and propose to employ Spradley's nine dimensions to investigate components of handheld augmented reality experience so that designers may comprehend the human-centric design approach. We posted a questionnaire to a diverse sample of 215 individuals. After the questionnaire, we select 35 individuals and provide them with our iPhone 11 to play AR Games for direct observation.

In the result, we found out 61.9% of users know about HAR games, and 8.1% of users played the AR game without understanding that it is known to handle augmented reality implying that even after utilising augmented reality, many are unaware of it. 28.2% (strongly agree) and 32.5% (agree) on the issue that it is easier to get skilled at AR games. We conclude our research by finding out there are 4 insights related to the HAR games. The detail of these insights is discussed in context with the human-centric design in HAR games.

Keywords: handheld augmented reality (HAR), user-centric, Spradley's nine dimensions, human-centric design

EFFECT OF WHEAT BASED FEED SUPPLEMENTED WITH XYLANASE ENZYME ON GUT PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMERCIAL BIRDS

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ABSTRACT

The structural and functional integrity of the gastrointestinal tract relies on different factors such as environment, feed, and microbial population which colonize the gut. Gut microbiota plays a very important and beneficial role through utilizing undigested food and producing vital vitamins. Commonly used cereals in broiler feed are corn and wheat. Both corn and wheat are enriched in non-starch polysaccharides having anti-nutritional factors causing intestinal viscosity. Due to the lack of endoxylanases enzymes, poultry birds are unable to catabolize xylan.

The current study was designed to evaluate the effect of 100% wheat with metabolizable energy lowered 75kcal and xylanase enzyme (2g/10kg) replacing corn on gut physiology and feed conversion ratio in broilers. The experimental trial was divided into two groups, with fifty birds in each group. G1 is control group was fed on corn and soybean meal-based commercially available broiler feed while G2 is the experimental group was given experimental feed containing 100% wheat with metabolizable energy lowered 75kcal replacing corn plus the addition of xylanase enzyme (2g/10 kg) having metabolic energy lowered to 75 kcal. Experimental birds were slaughtered on 21st (starter) and 35th (finisher) day.

Blood serum samples were collected for biochemical analysis while tissue samples of liver, pancreas, thymus, and kidney for histology. The microbiota was isolated from the caecum for absolute quantification through qRT-PCR. Experimental data were statistically tested by using ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test and graphically represented by GraphPad Prism. The significance observed in physical parameters of live body weight gain and feed conversion ratio ($P < 0.05$). The statistical inference of serum analysis ($P < 0.0001$) levels showed a significant change in AST ($P < 0.0001$) and ALP ($P < 0.0001$) levels except ALT ($P > 0.05$) levels which were non-significant throughout the experimental studies. The TAC ($P < 0.05$) and TOS ($P < 0.0001$) were also seen as significant. The gene expression analysis by qRT-PCR showed a significant upregulation in bacterial strains of *Lactobacilli* ($P < 0.0001$), *Bifidobacterium* ($P < 0.0001$), and significant downregulation in *E. coli* ($P < 0.0001$), whereas statistical non-significant was seen in *Firmicutes* ($P > 0.05$).

Key Words: xylanase, gut microbiota, qRT-PCR, ANOVA

ALOE VERA SUPPLEMENTATION IMPROVES GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND NUTRIENT UTILIZATION OF *CATLA CATLA* FINGERLINGS FED DIETS WITH CANOLA MEAL

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this particular study was to evaluate and determine the effect of *Aloe vera* supplementation on overall performance of *Catla catla* fingerlings fed with canola meal based diets. A total of 270 fingerlings (6.50 ± 0.03 g fish⁻¹) were randomly divided into six dietary groups and tested in triplicates and fed on diets containing equal amount of canola meal and graded levels of *A. vera* supplementation viz., 0%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4% and 5%. Feeding rates for fingerlings were 5% of their live wet weight. Analysis revealed that fish fed 3% of supplemented *A. vera* diet enhanced the weight gain (13.46g), weight gain % (206.14%) and feed conversion ratio (1.23) in a significant ($p < 0.05$) manner. Highest apparent digestibility coefficient of nutrients in terms of gross energy (67.44%), crude protein (77.67%) and crude fat (82.20%) were also noted on 3% supplementation level. It was concluded that *A. vera*, especially at a level of 3% supplementation in the diet, significantly affects the growth parameters and nutrient utilization of *C. catla* fingerlings.

Keywords: *A. vera*, *C. catla*, growth performance, body composition, Nutrient digestibility

ONLINE EXAM BUILDER

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ABSTRACT

Online exam builder is a web-based examination system where examinations are given online. The major objective of computer aided tool is to efficiently evaluate the student using a highly efficient method that not only cuts down on the required time but also produces results that are quick and precise. The system aims to automate the creation, planning, reviewing, and scoring of student exams. All the questions, answers and student information are stored in a database. Through the database entry of problems and their related answers, the system enables teachers to build exams. Additionally, the teacher has the option of choosing the subjects and the level of questions they can assign to the students - easy, medium, or hard - so that they can easily grasp the questions. Only on the date and time assigned by the instructor perhaps a student can take the exam. An exam should ideally only be taken once. Until now, exam preparation and result preparation were done manually, which took more time to complete. Since traditional methods are time-consuming and difficult to manually evaluate tests. There must be more monitors present when numerous students are being examined. Results are inaccurate since calculations are done by hand. In the existing systems, there is a greater risk of exam results being lost, Due to the limited number of students who can take a test at once, manually checking the results takes time. With the advancement of information technology and the effective and orderly use of it, current manual system errors can be corrected. The created software served as a practical tool for conducting online exams as opposed to the conventional paper-based exams.

Keywords: online exam checker, online builder, online exam design.

EARLY DETECTION OF CYBERBULLYING ON SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKS USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

With the exponential increase of social media users, cyberbullying has been emerged as a form of bullying through electronic messages. Social networks provide a rich environment for bullies to use these networks as vulnerable to attacks against victims. Given the consequences of cyberbullying on victims, it is necessary to find suitable actions to detect and prevent it. Machine learning can be helpful to detect language patterns of the bullies and hence can generate a model to automatically detect cyberbullying actions. This paper proposes a supervised machine learning approach for detecting and social media provides a rich environment for bullies to use the social media networks as vulnerable to attack against victims. Cyber bullying is an activity of using internet to harm or frighten another person especially by sending them unpleasant messages. It is necessary to find suitable action to prevent it. Machine learning can be helpful to detect language pattern of bullies. Machine learning can generate a model to automatically detect and prevent cyberbullying actions preventing cyberbullying. Several classifiers are used to train and recognize bullying actions. The evaluation of the proposed approach on cyberbullying dataset shows that Support-Vector Machines (SVMs) classifier are used as supervised learning models with associated learning algorithms that analyze data used for classification and regression analysis. The most important models for SVM text classifications are Linear and Radial Basis functions. Linear classification tends to train the data. The algorithm presents the best result in identifying the cyber bully comments. Large number of data can be implemented in dataset.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Support Vector Machine, Dataset

APPLYING UX PRINCIPLES TO FIND PRE-PATTERNS IN HANDHELD AUGMENTED REALITY GAMES

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ABSTRACT

Reality-based interfaces that produce "embodied" game play experiences have recently attracted a lot of attention from the gaming industry and allied research areas. Handheld augmented reality (HAR) is a reality-based interface that superimposes computer-generated imagery (CGI) over a user's view of the actual world. In a HAR environment, players can use their existing physical and social skills to engage with the game system. The application of user experience (UX) design principles to augmented reality (AR) systems has received only a limited amount of research attention. In this study, we look into the potential relevance of such principles to the field of handheld augmented reality game development. The UX design tools such as shadowing, ethnographic research, people and context research, empathy mapping and experience map are used to define the pre-patterns in HAR games.

Participants - We select a sample of 23 gamers of the gaming society Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur. After the sample of 23 gamers we select diverse sample of 27 individuals to dive deep into the UX research.

Keywords: embodied game, handheld augmented reality (HAR), computer generated imagery (CGI), shadowing, experience map, pre-patterns.

RAJASTHAN: A CRADLE OF TRADITIONAL EMBROIDERIES

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ABSTRACT

India is a diverse country having a varied range of cultures and customs. Since the beginning, Indian arts and crafts have had a distinct identity and are world famous for their unique patterns, vivid color palette, intricacy, and excellent craftsmanship. Traditional embroidery techniques have been passed over from generation to generation, thus creating heirlooms of techniques and products over the various geographical locations along the length and breadth of the country. Each state has its unique embroidery expressing its people's lifestyle, occupations, customs, thoughts, beliefs, and likings. Rajasthan, a colorful state, has a rich heritage of vivid embroideries, and different communities practice it in their style. The women folks of remote villages are unexposed to modern civilization and are experts in preparing articles of such great aesthetic value. Hence there is a need for traditional embroideries to be popularized. A large variety of embroideries are practiced in different districts of Rajasthan. The main types of embroideries are Sindhi, Suf Bharat, Kharek. Mochi Bharat, Gota work, Danke-ka-kaam, Pakko Bharat, Mukke-ka-kaam, appliqué work, and bead work etc. Marriage costumes, wall hangings, quilts, cradle cloths, and animal trappings are embroidered, appliquéd, decorated with bead work, and embellished with mirrors, sequins, buttons, and shells.

Keywords: Rajasthan, Embroidery, Sindhi, Gota, Suf, Mochi Bharat, Danka

ADAPTIVE PENALTY FUNCTION METHODS EMPLOYED IN DECOMPOSITION BASED MULTI-OBJECTIVE EVOLUTIONARY ALGORITHMS

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ABSTRACT

Evolutionary algorithms (EAs) are the heuristic algorithmic frameworks, inspired from the concept of survival of the fittest in the environment (Darwin's theory). EAs are frequently used to find decision vectors that optimize objective function(s) and such problems are called optimization problems (OPs). When the objectives are more than one, such problems are called Multi-objective optimization problems (MOPs) or Vector Optimization Problems. EAs solving MOPs are called Multi-objective evolutionary algorithms (MOEAs). If additional constraints are imposed on MOPs, such problems are called constrained MOPs (CMOPs) and MOEAs dealing with CMOPs are called constrained MOEAs (CMOEAs). In constrained optimization problems, penalty function method is one of the widely implemented constrained handling techniques (CHTs). In this method, the scaled constraint violations (known as penalty term) are added up with the objective function values of the solutions to define penalty function. The scaling factors, also known as the penalty parameters, balances the values of the objective function and violations of the constraints. However, it is not easy to properly adjust these parameters. Some of the various settings of this include static, dynamic and adaptive setting

In this research, penalty function method with various near feasibility thresholds (NFTs) are used in decomposition based approach MOEA/D with DE as reproduction operator. Solutions in NFT region are given more priority as compared to other infeasible region. This investigation uses five NFT configurations, leading to five CHTs. The performance of these CHTs are tested on two benchmark test suits, namely CF and CTP series. To compare the obtained results with best performer of CEC2009 and other state-of-the-art algorithms, inverted generational distance (IGD) and hyper volume (HV) is used. The comparisons of results obtained through simulation places the designed algorithmic framework at first place on CF series and at second place on CTP series.

Keywords: Multiobjective Optimization, Constraint Handling Techniques, Penalty Function Methods, Decomposition Based Multiobjective Optimization Algorithms

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF GOLD MILK -A SHORT REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Gold milk, also known as turmeric milk or golden milk, has been used for centuries in Ayurvedic medicine for its various medicinal properties. Here are some of the potential health benefits of gold milk: **Anti-inflammatory properties:** Turmeric, the main ingredient in gold milk, contains a compound called curcumin that has potent anti-inflammatory effects. Regular consumption of gold milk may help reduce inflammation and associated conditions such as arthritis, asthma, and inflammatory bowel disease. **Boosts immunity:** Gold milk is rich in antioxidants, which help protect the body from damage caused by free radicals. It also has antibacterial, antiviral, and antifungal properties that may help strengthen the immune system and fight off infections. **Digestive health:** Gold milk can aid digestion and improve gut health due to the presence of turmeric and black pepper. These spices stimulate the production of digestive enzymes and bile, which help break down food and improve the absorption of nutrients. **Promotes relaxation:** Gold milk contains a compound called tryptophan, which is an amino acid that helps promote relaxation and improve sleep. It also contains other compounds that may help reduce anxiety and stress. **Bone health:** Gold milk is a good source of calcium and vitamin D, which are important for bone health. Consuming gold milk regularly may help prevent osteoporosis and improve bone density. **Skin health:** The antioxidants and anti-inflammatory properties in gold milk may help improve skin health and reduce the risk of acne, eczema, and other skin conditions. Overall, gold milk is a nutritious and delicious beverage with several potential health benefits. However, it is important to consume it in moderation and as part of a balanced diet, and individuals with certain medical conditions or on medication should consult with their healthcare provider before adding gold milk to their diet.

Key Words: Gold milk, curcumin, Boosts immunity, osteoporosis, turmeric

ANALYZING THE EFFECT OF CRM ON CUSTOMER RETENTION USING FACTOR ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The effect of Relationship marketing with regard to Customer retention has been studied across sectors especially service sectors like banking. This study is regarding telecommunications sector in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The paper is based on responses collected from 524 respondents, using a structured questionnaire.

In the paper the effect of relationship marketing on customer retention has been calculated using the factor score of the two factors and analyzing them with a structured model. The first model calculated was accounting for the effect of marketing on retention without controlling for any other variable, this effect was found to be significant at the significance level of 0.05, and it was also observed that the relationship marketing done by the telecom providers explained 53.8% of the variability in customer's retention. It was found the same model was compared between different groups to compute multi-group effects in further analysis as well to identify the effect between groups and its differences

The paper also provides a background of the subject in the form of a detailed review of literature. Limitations and areas of further research are also mentioned. The outcome of the study is expected to add to the existing body of knowledge available on the subject and be of relevance to academicians, marketing researchers and practitioners.

APPLICATION OF TRANSGENIC ZEBRAFISH FOR INVESTIGATING INFLAMMATORY RESPONSES TO NANOMATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

Transgenic zebrafish have emerged as a powerful tool for investigating the biological effects of nanomaterials. Nanomaterials are widely used in various applications, including drug delivery, imaging, and electronics, due to their unique physical and chemical properties. However, their potential adverse effects on human health and the environment are still not fully understood. The inflammatory response is one of the critical mechanisms by which nanomaterials induce toxicity. Therefore, understanding the inflammatory response to nanomaterials is essential for developing safe and effective nanomaterials. Transgenic zebrafish models have been developed to investigate the inflammatory response to nanomaterials. Zebrafish are a popular model organism in biomedical research due to their genetic similarity to humans, ease of maintenance, and transparency during embryonic development. Transgenic zebrafish expressing fluorescent proteins in specific immune cells or inflammatory markers have been generated to visualize and quantify the inflammatory response to nanomaterials. Several studies have demonstrated the utility of transgenic zebrafish in investigating the inflammatory response to nanomaterials. For example, a study using a transgenic zebrafish expressing the green fluorescent protein in macrophages showed that exposure to silver nanoparticles induced macrophage recruitment and activation, leading to inflammation. Another study using a transgenic zebrafish expressing the red fluorescent protein in neutrophils showed that exposure to titanium dioxide nanoparticles induced neutrophil recruitment and oxidative stress, leading to inflammation. Transgenic zebrafish models have significant potential for investigating the inflammatory response to nanomaterials. These models can provide insights into the mechanisms of nanomaterial-induced inflammation and facilitate the development of safe and effective nanomaterials.

Keywords: zebrafish, transgenic, nanomaterials, inflammatory response.

CATALYTIC DECOMPOSITION OF 2-NITROPHENOL VIA IRON, COBALT AND NICKEL INCORPORATED MESOPOROUS MCM-41: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Conventional biological treatments are not very effective in getting rid of persistent pollutants like 2-nitrophenol from water. The ideal treatment is oxidation to inert components. The dye, insecticide, plasticizer, explosive, and solvent industries all release 2-nitrophenol into the environment. This study covers the oxidation of 2-nitrophenol in water using MCM-41 supported by Fe (III), Co (II), and Ni (II). The effects of reaction time, mole ratio, catalyst load, reactant concentration, temperature, and pH were assessed during oxidation in the presence and absence of H₂O₂. For Fe (III), Co (II), and Ni (II) anchored MCM-41, the conversions were, respectively, 47.8, 50.4, and 52.2% in the presence of H₂O₂ and 39.8, 55.8, and 58.8% in the absence of H₂O₂ (temperature 353 K, time 300 min, catalyst load 2 g L⁻¹, 2-nitrophenol 10⁻³ M). It is described how the catalysts are made and how they are examined using atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS), cation exchange capacity (CEC), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA), and nitrogen adsorption measurements. First order kinetics were utilised during the oxidation process. Gas chromatography mass spectrometry was used to identify some of the oxidation products, and a potential mechanism has been suggested.

Keywords: 2 nitrophenol; wet oxidation; catalytic decomposition; oxidation product; persistent pollutant

A STUDY ON INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TOWARDS ENHANCING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRESERVICE TEACHERS IN TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

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ABSTRACT

The study presents an overview of the design and development of an interdisciplinary approaches towards enhancing professional development (PD) of preservice teachers in teacher education programs (TEP). Interdisciplinary methods use the combined expertise of specialists from different fields to address a problem or accomplish a goal. Prolonged exposure to interdisciplinary approaches gives preservice teachers a leg up in areas like personal development, intellectual growth, and the ability to make sense of the disparate ideas they encounter across their disciplines enhancing PD in TEPs. The purpose of this study is to get insight into the perceptions of preservice teachers about the widespread use and significance of interdisciplinary approaches in TEP. Recently, the integrated method has been emphasized in elementary school lessons. Preservice teachers can benefit from interdisciplinary approach since it enables them to collaborate and be creative in terms of curriculum development. The intent of this study is to know how future teachers feel about and interact with TEPs interdisciplinary team. The study explores the interplay between different fields of study and the principles behind them. In this course, we examine the current interdisciplinary approaches to teacher preparation, pedagogical strategies, and curricular structures. Conceptual model, interdisciplinarity, global consciousness, and classroom democracy are all aspects of education that are addressed in this study's theoretical framework for interdisciplinary teacher preparation. Due to the rising complexity of international politics, our current era has been nicknamed the Era of interdisciplinarity or the global age. In its infancy stages as a pedagogical approach, interdisciplinarity is gaining traction in today's classrooms. This study lends credence to the idea that interdisciplinary coursework should be integrated into college teacher preparation programs in addition to more typical subject-area study. Today's TEP place a premium on encouraging interdisciplinary methods, or the blending of expertise in various fields. In order to solve problems or come up with ideas that would be incredibly challenging or unlikely to come up with utilizing only one field of study, interdisciplinary thought, as demonstrated in this paper, is essential. It was believed that a combination of cognitive abilities gave rise to this complicated capability. The use of interdisciplinary approaches in the classroom has gained popularity in recent years. Many nations have adopted these initiatives despite heated discussion over their efficacy and the difficulties they provide for PD in terms of supply chain management in TEP.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary Approaches, Enhancing, Professional Development, Preservice Teachers, and Teacher Education Programs

GREEN MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES FOR IMAGING AND BRAIN CANCER TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Brain cancer disrupt specific properties of the vascular endothelia, even affecting the special blood-brain barrier, collectively known as the blood-brain tumor barrier. Green synthesis of magnetic Fe₃O₄ NPs using grape extract has become a promising nanomaterial as their magnetic properties have excellent potential against brain cancer treatment. The magnetic nanoparticles (Fe₃O₄ NPs) were synthesized by a Sol-gel method. The manifold characterization i.e., XRD, SEM, FTIR, UV-Visible and EDX were performed to confirm the crystalline structure, morphological analysis, functional group analysis, energy band gap and elementary composition to demonstrate the synthesis of green magnetic nanoparticles (Fe₃O₄ NPs). As per review literature, several different nanoparticles such (NiO NPs, Gd NPs, and Au NPs etc.) have been used for brain cancer treatment. The potent antibacterial inhibitory activities of Fe₃O₄ NPs have been examined by pathogenic bacterial strains studied against Gram-negative bacterial strain *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and Gram-positive bacterial strain *Staphylococcus aureus*. Finally, synthesized Fe₃O₄ NPs were tested for potential cytotoxicity against AMGM5 (human brain cancer) cell line. The present Current development of therapeutic analysis like radiotherapy was led to comprehensive treatment of various malignant tissues/tumors.

Key words: Fe₃O₄ NPs, brain cancer, Gram-positive and negative bacteria

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF MIMO DETECTION ALGORITHMS FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In the past few decades, Multiple Input-Multiple Output systems have been incorporated into the popular of key standards, including IEEE 802.11n (Wi-Fi). Additionally, Multiple Input-Multiple Output technologies will be utilized for Generation 5 by expanding the quantity of clients at the server. Moreover, the different gaps of the various detection algorithms studied by previous researchers have been identified. Hence, In order to identify the transmitted data bits, receivers must build new algorithms to take advantage of the satellite data. The most well-known and promising Multiple Input-Multiple Output detectors, as well as some unexpected yet intriguing ones, are discussed in this chapter. This work concentrates on describing the various perspectives in order to emphasize the diverse methods that have been researched, provide the fundamental concept and describe the mathematical foundation for each perspective FDMA, Minimum Mean Square Error.

Keywords: Multiple Input-Multiple Output system, 5G, detection algorithms, Performance Complexity, FDMA, Minimum Mean Square Error

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND EVALUATION OF SOME BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF NEW [1,2,3]-TRIAZOLE-CHALCONE DERIVATIVES

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ABSTRACT

In drug discovery process, Heterocycles are common structural units in marketed drugs and in medicinal chemistry targets. Nitrogen-containing rings especially play an important role in drug development because of their wide variety of therapeutic and pharmacological properties [1]. Triazoles in particular, [1,2,3]-triazoles and their derivatives have attracted great interest due to their wide range of biological activities, such as antimicrobials, analgesics, anti-inflammatories, local anesthetics, anticonvulsants, antineoplastic, antimalarial, antileishmania [2], antivirals, and anticancer among others [3]. In addition to above biological activities certain [1,2,3]-triazoles are also known for their fungicidal and plant growth regulator properties and are used as agrochemicals. Certain triazole derivatives are also reported to be used in industry as dyes, corrosion inhibitors and photo stabilizers [4].

Chalcone derivatives containing α,β -unsaturated carbonyl have a wide range of biological activities in medical and pharmaceutical drugs such as, antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antidepressant, antiprotozoal (trypanocidal and leishmanicidal), antiviral, antimalaria, antioxidant, among others [5].

Considering the importance of [1,2,3]-triazoles and chalcone derivatives, in the present article we report the synthesis, characterization and biological evaluation of some new [1,2,3]-triazole containing various chalcone derivatives. [1,2,3]-triazole chalcones, 1-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-3-arylprop-2-en-1-ones were synthesized by reaction of various 1-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)ethan-1-ones and substituted aryl aldehydes in the presence of solution of sodium hydroxide in ethanol at 0-10°C to room temperature for 5-8 hrs.

Keywords: Triazole, Chalcone, Characterization, biological evaluation

TSALLIS HOLOGRAPHIC DARK ENERGY SCENARIO IN VISCOUS $f(Q)$ GRAVITY WITH TACHYON FIELD

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates a bulk viscous fluid anisotropic cosmological model with $f(Q)$ gravity. Here, Q stands for the nonmetricity factor that drives gravitational interaction. We reconstructed the associated parameters with Tsallis holographic dark energy (THDE). We have solved the modified Einstein's field equations by considering the bulk viscosity factor $\zeta = \zeta_0 + \zeta_1 H + \zeta_2 (\dot{H} + H^2)$. Under the viscous and nonviscous THDE frameworks, we have obtained the expressions of $f(Q)$ using the power-law form of expansion. We have investigated the nature of various energy conditions for the stability analysis. The positive behavior of DEC and WEC indicates the model's validation; on the other hand, SEC is violating, indicating the universe's accelerated expansion. We have also investigated the reconstructed EoS parameter $\omega_{rec, T}$ for bulk viscosity and obtained the one that lies in both quintessence and phantom regions. We also discussed the correspondence of the tachyon scalar field with THDE energy density in $f(Q)$ gravity. This correspondence permits the reconstruction of potentials and dynamics for scalar field models describing accelerated expansion.

Keywords: Tsallis holographic dark energy (THDE); $f(Q)$ gravity; bulk viscosity; tachyon field.

RADYOTERAPİ MERKEZLERİNDE GÖRÜNTÜ KILAVUZLUĞUNDA TEDAVİ ÖN ÇALIŞMASI

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ÖZET

Giriş: Görüntü kılavuzluğunda radyasyon tedavisi (IGRT), konformal radyoterapi (RT) esnasında uygulanan anatomik ve biyolojik sapmaları düzelterek hedef doğruluğunu ve kesinliğini arttırmayı sağlayan bir görüntüleme işlemidir. Bu çalışma ile ülkemizdeki Radyoterapi merkezlerinde görüntü kılavuzluğunda radyoterapi kullanımının anket verilerine dayanan bir ön çalışmasını içermektedir.

Metot: 67 soruluk bir anket internet yolu ile radyoterapi teknikerlerine uygulanmıştır. İlk 5 soru demografik verileri incelerken sonraki sorular teknikerlerin çalıştıkları kliniklere ait IGRT uygulamalarına yöneliktir. Elde edilen cevaplara ait istatistiksel veriler SPSS programı aracılığı ile yapılmıştır.

Sonuç: Elde edilen verilere göre, kliniklerde yeterli personel bulunduğu ve personelin radyasyon güvenliğine uygun çalışma şartları sağlandığı görülmektedir. IGRT tedavisine uygun alt yapıya sahip merkez sayısının iyi durumda olduğu görülmüştür. Herhangi bir takip sistemi olmayan klinik %27 oranında bulunmuştur. SRS/SBRT, TBI, Brakiterapi ve Adaptif radyoterapi uygulama sayıları klinik sayılarına göre düşük sayıda kaldığı tespit edilmiştir. Günlük kontrollerde en çok CBCT ve kV port kullanıldığı ve takip sistemleri arasında en çok solunum takip sistemi kullanıldığı gözlenmiştir. Son olarak katılımcılar, IGRT'nin az kullanılmasının nedeni olarak hastaların az doz alması ve yapılan işin ücret karşılığının alınmamasını görmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Radyoterapi, Görüntü kılavuzluğunda radyasyon tedavisi, Anket

A PRELIMINARY STUDY ABOUT IMAGE-GUIDED THERAPY IN RADIOTHERAPY CENTERS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Image-guided radiation therapy (IGRT) is an imaging procedure that improves target accuracy and precision by correcting anatomical and biological deviations applied during conformal radiotherapy (RT). This study includes a preliminary study of the use of image-guided radiotherapy in radiotherapy centres in our country, based on questionnaire data.

Method: A questionnaire of 67 questions was applied to radiotherapy technicians via the Internet. While the first 5 questions examine the demographic data, the following questions are about the IGRT applications of the clinics where the technicians work. Statistical data of the answers obtained were made using the SPSS program.

Conclusion: According to the data obtained, it is seen that there are sufficient personnel in the clinics and the working conditions of the personnel are provided by radiation safety. It has been observed that the number of centres with infrastructure suitable for IGRT treatment is in good condition. The clinic without any follow-up system was found to be 27%. It was determined that the number of SRS/SBRT, TBI, Brachytherapy and Adaptive radiotherapy applications remained low compared to the number of clinics. It was observed that CBCT and kV ports were used the most in daily controls, and the respiratory monitoring system was the most used among monitoring systems. Finally, the participants see the low dose of the patients and the lack of compensation for the work done as the reason for the common use of IGRT.

Keywords: Radiotherapy, Image-guided radiation therapy, Questionnaire

**DETERMINATION OF PROBIOTIC PROPERTIES OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA
ISOLATED FROM TRADITIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL KEFIR**

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ABSTRACT

Kefir is one of the most common products consumed as a probiotic among fermented milk products. Probiotics are defined as products that have a positive effect on human health. Both the nutritional content and components formed during fermentation give a probiotic feature to kefir. It has been stated that when kefir is consumed regularly it has gastrointestinal system regulation, immun system support, antimicrobial, anticarcinogenic effects. In this study 37 phenotypic and genotypic determined lactic acid bacteria were isolated from a total of 15 kefir samples, 3 of which were homemade. Growth at different temperatures, pH, salt concentrations, antibiotic susceptibility, bacteriocin production, determination of antibacterial activity and autoaggregation test were applied to these bacteria. As a result of these tests, it was determined that none of the 37 isolates showed growth at +4°C and at 6%, 7.5% and 10% salt concentrations. All isolates were determined to grow at pH 7. According to the results of bacteriocin test and well diffusion test, it was determined that only 3 of the isolates had antimicrobial activity on *S. mutans*. All 3 isolates were found to be susceptible to 6 (ampicillin, gentamicin, methicillin, trimetoprim/sulfamethoxazole and vancomycin) antibiotics. As a result of the autoaggregation test, the isolates were adjusted to 0.5 McFarland turbidity in PBS and as a result of the examination, it was determined that 3 samples had aggregation ability. In conclusion, the isolate which is genotypically defined and determined as *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, shows growth at 15°C, being sensitive to all antibiotics used in the study, growth temperature, pH, bacteriocin and antimicrobial production, autoaggregation feature, antibiotic sensitivity of this bacterium supports its use in kefir production as a starter culture and probiotic.

Keywords: kefir, probiotic, lactic acid bacteria

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OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN EĞİTİMDE TEKNOLOJİ ENTEGRASYONU HAKKINDA BİLGİ VE GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Okul öncesi öğretmeni, gerekli alan ve meslek bilgisine sahip, kültürel açıdan kendini donatmış, çocukların gelişim alanlarını göz önünde bulundurarak yaşam becerilerini destekleyen, çocuklara iyi bir rol model olan meslek elemanıdır. Aynı zamanda çağına ayak uydurabilme yetisine de sahip olmalıdır. Bunun ise önemli göstergelerinden biri teknolojiyi doğru ve etkili kullanma becerilerine hâkim olmaktır. Çocuklar da teknolojiye karşı isteklidir ve teknolojiye hızlı ayak uydurma çabası içindedirler. Bunun bir gereği olarak okul öncesi eğitimde teknolojinin kullanılıyor olmasında öğretmenlere de bazı görevler düşmektedir. Eğitim ortamlarını geliştirmek ve çocukların ilgilerini çekmek isteyen bir öğretmenin dersine teknolojiyi entegre etmesi gerekecektir. Bunu başarabilen bir öğretmenin etkinliğinde yer alan konu yapısı ve içeriği eğitim ile bütünleşecektir. Teknolojinin okul öncesi dönemde nerelerde kullanıldığı, öğretmenlerin teknolojiyi nasıl düşündüğü ve teknolojiye olan istekliliği de bu bağlamda önem teşkil etmektedir. Bu nedenle bu araştırmanın amacı okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin teknolojiye nasıl yaklaştığı, teknolojiyi nasıl, ne şekilde ve hangi amaçla kullandıkları, öğretmenlerin gözünden çocukların teknolojiye bakış açıları, öğretmenlerin teknolojiye olan ilgileri, teknoloji hakkında görüşleri, öğretmenlere göre teknolojinin olumsuz yönlerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırma nitel desende oluşturulmuştur. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2022- 2023 eğitim öğretim yılında Burdur İli Merkez İlçesi anaokullarında ve ana sınıflarında görevini yapan, yaşı 24-45 arasında değişmekte olan 33 kadın okul öncesi öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Öğretmenlerin mesleki deneyimleri ise 1 yıl ile 35 yıl arasında değişmektedir. Görüşmeler yarı yapılandırılmış sorulardan oluşturulmuş sonrasında iki uzman görüşü alınmıştır. Bu çalışma için Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi Girişimsel Olmayan Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurulu'ndan izin alınarak okulöncesi öğretmenleri ile görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcılar gerekli teknolojik araç-gereçler ve gerekli seminer ya da eğitimler sağlandığı takdirde okulöncesi öğretmenlerinin daha başarılı olacağını belirtmiş, çocukların görsel ve işitsel anlamda teknolojiye son derece meraklı olduklarını fakat teknoloji kullanmalarının kontrollü bir şekilde sağlanması yönünde hemfikir olmuşlardır. Ailelerin de bu konuda çocuklarını desteklemeleri ve teknoloji kullanmaları konusunda çocukları kontrol etmeleri gerektiği de çıkan sonuçlar arasındadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: teknoloji entegrasyonu, öğretmen görüşleri, eğitimde teknoloji kullanımı

EXAMINING PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS ABOUT TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION

ABSTRACT

A pre-school teacher is a professional person who has the necessary field and professional knowledge, is culturally equipped, supports children's life skills by considering their developmental areas, and is a good role model for children. At the same time, he should have the ability to keep up with the times. One of the important indicators of this is to have the skills to use technology correctly and effectively. Children are also enthusiastic about technology and are in an effort to keep up with technology quickly. As a requirement of this, teachers have some duties in the use of technology in pre-school education. A teacher who wants to improve educational environments and engage children will need to integrate technology into their lessons. The subject structure and content in the activity of a teacher who can achieve this will be integrated with education. Where technology is used in pre-school period, how teachers think about technology and their willingness to technology are also important in this context. For this reason, the aim of this research is to examine how preschool teachers approach technology, how, in what way and for what purpose they use technology, children's perspectives on technology from the eyes of teachers, teachers' interest in technology, their views on technology, and the negative aspects of technology according to teachers. The research was created in a qualitative design. The study group of the research consists of 33 female pre-school teachers, whose age ranges from 24-45, working in kindergartens and nursery classes in the Central District of Burdur Province in the 2022-2023 academic year. Professional experience of teachers varies between 1 year and 35 years. The interviews were composed of semi-structured questions, and then two expert opinions were taken. For this study, interviews were conducted with preschool teachers with the permission of Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University Non-Interventional Clinical Research Ethics Committee. Participants stated that preschool teachers would be more successful if the necessary technological tools and necessary seminars or trainings were provided, and they agreed that children are extremely curious about technology in terms of visual and auditory, but they agreed that their use of technology should be ensured in a controlled manner. It is also among the results that families should support their children in this regard and control their children in using technology.

Keywords: technology integration, teacher beliefs, technology in education.

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ÖZET

Modern toplumlarda insanların yaşam şartları eskiye oranla kurumlar tarafından daha fazla kontrol altında tutuluyor olsa da her zaman insani yaşama şartlarının sağlanabildiğinden bahsedebilmek mümkün olmamaktadır. Geleceğin teminatı olarak kabul edilen çocuklara sosyal ve ekonomik şartlar en iyi şekilde sağlandığı takdirde ancak gelecekte kendilerinden beklenen sorumlulukları yerine getirebilecekleri bilinmektedir. Ancak günümüzde çocukların layık oldukları şartlarda yaşamaktan çok, içine doğdukları toplumun şartları çerçevesinde yaşamlarını sürdürdükleri ve geleceğe hazırlandıkları bilinmektedir. Her çocuk, içine doğduğu toplumun şartlarına uygun bir yaşam sürdürmek durumunda kaldığı için ailesinin eksiklik ve yetersizlikleri onların istenmeyen şartlarda gelişimlerini sürdürmelerinde etkili olmaktadır. Modern dünya, bazı çocuklara olması gereken şartları hazır sunarken bazı çocuklara da mecbur kaldıkları şartlarda gelişimlerini sürdürmeyi dayatabilmektedir. Sokakta çalışan çocuklar da kendilerine dayatılan hayatı yaşamak zorunda kalan çocuklar arasında kabul edilmektedir. 18 yaşına kadar her birey çocuk ise ve çocuklar da çalıştırılmaz ise sokakta çalışan çocukların istenmeyen şartlarda yaşadıkları da bir başka gerçekliktir. Bu çocuklar çoğu kez sokağın acımasız şartlarında çalışarak yaşama tutunmaya çalışmaktadırlar. Çocuk emeğinin kullanılması da kapitalizmin bir ürünüdür. Kapitalist dünya, her şeyin daha fazlası, en kârlısı mantığı ile çocukları da bu sürecin içine çekmektedir. Çocuklar sokakta çalışırken çoğu kez birçok riskle karşı karşıya kalmakta ve küçük bedenleri ile bu tehlikelerle mücadele etmek zorunda kalmaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada sokakta çalışan çocukların kapitalizmin kıskacına nasıl girdikleri ve süreç içinde ne gibi sorunlarla karşı karşıya kaldıkları tartışılmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk Emeği, Kapitalizm, Sokakta Çalışan Çocuk, Çocuk Emeği ve Kapitalizm

CHILDREN WORKING ON THE STREET AND THE CONCEPT OF CAPITALISM

ABSTRACT

Although the living conditions of people in modern societies are kept under more control by institutions compared to the past, it is not always possible to talk about humanitarian living conditions. It is known that children, who are considered as the guarantee of the future, can only fulfil the responsibilities expected from them in the future if social and economic conditions are provided in the best way. However, it is known that children today live their lives and prepare for the future within the framework of the conditions of the society they are born into, rather than living in the conditions they deserve. Since every child has to live a life in accordance with the conditions of the society he/she was born into, the deficiencies and inadequacies of his/her family are effective in their development under undesirable conditions. While the modern world provides some children with the conditions that they should have, it can also impose on some children to continue their development under the conditions they are forced to. Children working on the street are also accepted among the children who have to live the life imposed on them. Until the age of 18, if every individual is a child and children cannot be employed, it is another reality that children working on the street live in undesirable conditions. These children often try to hold on to life by working in the harsh conditions of the street. The use of child labour is also a product of capitalism. The capitalist world draws children into this process with the logic of more of everything and the most profitable. Children often face many risks while working on the streets and have to struggle against these dangers with their small bodies. In this study, it will be tried to discuss how children working on the streets enter into the grip of capitalism and what kind of problems they face in the process.

Keywords: Child Labour, Capitalism, Street Working Children, Child Labour and Capitalism