5. International Antalya Scientific Research and Innovative Studies Congress

July 26-28, 2023 / Antalya, Türkiye

EDITOR
Prof. Dr. Rovshan Guliev

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ABSTRACTS BOOK

5. INTERNATIONAL ANTALYA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE STUDIES CONGRESS

July 26-28, 2023 / Antalya, Turkiye

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5. INTERNATIONAL ANTALYA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE STUDIES CONGRESS

DATE AND PLACE

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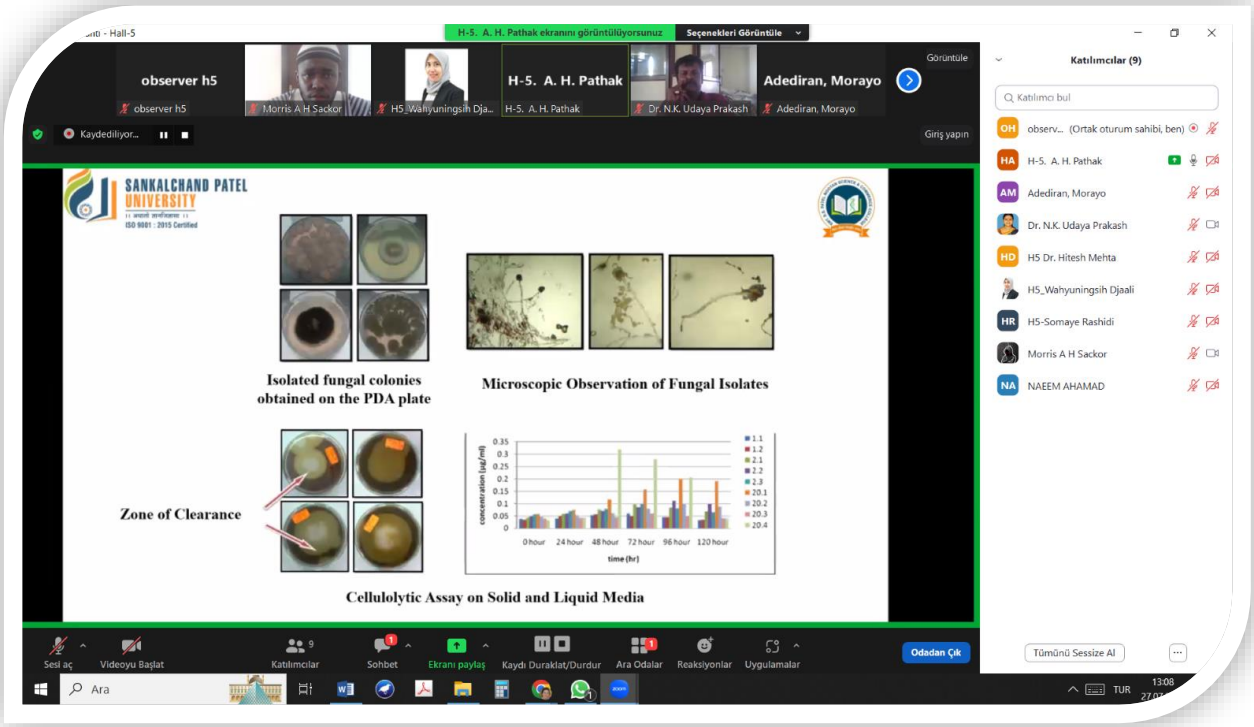

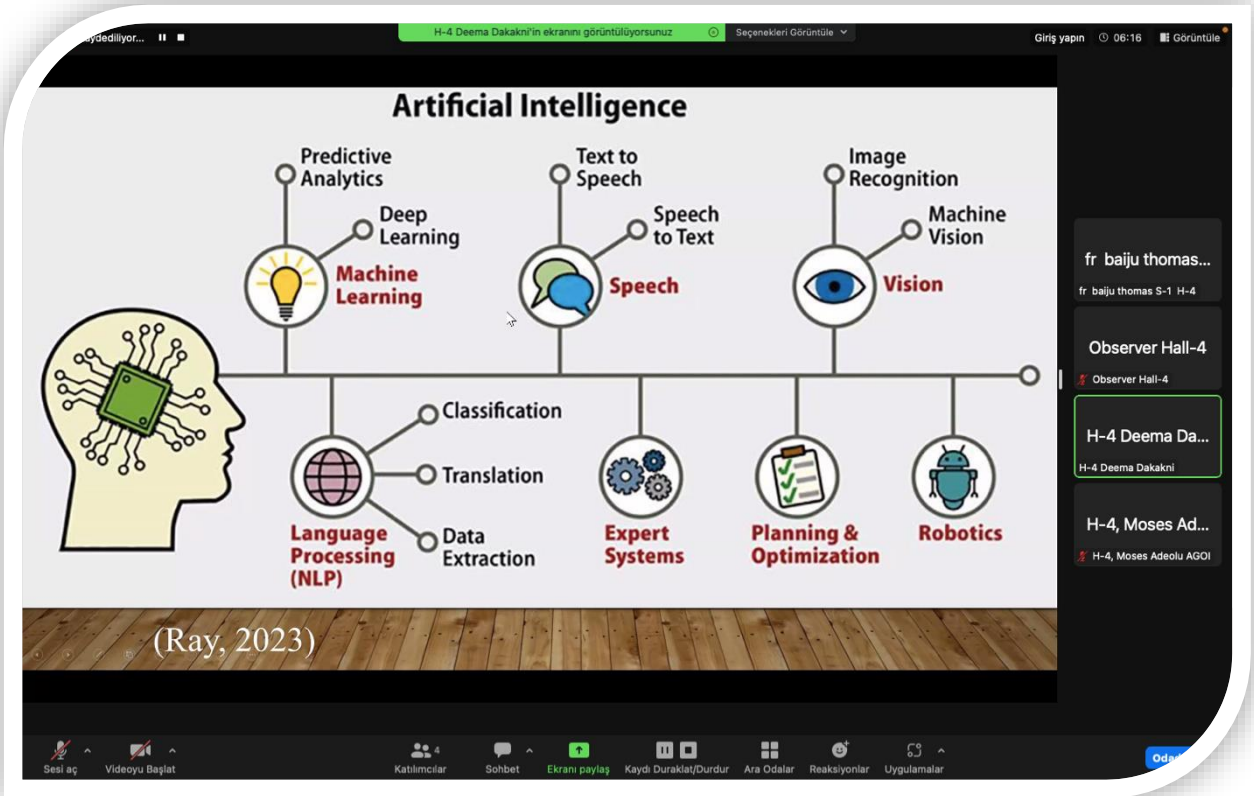

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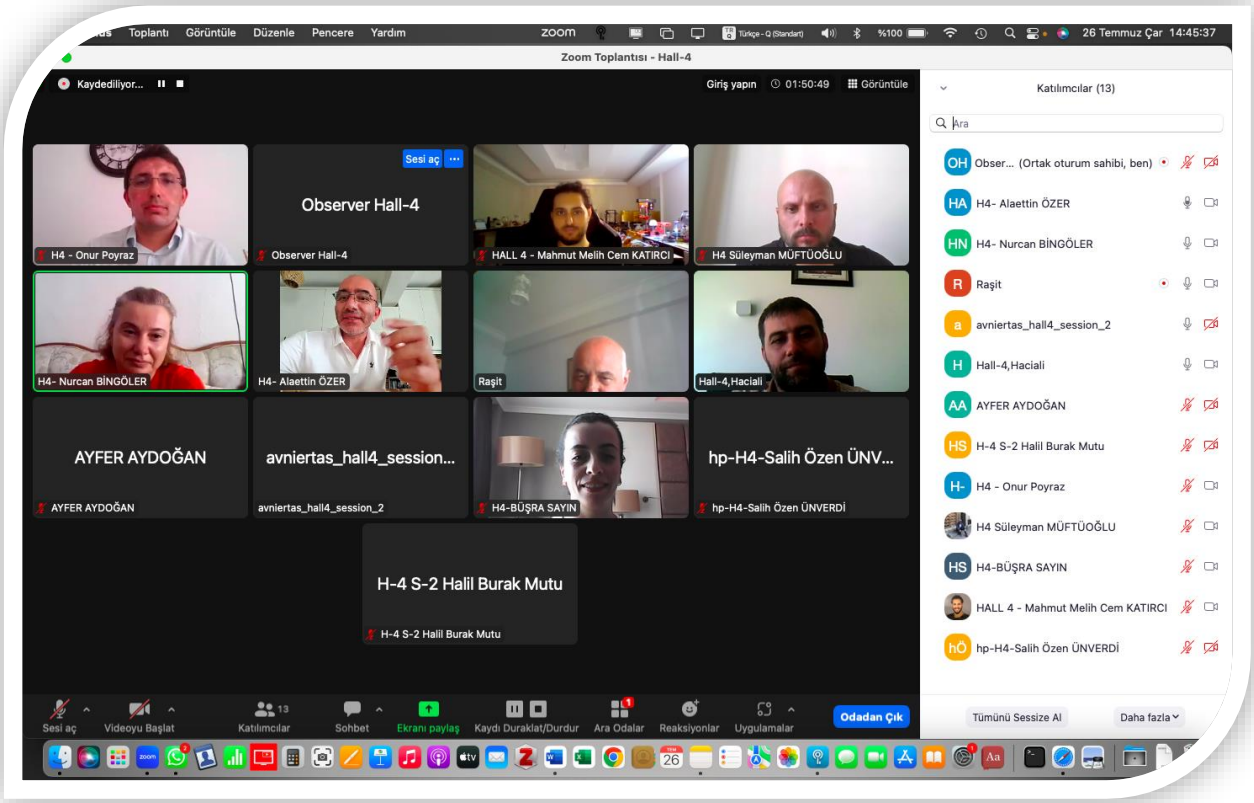

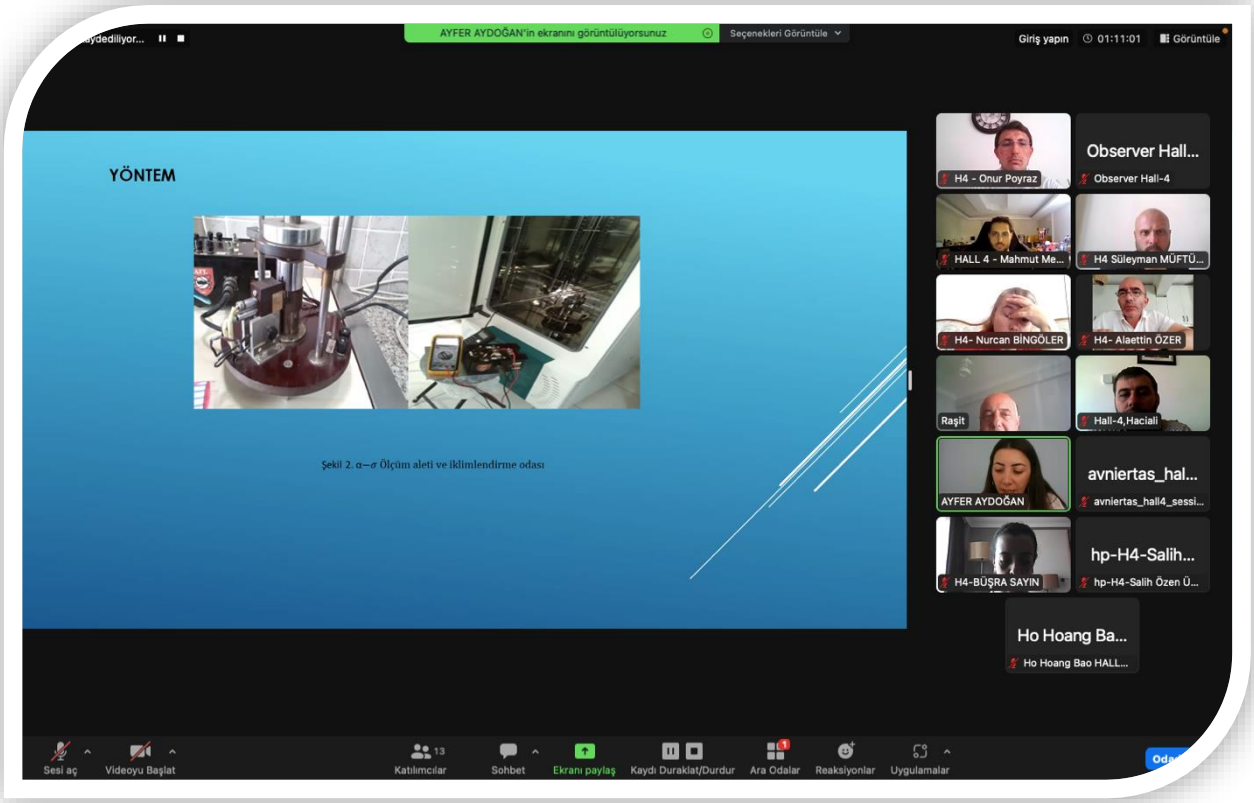

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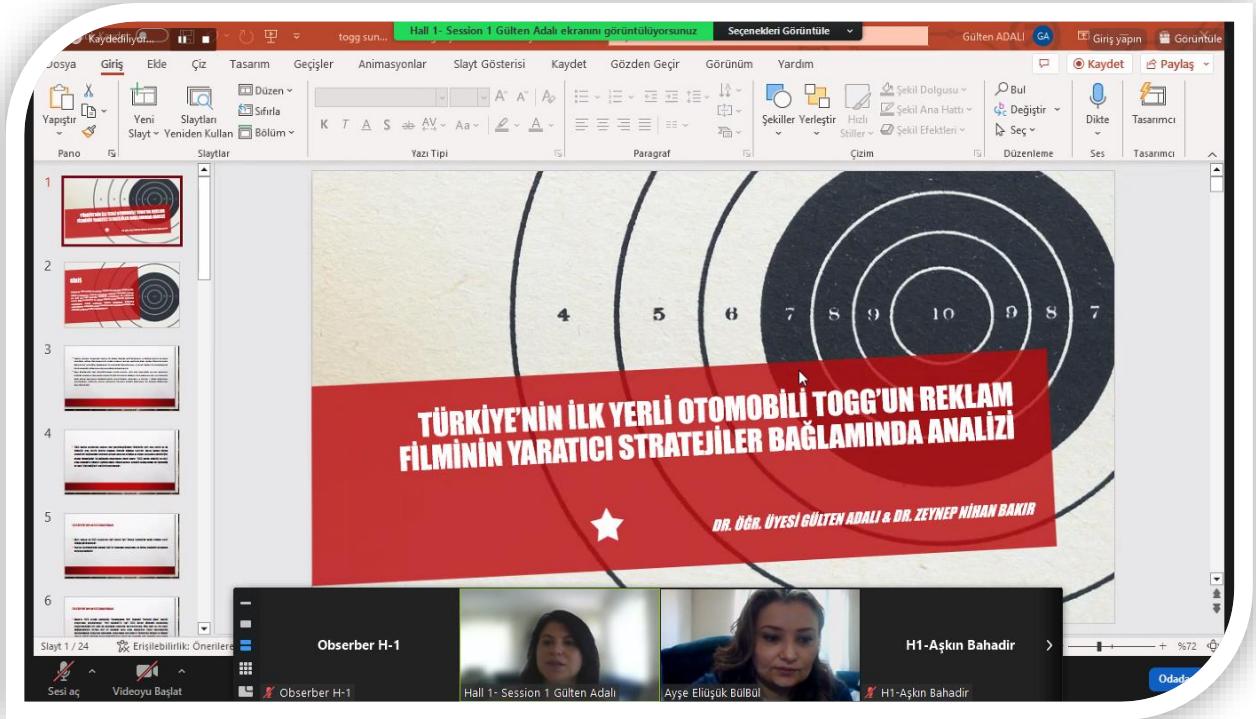

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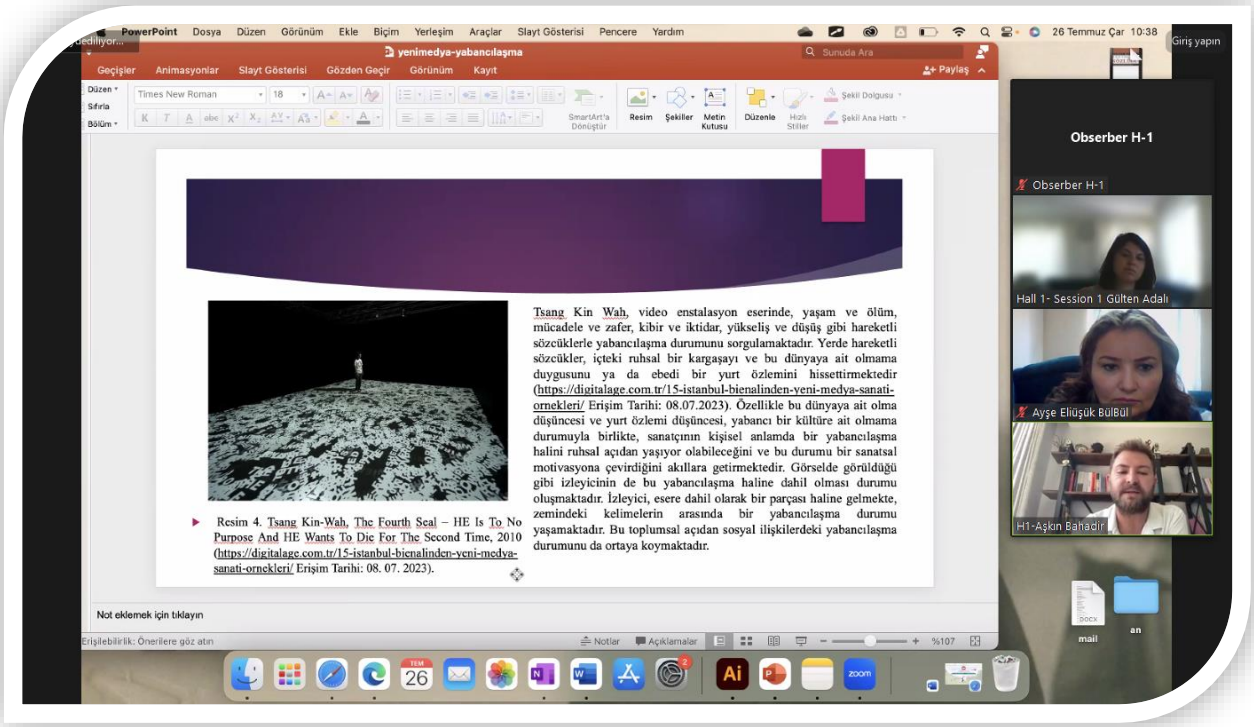

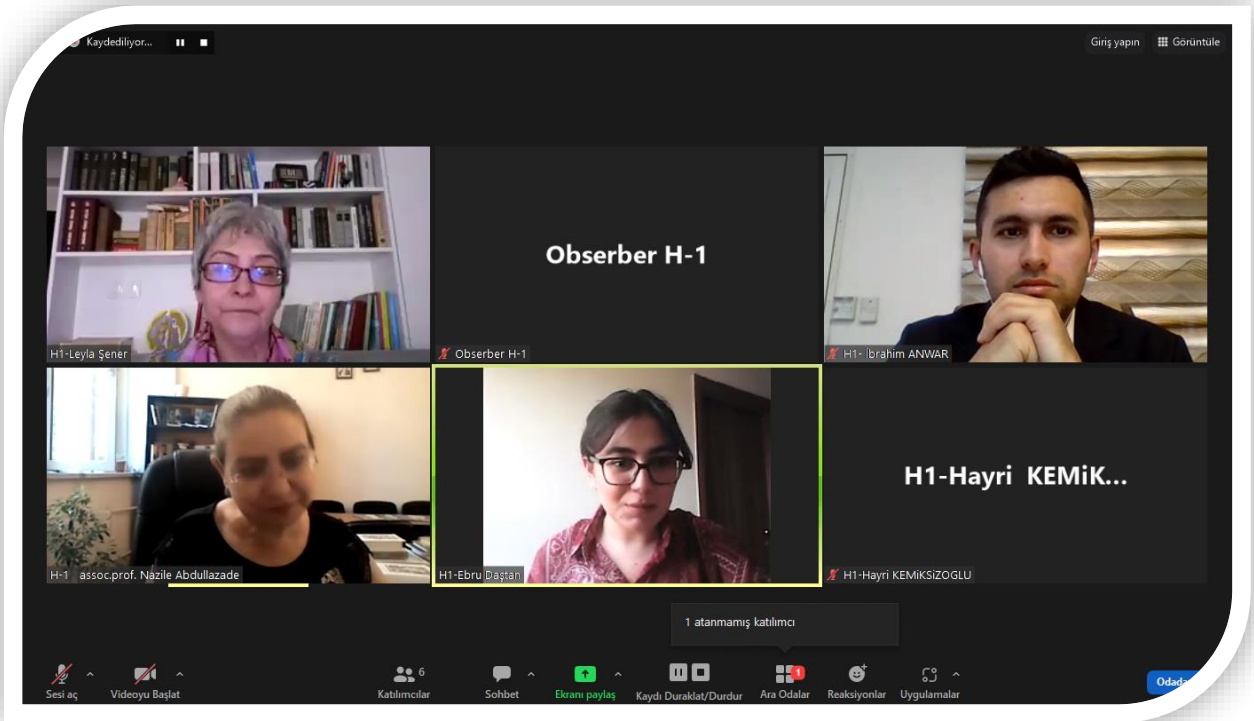

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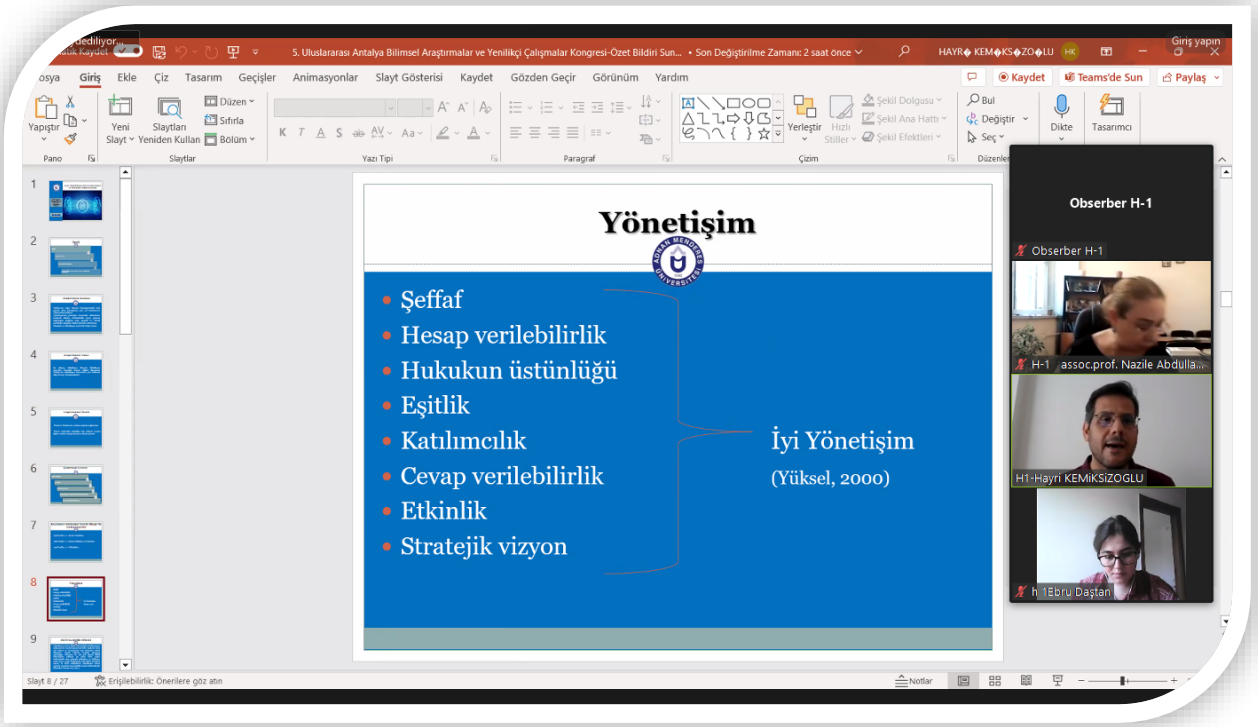

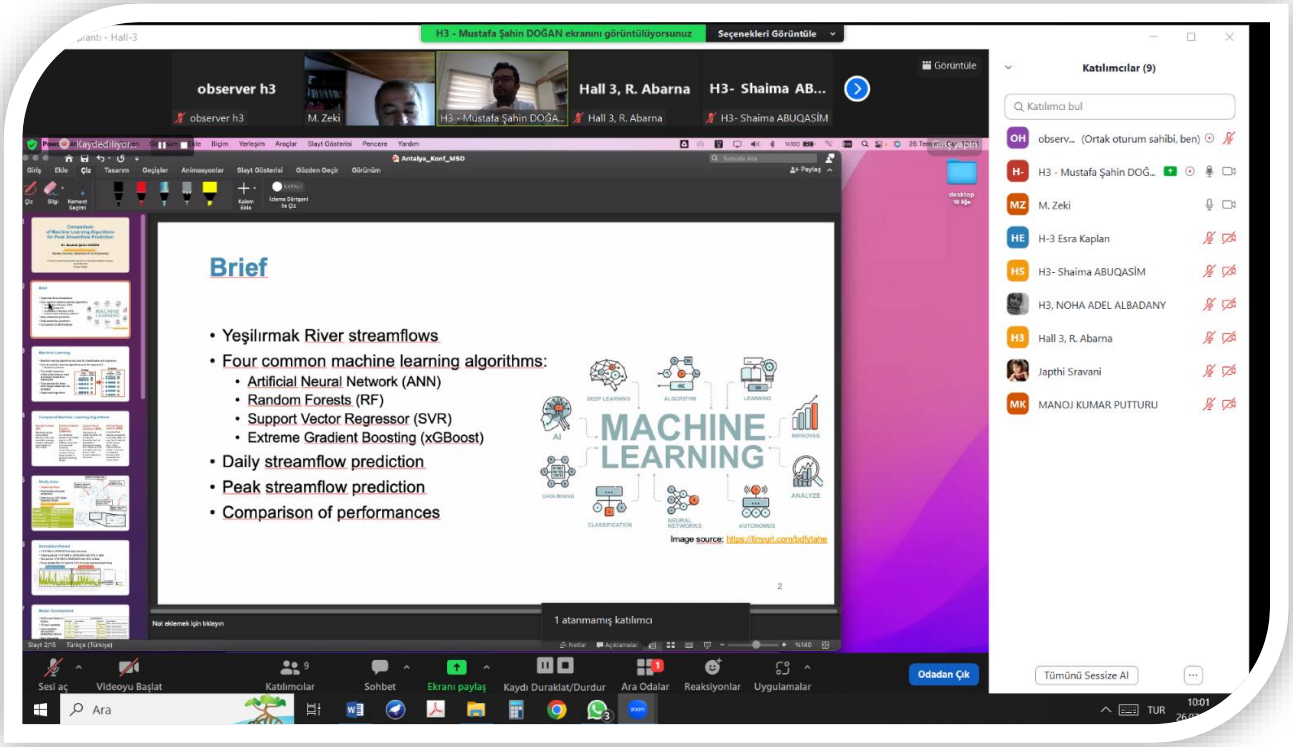

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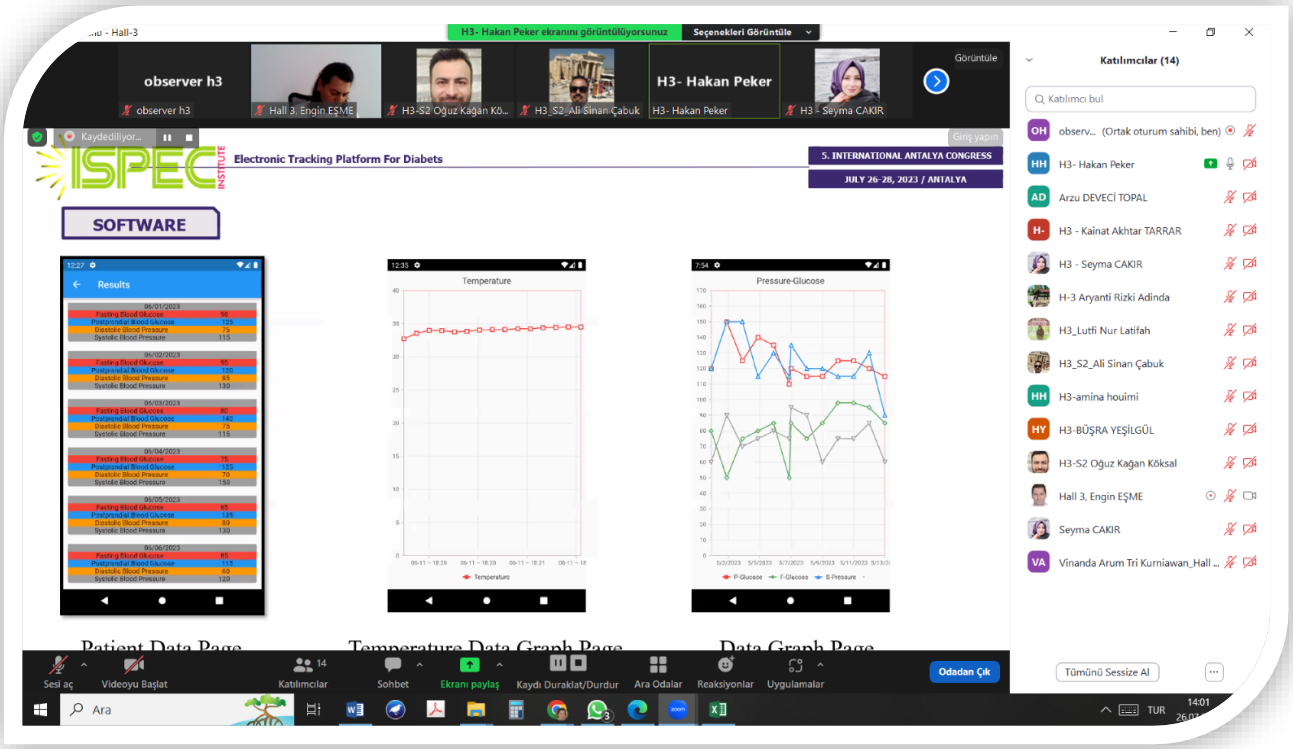

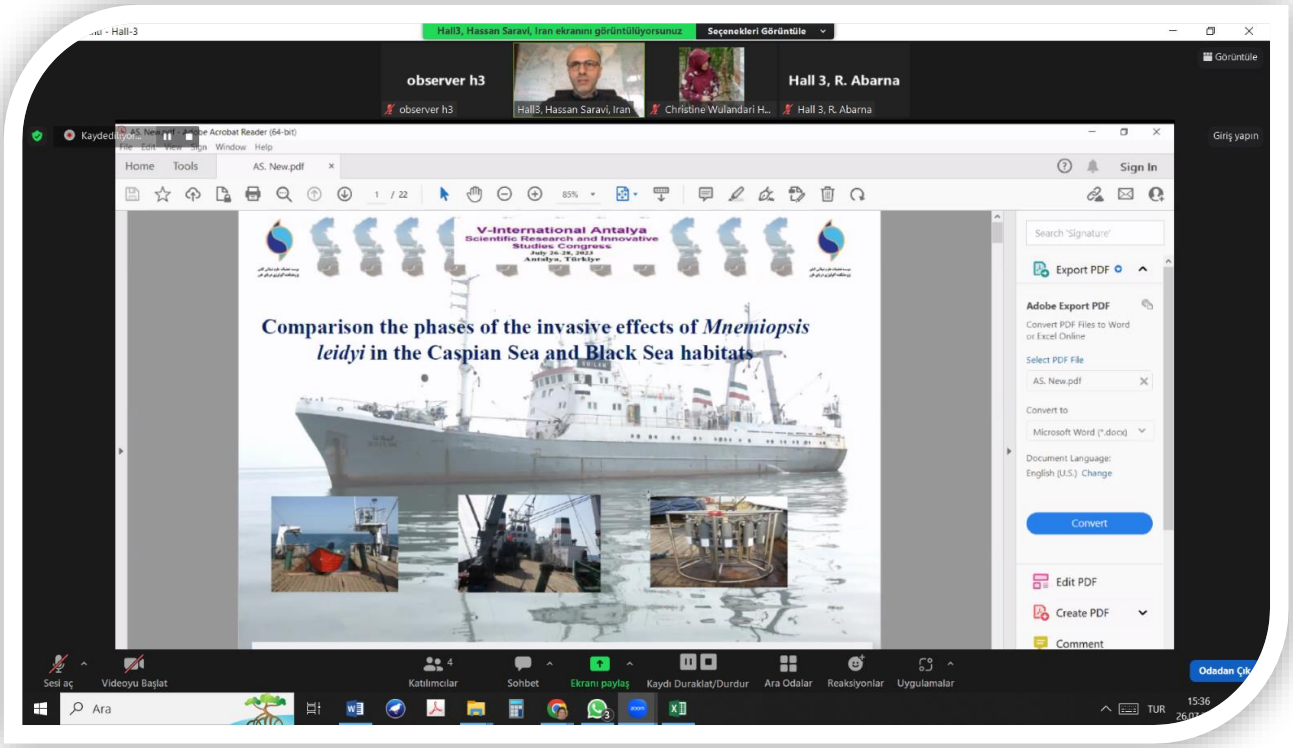

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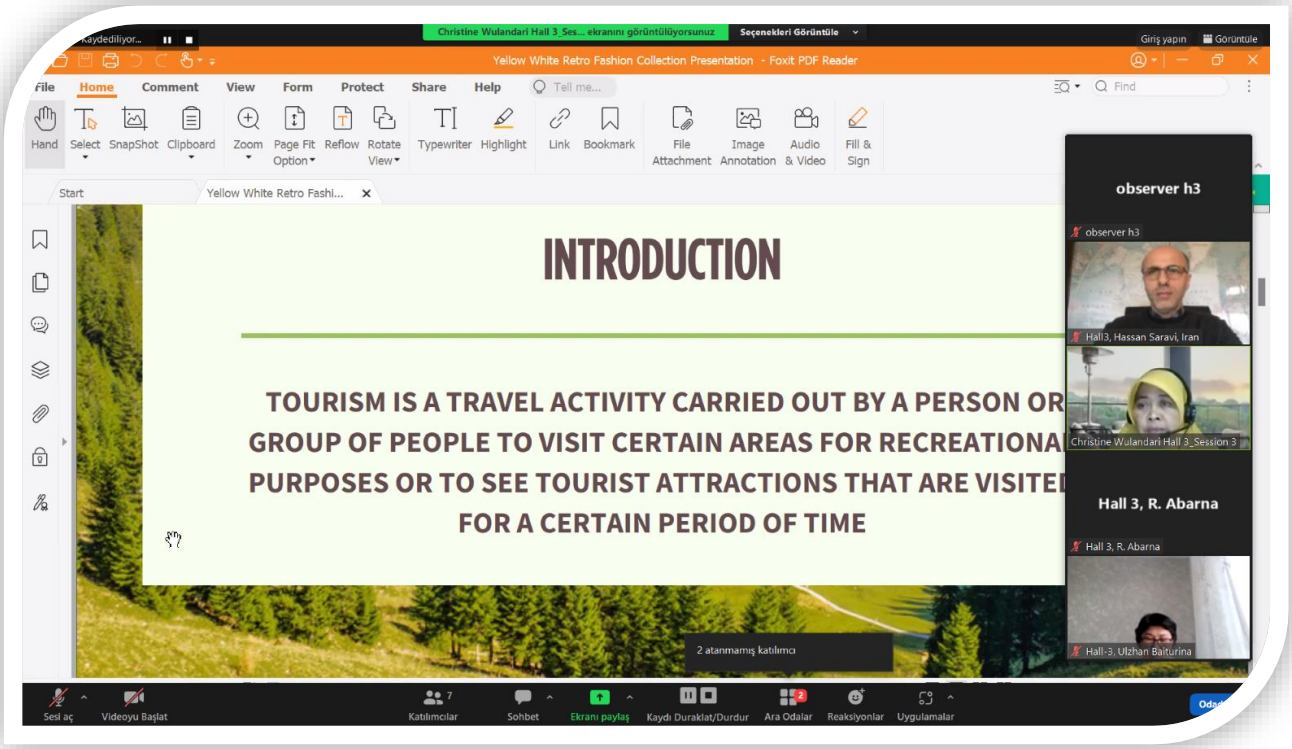

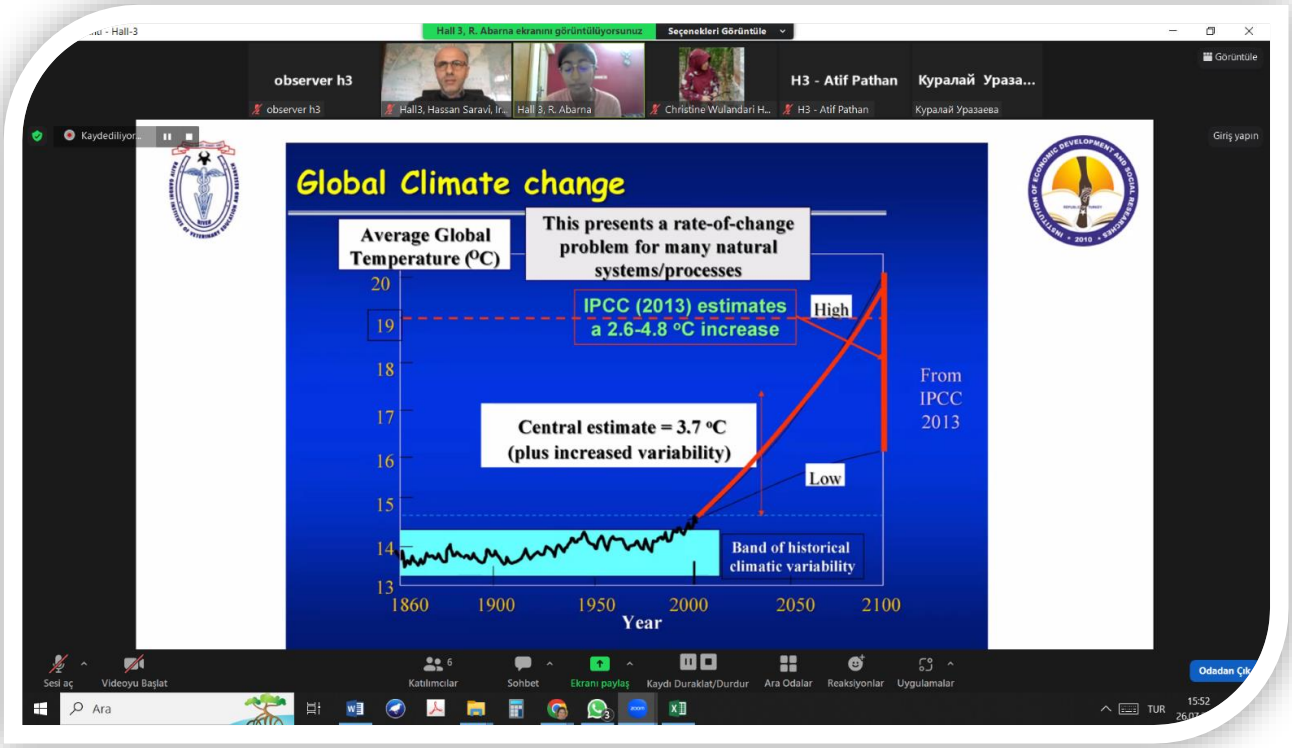

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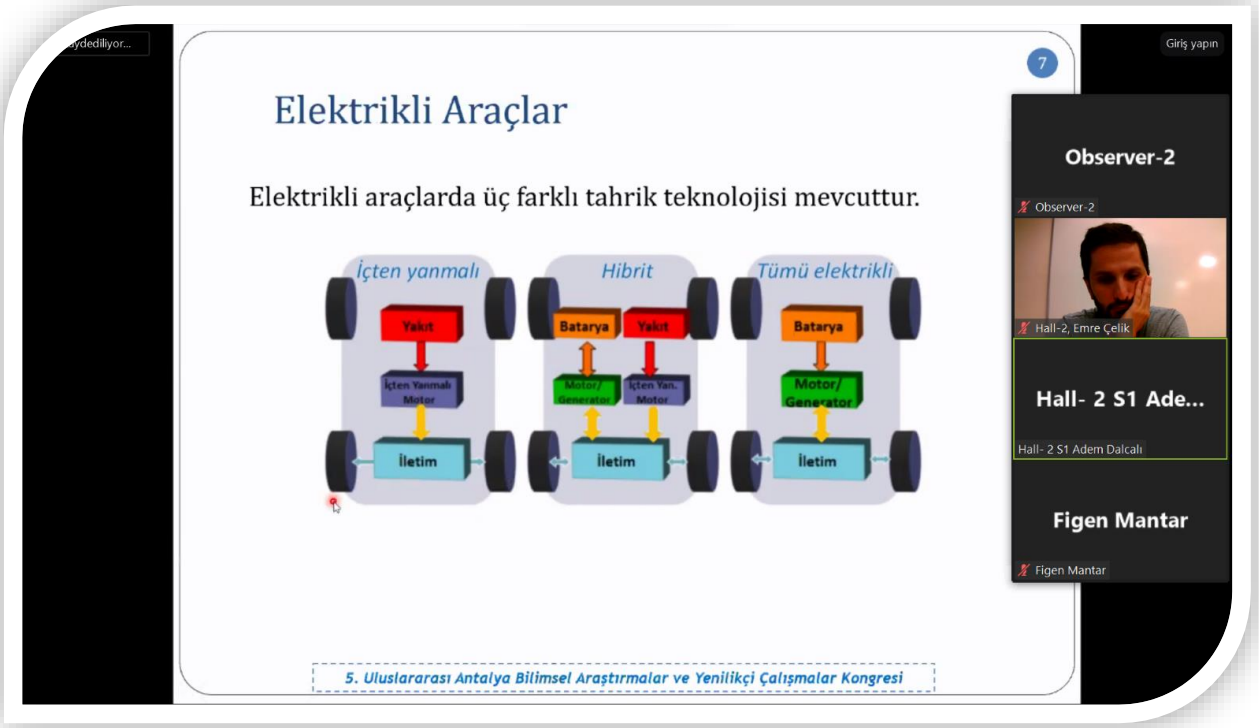

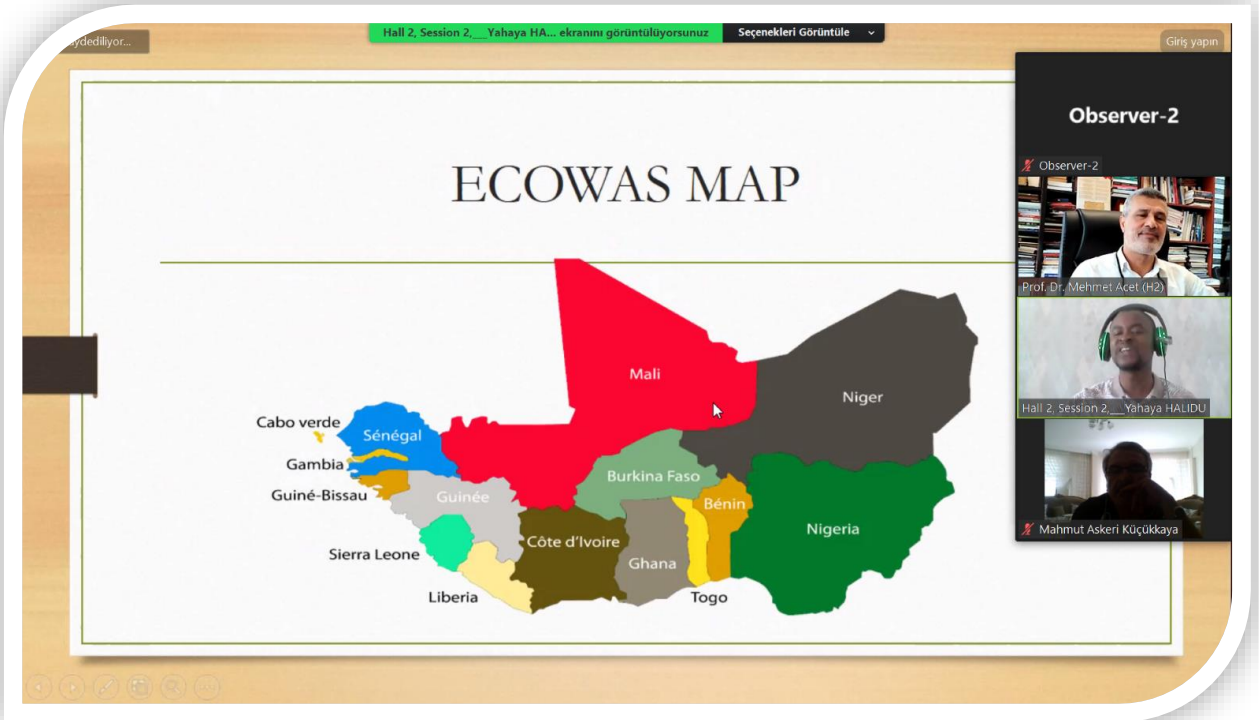

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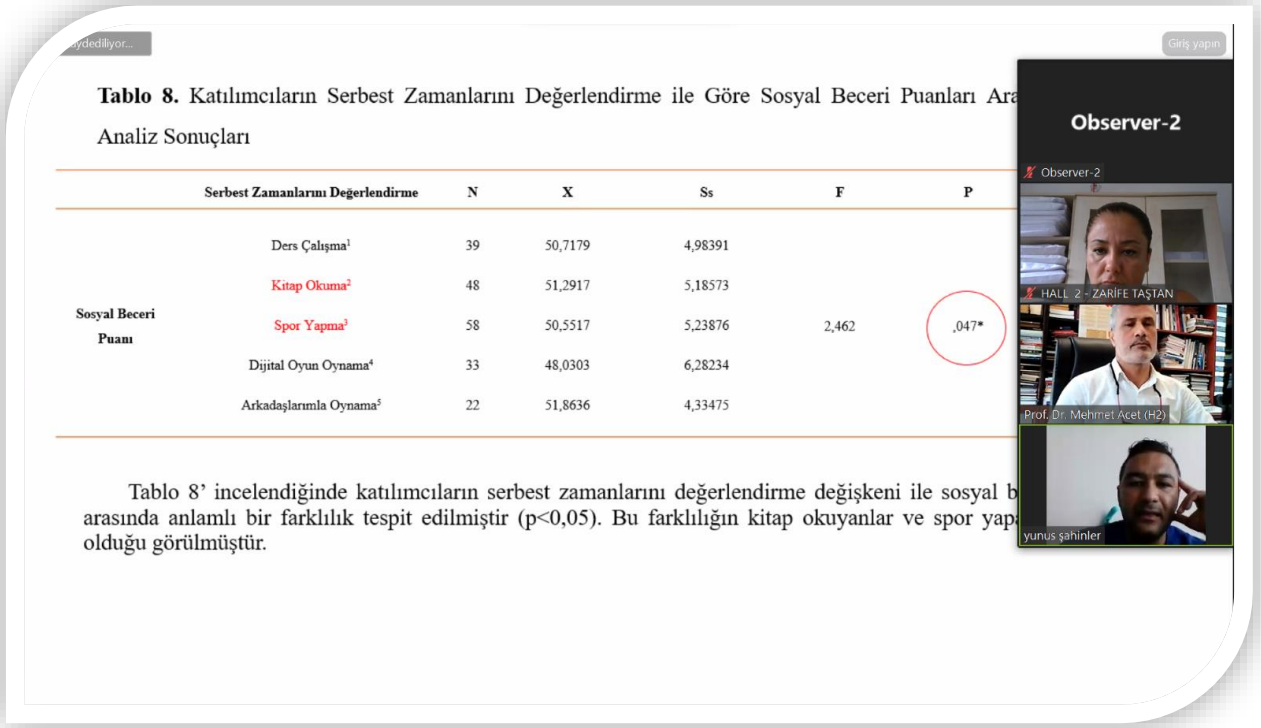
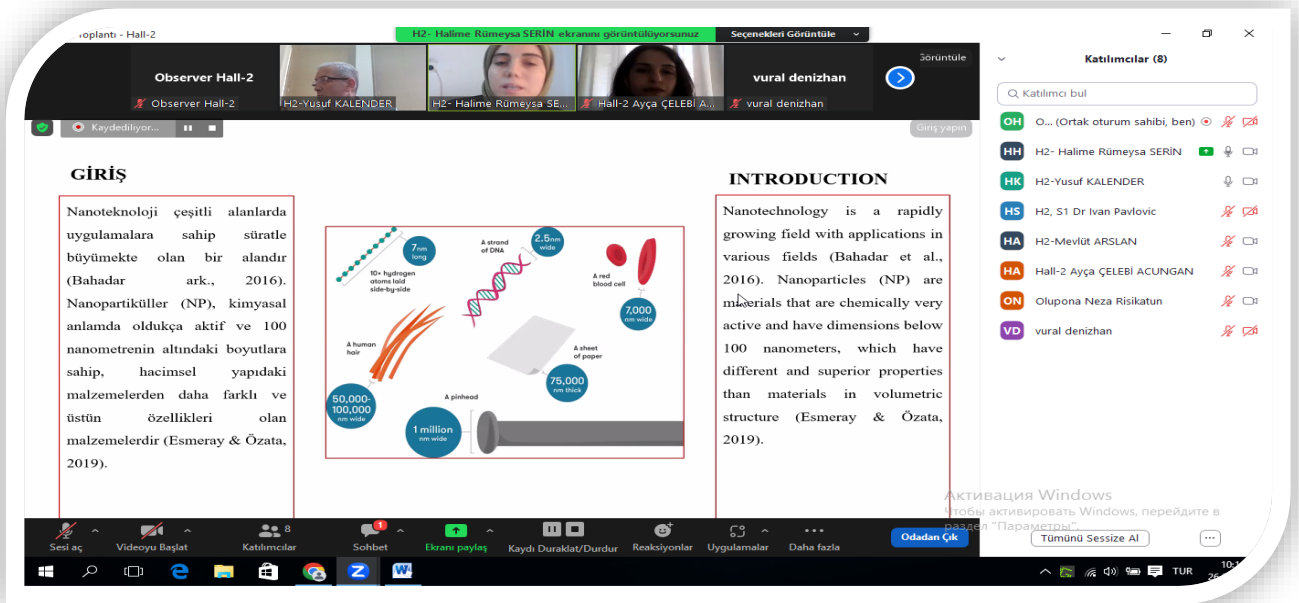


Tablo 8. Katılımcıların Serbest Zamanlarını Değerlendirme ile Göre Sosyal Beceri Puanları Ara
Analiz Sonuçları

	Serbest Zamanlarını Değerlendirme	N	X	Ss	F	P
Sosyal Beceri Puanı	Ders Çalışma[1]	39	50,7179	4,98391		
	Kitap Okuma[2]	48	51,2917	5,18573		
	Spor Yapma[3]	58	50,5517	5,23876	2,462	,047*
	Dijital Oyun Oynama[4]	33	48,0303	6,28234		
	Arkadaşlarımla Oynama[5]	22	51,8636	4,33475		

Tablo 8' incelendiğinde katılımcıların serbest zamanlarını değerlendirme değişkeni ile sosyal b
arasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmiştir (p<0,05). Bu farklılığın kitap okuyanlar ve spor yap
olduğu görülmüştür.

Observer-2
Observer-2
HALL 2 - ZARİFE TAŞTAN
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Acet (H2)
yunus şahinler



Observer Hall-2
H2-Yusuf KALENDER
H2- Halime Rümeysa SE...
Hall-2 Ayça ÇELEBİ A...
vural denizhan

GİRİŞ

Nanoteknoloji çeşitli alanlarda uygulamalara sahip süratle büyümekte olan bir alandır (Bahadar ark., 2016). Nanopartiküller (NP), kimyasal anlamda oldukça aktif ve 100 nanometrenin altındaki boyutlara sahip, hacimsel yapıdaki malzemelerden daha farklı ve üstün özellikleri olan malzemelerdir (Esmeray & Özata, 2019).

INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology is a rapidly growing field with applications in various fields (Bahadar et al., 2016). Nanoparticles (NP) are materials that are chemically very active and have dimensions below 100 nanometers, which have different and superior properties than materials in volumetric structure (Esmeray & Özata, 2019).

Katılımcılar (8)
OH O... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
HH H2- Halime Rümeysa SERİN
HK H2-Yusuf KALENDER
HS H2, S1 Dr Ivan Pavlovic
HA H2-Mevlüt ARSLAN
HA Hall-2 Ayça ÇELEBİ ACUNGAN
ON Olupona Neza Risikatun
VD vural denizhan

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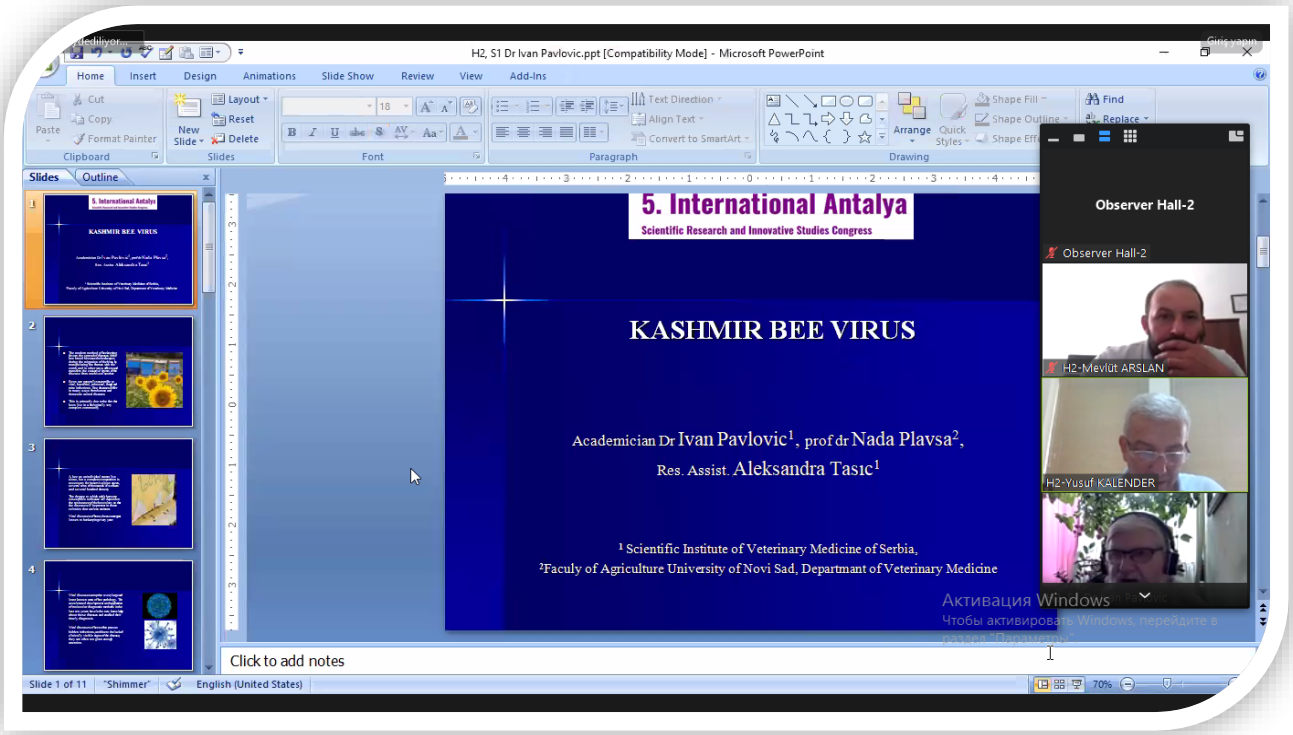

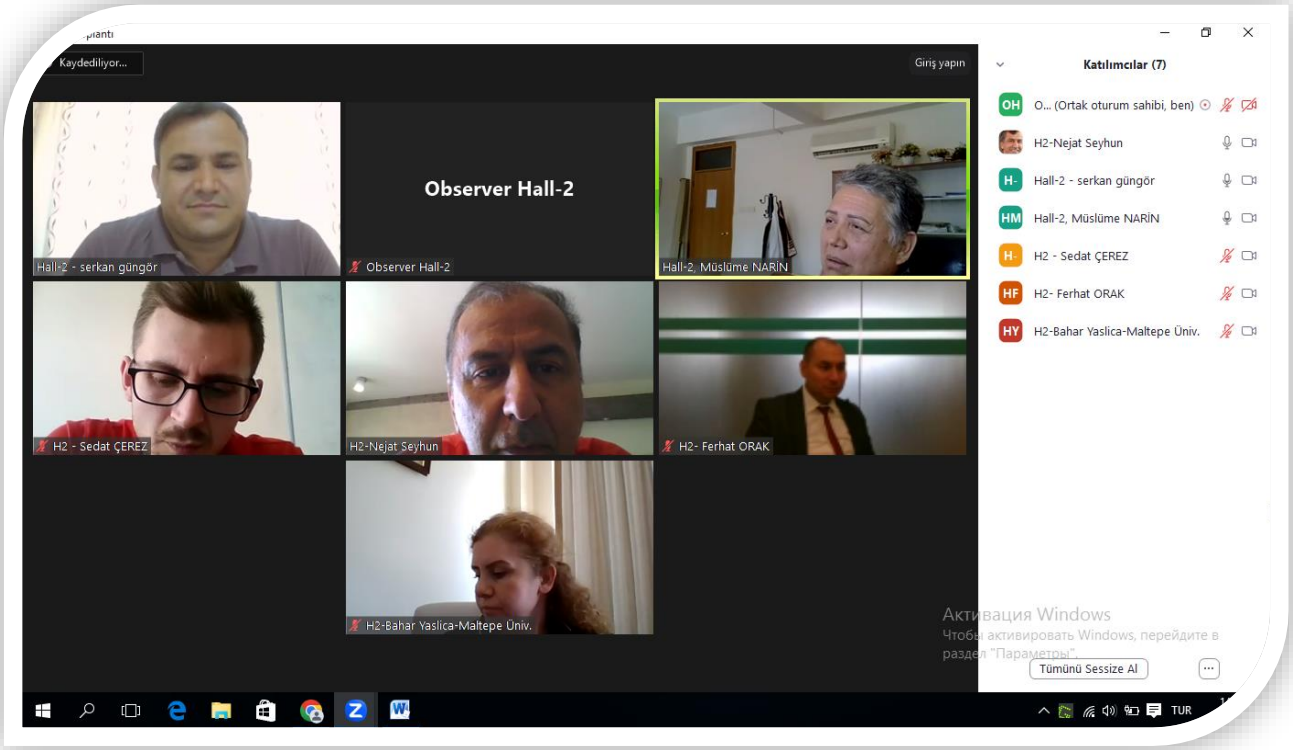

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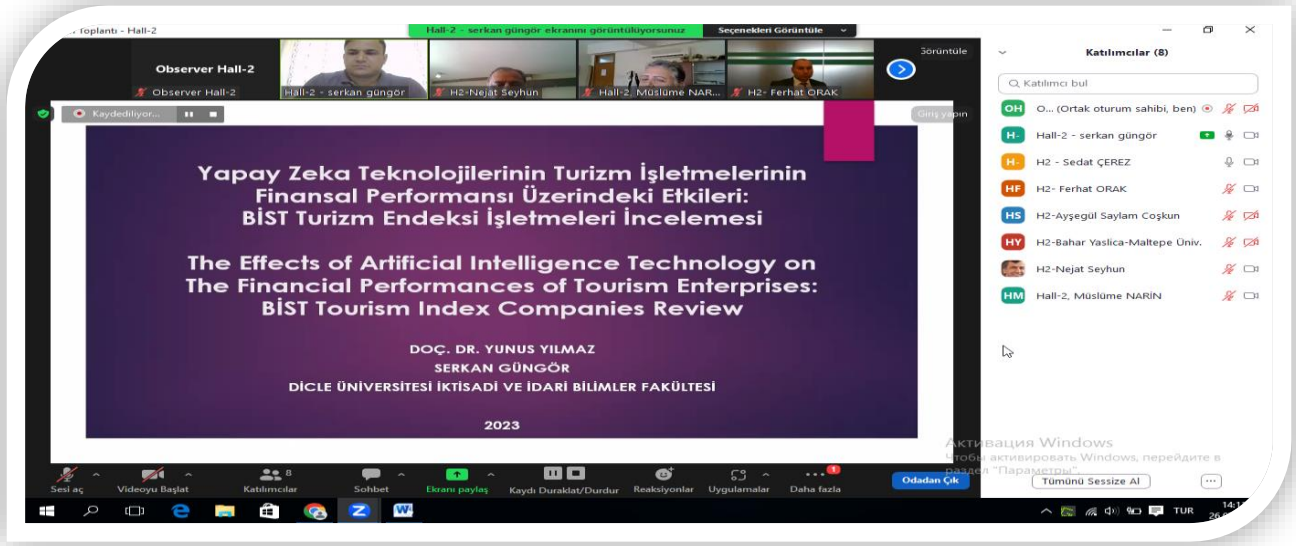

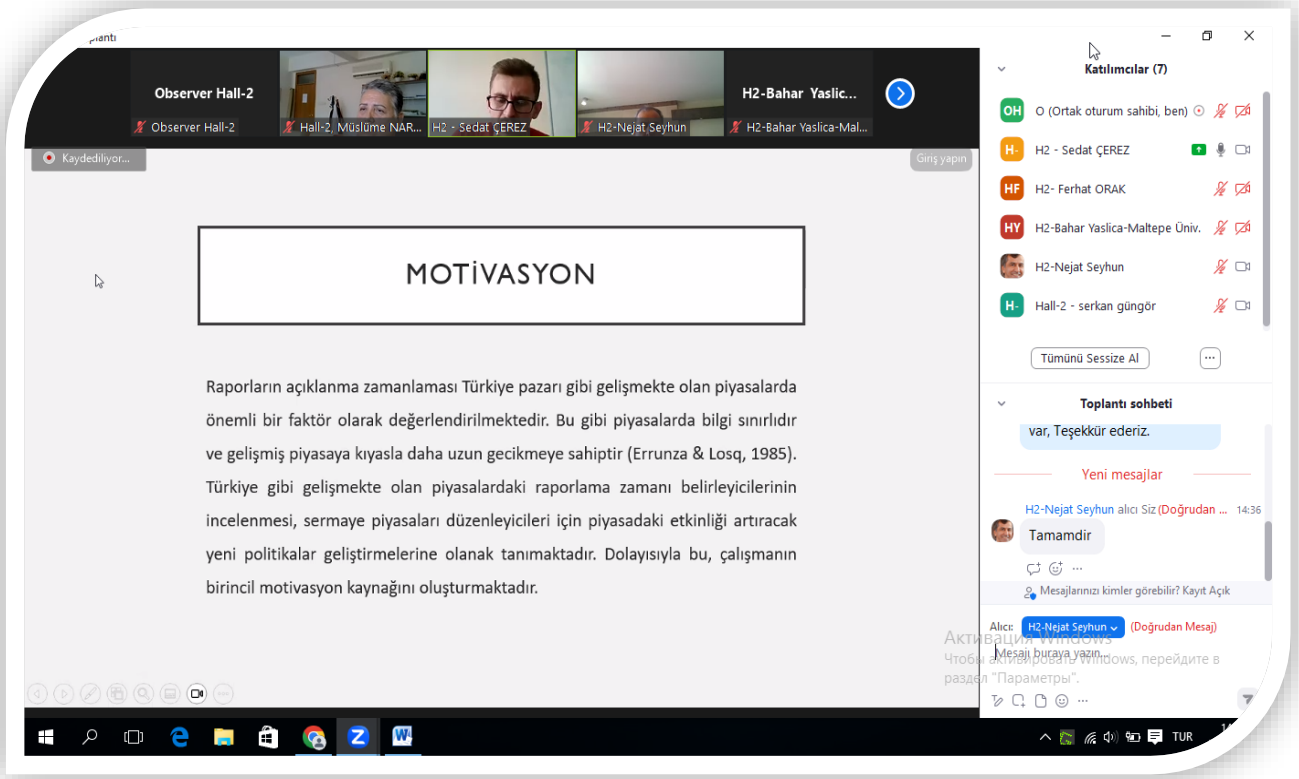

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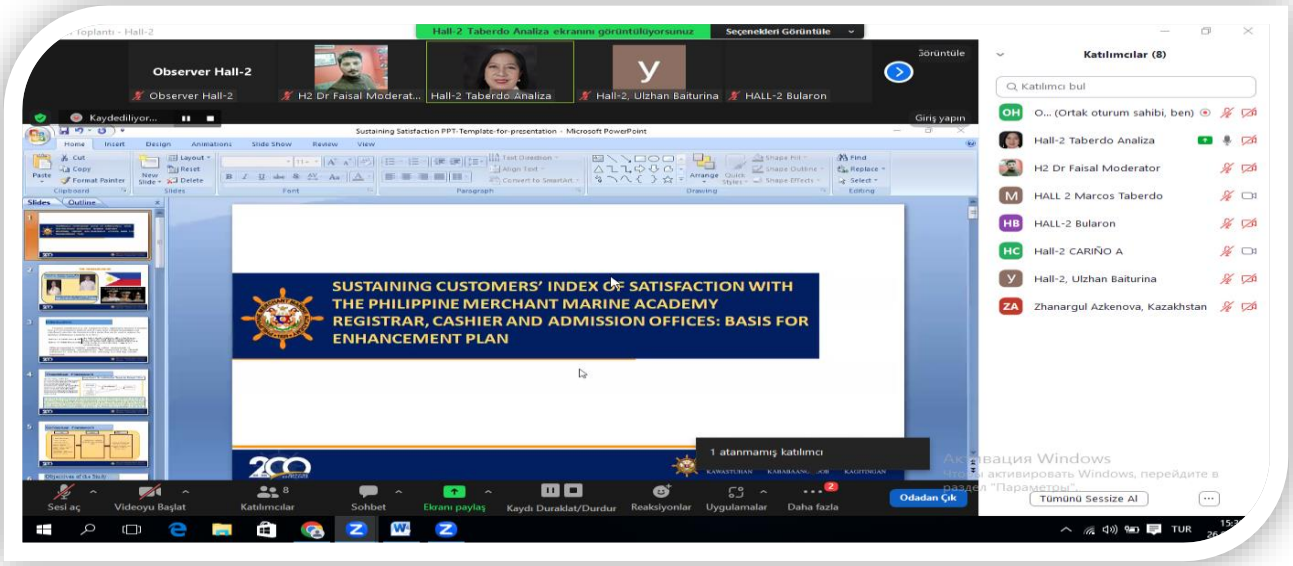

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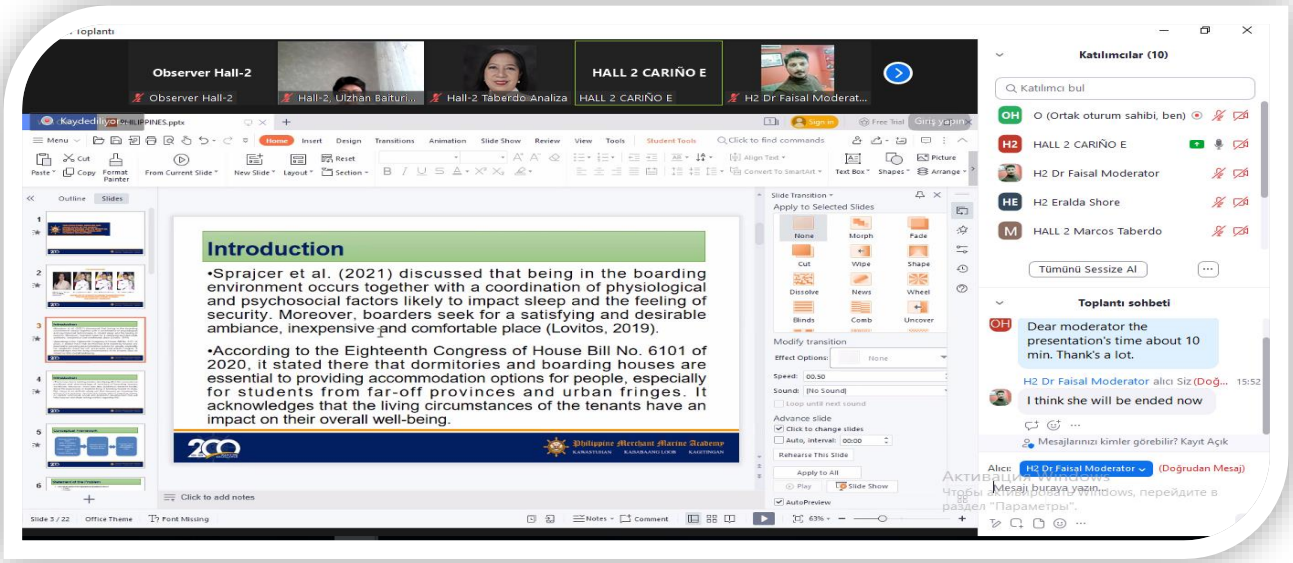

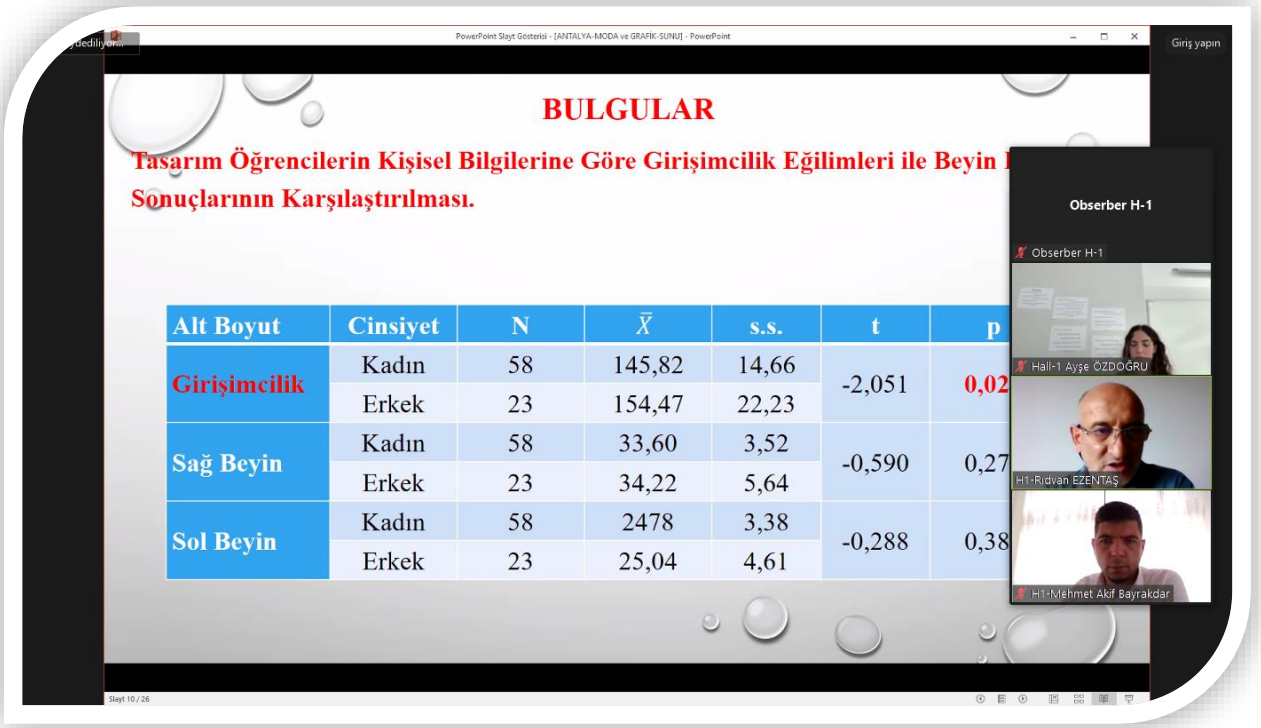

Alt Boyut	Cinsiyet	N	$\bar{X}$	s.s.	t	p
Girişimcilik	Kadın	58	145,82	14,66	-2,051	0,02
	Erkek	23	154,47	22,23		
Sağ Beyin	Kadın	58	33,60	3,52	-0,590	0,27
	Erkek	23	34,22	5,64		
Sol Beyin	Kadın	58	2478	3,38	-0,288	0,38
	Erkek	23	25,04	4,61		

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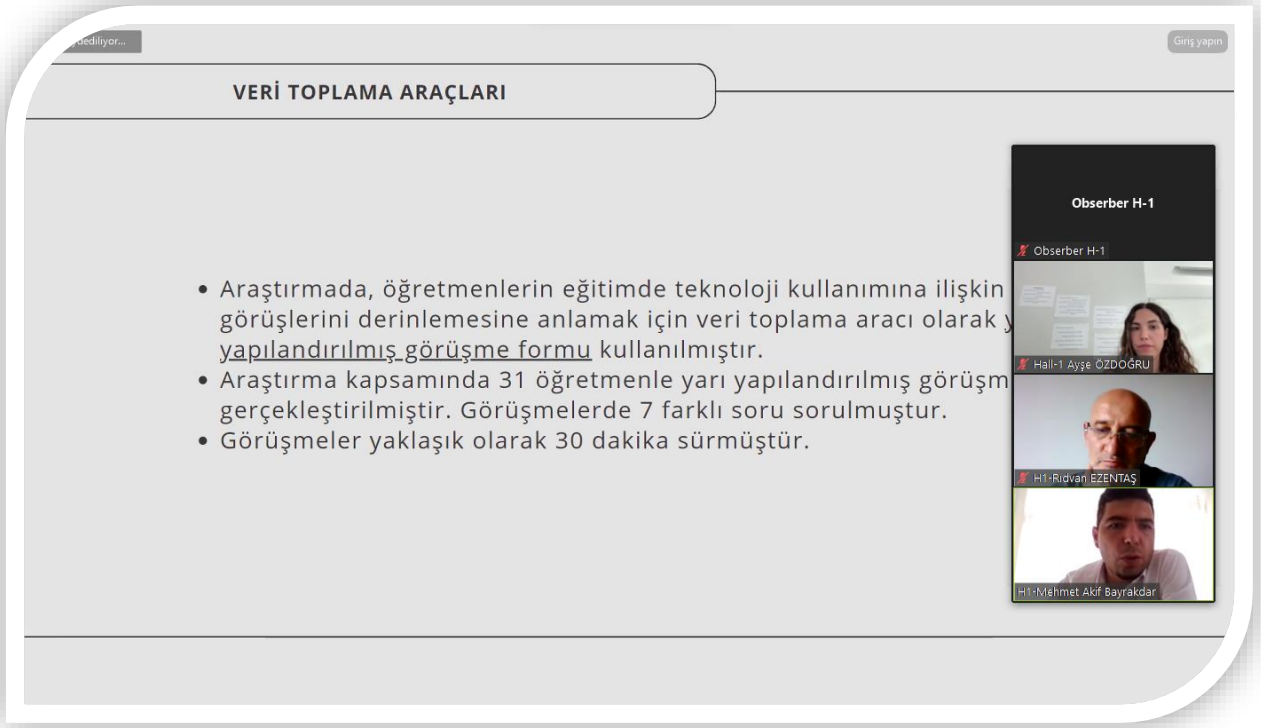

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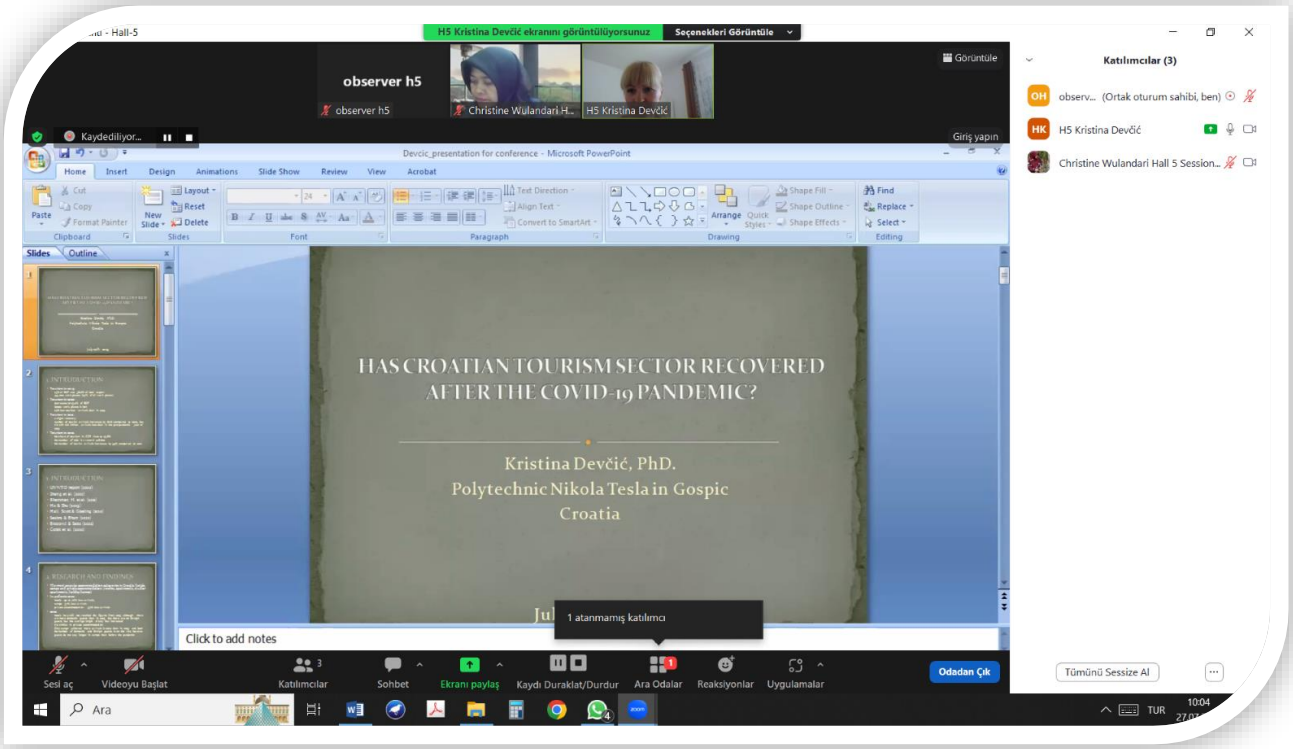

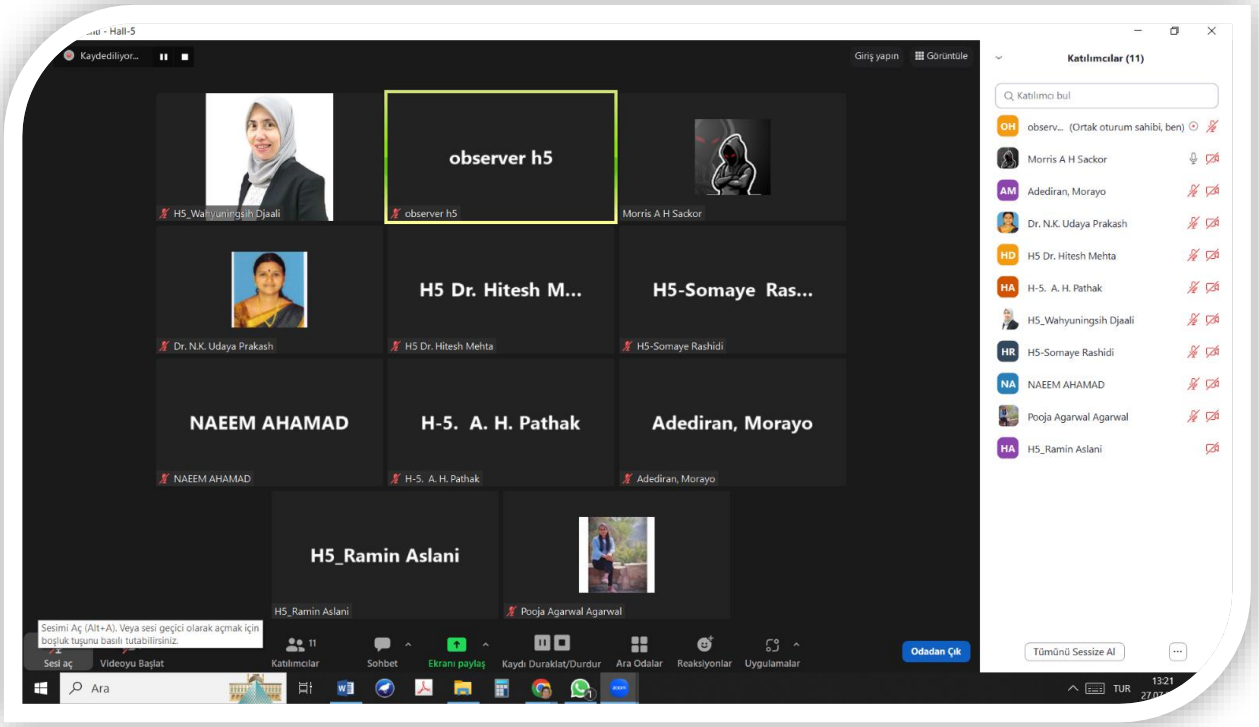

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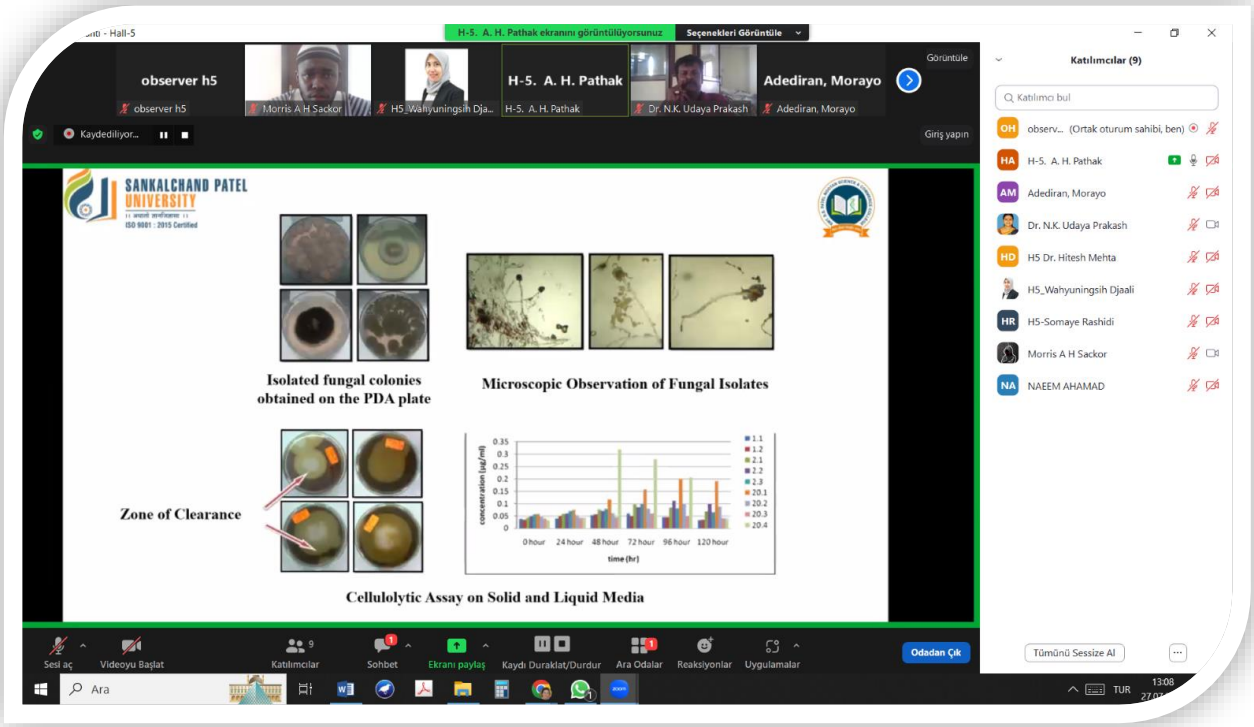

V-International Antalya
Scientific Research and Innovative Studies Congress
July 26-28, 2023
Antalya, Türkiye

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Zoom Passcode: 123456

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Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-1 Session-1	Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ELİÜŞÜK BÜLBÜL
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülten ADALI Dr. Zeynep Nihan BAKIR	Akdeniz University, TÜRKİYE Independent Researcher, TÜRKİYE	ANALYSING THE ADVERTISEMENT FILM OF TOGG, TURKEY'S FIRST DOMESTIC AUTOMOBILE, IN THE CONTEXT OF CREATIVE STRATEGIES
Şükran TARTAN	Selçuk University, TÜRKİYE	USING AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATIONS IN GRAPHIC DESIGN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ELİÜŞÜK BÜLBÜL	Selçuk University, TÜRKİYE	MEDIATOR ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NOMOPHOBIA AND PERSONALITY TRAITS
Dr. Aşkın BAHADIR	Independent Researcher, TÜRKİYE	EXAMINATION OF CULTURAL/SOCIAL ALIENATION IN WORKS IN THE SAMPLE OF NEW MEDIA ART
Lect. Mehmet Zeki Giray Assist. Prof. Dr. Hayri Akbudak	İnönü University, TÜRKİYE	MAQAMIC ANALYSIS OF HAYDAR TATLIYAY'S WORKS IN LONGA FORM
Res. Assist. Ahmet AÇIK	Istanbul Beykent University, TÜRKİYE	FASHION DESIGNERS LEADING THE APPLICATION OF THE ART DECO MOVEMENT TO FASHION DESIGN
Res. Assist. HİLAL ATEŞ Prof. Dr. Erkan YALÇIN	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE	DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENT OF SILENE LAZICA TAXON AND DETERMINATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY BY DPPH RADICAL SCAVENGING METHOD

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-2 Session-1	Head of Session: Prof. Dr. Yusuf KALENDER
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Ayça ÇELEBİ ACUNGAN Prof. Dr. Yusuf KALENDER	Gazi University, TÜRKİYE	FENAMIPHOS-INDUCED SMALL INTESTINAL TOXICITY IN RATS AND THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF NARINGENIN
Halime Rümeysa SERİN Prof. Dr. Yusuf KALENDER	Gazi University, TÜRKİYE	EFFECTS OF NICKEL OXIDE AND NICKEL OXIDE NANOPARTICLES ON RAT SMALL INTESTINAL TISSUE
Veli İNCECİK Asst. Prof. Mevlüt ARSLAN Assoc. Prof. Zübeyir HUYUT Asst. Prof. Ömer Faruk KELEŞ Prof. Dr. Zabit YENER	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, TÜRKİYE	HISTOPATHOLOGICAL AND GENETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFICIENCY OF POLYGONUM AVICULARE EXTRACT ON EXPERIMENTALLY AZOXYMETHANE-INDUCED COLONIC ABERRANT CRYPT FORMATION IN RATS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vural DENİZHAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Karakuş	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, TÜRKİYE	DETECTION OF TICKS FOUND IN A STREET DOG BROUGHT TO A PRIVATE PET CLINIC
Res. Assist. Bariza FRIH Iman OULAD HADDER Dr. Youcef TOUIL Dr. Messouda GUEMOUDA	Echahid Hamma lakhder University, ALGERIA Kasdi Merbah University, ALGERIA	STUDY OF THE EFFICIENCY OF ELIMINATING BACTERIA FROM WASTEWATER
Majekodunmi Racheal ADEDAYO Olupuna Neza RISIKATUN	Kwara State University, NIGERIA	ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS ISOLATED FROM COMMONLY SOLD YOGHURTS IN ILORIN METROPOLIS
Lawal W.S Atanda A.O Hassan Q.O Alaya A.K Salami M.O	Kwara State Polytechnic, NIGERIA	EFFECT OF PRESERVATIVE METHODS ON ORGANOLEPTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BROILER CHICKEN NECK MEAT
Victoriia Sydorenko	Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, UKRAINE	HISTOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN THE ORGANISM OF PERCA FLUVIATILIS (LINNAEUS, 1758) DURING EUSTRONGYLIDES EXCISUS INVASION
Dr. Ivan Pavlovic Prof. Dr. Nada Plavsa Res. Assist. Dr. Aleksandra Tasıc	Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of SERBIA University of Novi Sad, SERBIA	KASHMIR BEE VIRUS

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-3 Session-1	Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Dr. Mustafa Şahin DOĞAN	Aksaray University, TÜRKİYE	COMPARISON OF MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS FOR PEAK STREAMFLOW PREDICTION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Shaima ABUQASİM Noha Adel AL-BADANY	Sakarya University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF STRUCTURES WITH REINFORCED FRAMES AND STRUCTURES WITH L CROSS- SECTION SHEAR WALLS ON THE CORNERS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Shaima ABUQASİM Noha Adel AL-BADANY	Sakarya University, TÜRKİYE	THE EFFECT OF COLUMN SECTION SHAPE ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR IN REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAMED STRUCTURES
Res. Assist. Meryem Sevde DOĞRUER Res. Assist. Dr. Güneş MUTLU AVİNÇ Prof. Dr. Semra ARSLAN SELÇUK	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, TÜRKİYE Gazi University, TÜRKİYE	OTTER FUR INSPIRED THERMOREGULATORY MATERIAL DESIGN
Esra KAPLAN Res. Assist. Dr. Güneş MUTLU AVİNÇ Prof. Dr. Semra ARSLAN SELÇUK	Gazi University, TÜRKİYE	A BIOMIMETIC PROPOSAL FOR WIND HARVESTING IN BUILDINGS
Assist. Prof. Japthi Sravani Assist. Prof. P. Manoj Kumar Assist. Prof. C. Bala Sai	G Pulla Reddy Engineering College, INDIA	AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ENGINEERING BEHAVIOUR OF SOIL STABILIZATION WITH PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF GGBS AND LIME
Assist. Prof. P. Manoj Kumar Assist. Prof. Japthi Sravani Assist. Prof. C. Bala Sai	G Pulla Reddy Engineering College, INDIA	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF STEEL FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE
Assist. Prof. C. Bala Sai Assist. Prof. Japthi Sravani Assist. Prof. P. Manoj Kumar	G Pulla Reddy Engineering College, INDIA	UTILISATION OF BAGASSE ASH AND SILICA FUME FOR PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT
Abderrahim GUETTECHE Rima BOUTKOUK Salah Eddine BENSEBTI imane MIHOUB mohamed nacer GUETTECHE Abdelhafid CHABANE	Université Constantine, ALGERIA	THE INFLUENCE OF CLINKER TYPE ON THE REACTIVITY OF BLAST FURNACE SLAG

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-4 Session-1	Head of Session: Fr. Baiju Thomas
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Deema Dakakni Dr. Nehme Safa	Saint Joseph University LEBANON	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE L2 CLASSROOM: IMPLICATIONS AND CHALLENGES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	Lagos State University of Education, NIGERIA Obafemi Awolowo University, NIGERIA	THE CONTRIBUTIVE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE ON STUDENTS ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT
Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute, INDIA	A STUDY ON PROMOTING PERSON-CENTRE PLANNING FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS
Huma Zulfiqar Fatima Abad Isha khalil	COMSATS university PAKISTAN	MEDIA AND IT' IMPACT ON STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE BY FILING ONLINE FORM
Dr. Babita Saiyed Prof. Dr. Akilali Saiyed	B.N.Patel Institute of Paramedical and Science, INDIA	CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF STATUS OF SCIENCE IN INDIANHIGHER EDUCATION
Ruslan RUDOMOTOV	Zaporizhzhia National University, UKRAINE	DIGITIZATION AND VIRTUALIZATION OF EDUCATION
Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute, INDIA	A STUDY ON PROMOTING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION ENSURES EDUCATION FOR ALL IN A SUSTAINABLE INDIA

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-5 Session-1	Head of Session: Prof. Dr. R. Saravanan
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Prof. Dr. R. Saravanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA	SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF TRIDAX PROCUMBENS.L
S.Showbharnikhaa Dr. R.Saravanan M.K Vijayalakshmi Dr.R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA	THE MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES FROM VARIOUS PLACES
S. Shaheed Aziz S. Kalavanan R. Jothi Lakshmi R. Devi Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA	EVALUATION OF PROBIOTICS IN VEGETABLE JUICES: TOMATO (SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM), CARROT (DAUCUS CAROTA SUBSP. SATIVUS) BEETROOT JUICE (BETA VULGARIS)
H. Surya Narayanan S. Kalaivanan N. Jayaramakani R. Jothi Lakshmi R. Devi Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA	REVIEWING THE NUTRITIONAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF COMMON VEGETABLES IN NIGERIA
J.Yeshwanth S.kalavanan R. Jothi Lakshmi R. Devi Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA	PRODUCTION OF MOSQUITOES REPELLANTS INSECTICIDES (MOSQUITO COIL) USING ORANGE PEELS (CESTRUM)
SRIRAM.R DEVI.R DR. R. SRINIVASAN MOHAMED ASHIK ALI.M AKASH.M	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA	A SHORT REVIEW ON HERBAL COSMETICS
Ravi Kumar S Aswini. T Saravanan. R. Vijayalakshmi. M. K Srinivasan R	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research INDIA	WOUND HEALING ACTIVITY OF HERBAL OINTMENT CONTAINING LEAF AND ROOT EXTRACT OF ACHYRANTHES ASPERA LINN
Obiora Celestine Ugwu Prof. Chioma Asumputa Anosike Christian Chijioke Amah Chinweike Sabastine Ugwuoke	Enugu State University of Science and Technology, NIGERIA University of Nigeria Nsukka, NIGERIA	TOPIC: ANTISEIZURE AND ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF ETHANOL FRACTION OF AERIAL PART OF *Borerria ocymoides* ON RAT MODELS
S. Ravi Kumar T. Aswini M.K. Vijayalakshmi Dr.R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA	A ROLE OF INSULIN IN DIABETES MELLITUS

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-1 Session-2	Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Ebru DAŞTAN	Bartın University, TÜRKİYE	COMPARISON OF SPEAKING ACTIVITIES IN SPEAKING EDUCATION BOOKS WITH SPEAKING ACTIVITIES IN BOOKS USED IN TEACHING TURKISH TO FOREIGNERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Leyla Şener	Anadolu University, TÜRKİYE	TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLATORS OF DENIS DIDEROT'S THEATER WORKS IN 18TH CENTURY RUSSIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Leyla Şener	Anadolu University, TÜRKİYE	F. M. DOSTOEVSKY AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade	Azerbaijan State Pedaqojian University, AZERBAIJAN	HAYDAR ALIYEV AND STATE CHILD POLICY
Lect. Hayri KEMİKSİZOĞLU	Aydın Adnan Menderes University TÜRKİYE	THE DIGITALIZATION PROCESS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON GOVERNANCE
İbrahim Wazir ANWAR Prof. Dr. Yusuf KALENDER	Gazi University TÜRKİYE	EFFECTS OF NICKEL OXIDE AND NICKEL OXIDE NANOPARTICLES ON RAT BRAIN TISSUE

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-2 Session-2	Head of Session: Prof. H. Nejat Seyhun
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Assoc. Prof. Dr. S. Burcu Avci Prof. H. Nejat Seyhun	Sabanci University, TÜRKİYE Michigan University, USA	ATTRACTING INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENTS TO EMERGING MARKETS: THE CASE OF TURKEY
Ferhat ORAK Prof. Dr. Müslüme NARİN	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, TÜRKİYE	HEALTH EXPENDITURES IN TURKEY AND FACTORS AFFECTING HEALTH EXPENDITURES: THE PERIOD OF 2000-2021
Ayşegül SAYLAM COŞKUN Prof. Dr. Müslüme NARİN	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, TÜRKİYE	EARTHQUAKES IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESS AND THEIR ECONOMIC EFFECTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus YILMAZ Serkan GÜNGÖR	Dicle University, TÜRKİYE	THE EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCES OF TOURISM ENTERPRISES: BIST TOURISM INDEX COMPANIES REVIEW
Dr. Bahar Erenel Yaşlıca Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şafak Gündüz	Maltepe University, TÜRKİYE Yeditepe University, TÜRKİYE	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS
Res. Assist. Abdullah Kürşat MERTER Dr. Yavuz Selim BALCIOĞLU Res. Assist. Sedat ÇEREZ Prof. Dr. Gökhan ÖZER	Gebze Technical University, TÜRKİYE	SENTIMENT ANALYSIS: TEXT ANALYSIS OF BIST100 COMPANIES THAT ANNOUNCED THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS AT THE WEEKEND
Prof. Dr. Rovshan Guliev Aidan Rahimova	Azerbaijan State University of Economics, AZERBAIJAN West Caspian University, AZERBAIJAN	ECONOMETRIC MODELS FOR ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE EXCHANGE RATE ON AZERBAIJAN'S NON-OIL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-3 Session-2	Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Engin Eşme
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Sedanur Ustabaş Tuğba Özge Onur	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, TÜRKİYE	ENSURING POWER EFFICIENCY ON OLED/AMOLED SCREENS WITH IMAGE PROCESSING BASED METHODS
Dr. Ali Sinan ÇABUK Dr. Özgür ÜSTÜN	Istanbul Technical University, TÜRKİYE	TOTAL DEFORMATION ANALYSIS OF THE VIBRATION EFFECT ON PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS USED IN LIGHT ELECTRIC VEHICLES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Engin Eşme	Konya Technical University, TÜRKİYE	ATTRIBUTE DERIVATION IN SMALL SIZE DATASETS THROUGH CLUSTERING AND DISCRETIZATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Oğuz Kağan KÖKSAL Prof. Dr. Gökhan APAYDIN Prof. Dr. Erhan CENGİZ Prof. Dr. Volkan Numan BULUT	Adıyaman University, TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University, TÜRKİYE Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, TÜRKİYE	DETERMINATION of METAL POLLUTION LEVEL IN WATER SAMPLES of KARACAÖREN II DAM LAKE BY FLAME ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROMETER
Hakan Peker Assist. Prof. Dr. Faruk Dirisağlık	Eskişehir Osmangazi University, TÜRKİYE	ELECTRONIC TRACKING PLATFORM FOR DIABETES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu DEVECİ TOPAL Firdevs Şeyma ÇAKIR	Kocaeli University, TÜRKİYE	DIGITAL PRIVACY AWARENESS
Kainat Akhtar Tarrar Yılmaz Atay	Gazi University, TÜRKİYE	MULTI-OBJECTIVE EVOLUTIONARY APPROACH TO DISCOVER SUBNETWORKS
Dr. Amina Houimi Dr. Veysel Ünsür	University USTHB ALGERIA Necmettin Erbakan University TÜRKİYE	MODELING AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELLS INCORPORATING FAMASNGEI 3 ABSORBER VIA SCAPS-1D
Büşra YEŞİLGÜL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fatih ŞAHAN	Adıyaman University TÜRKİYE	AN INVESTIGATION ON TENDENCY OF METEOROLOGICAL SNOW DATA AND RANGE OF FREQUENCY IN ADIYAMAN

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-4 Session-2	Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaettin ÖZER
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Süleyman MÜFTÜOĞLU Prof. Dr. İbrahim SEVİM	Yalova University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PROPELLER BLADE ANGLES OF SHIP ON THE STRESS ANALYSIS ON THE PROPELLERS
Onur Poyraz Prof. Dr. Hakan Demir Umut Mordoğan Erdoğan Mert Şeren	Yildiz Technical University, TÜRKİYE Bogazici, University TÜRKİYE	3-FLUID EVAPORATOR APPLICATION IN A WATER HEATER WITH AIR SOURCE HEAT PUMP SYSTEM
Avni Ertaş Assist. Prof. Dr. Salih Özen ÜNVERDİ	Gebze Technical University, TÜRKİYE	A PARAMETRIC STUDY OF LEAKAGE FLOW AND WINDAGE HEATING IN STRAIGHT-THROUGH LABYRINTH SEALS WITH HONEYCOMB LANDS FOR GAS PATHS OF MULTISTAGE AXIAL GAS TURBINE ENGINES BY CFD
Mahmut Melih Cem KATIRCI Prof. Dr. Zeki KIRAL	Dokuz Eylül University, TÜRKİYE	DEVELOPMENT OF A SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FOR SAFE OPERATION OF ROBOT MANIPULATORS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaettin ÖZER Assist. Prof. Dr. Hacı Ali OLÇAR Res. Assist. Halil Burak MUTU	Yozgat Bozok University, TÜRKİYE Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University, TÜRKİYE	THE EFFECT OF USING 4 AND 6-HOLE PLATES ON FIXATION IN LAPIDUS ARTHRODESIS
Prof. Dr. Rasit Ahıska Dr. Gunay Omer Ayfer Aydoğan	Gazi University, TÜRKİYE Ankara Medipol University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF THERMOELECTRIC PARAMETERS OF P-TYPE BI2TE3 SEMICONDUCTORS IN A TEMPERATURE RANGE 291-373K
Prof. Dr. Raşit AHISKA Assist. Prof. Dr. Günay ÖMER Nurcan BİNGÖLER	Gazi University, TÜRKİYE Ankara Medipol University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF PARAMETERS OF THERMOELECTRIC CRYO NEEDLE
Prof. Dr. Raşit AHISKA Assist. Prof. Dr. Günay ÖMER Büşra SAYIN	Gazi University, TÜRKİYE Ankara Medipol University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF PARAMETERS OF THERMOELECTRIC ICE MACHINE

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-5 Session-2	Head of Session: Prof. Dr. Serghey A. SHAPOVALOV
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Bindu Malini M T Meghana V Gowda Devamani M	Adichunchanagiri University, INDIA	CELLULOSE, ZnO NANOPARTICLES AND BIOPOLYMER BASED ADVANCED NOVEL PACKAGING MATERIALS
S. Hemalatha V. Velvizhi R. Devi Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA	A REVIEW OF NANOFLUIDS AND THEIR APPLICATION
Prof. Dr. Serghey A. SHAPOVALOV	V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, UKRAINE	NEWEST METHODS OF SPECTRAL DETECTION OF METAL IONS USING COMPLEX- ASSOCIATED DYE MOLECULES
Ichraq El yaakouby Miloudi Hlaibi Noureddine Kamil	Hassan II University of Casablanca, MOROCCO Rouen University, FRANCE	UTILIZING ACID-BASE BIFUNCTIONAL HETEROGENEOUS CATALYSTS FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE BIODIESEL
Mary Oluranti AYODELE	Lagos state polytechnic Ikorodu, NIGERIA	CYTOTOXIC AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF CYLICODISCUS GABUNENSIS EXTRACTS
Zakaria LAGGOUN Prof. Amel KHALFAOUI Amira Fadia GHOMRANI Sabrina MECHATI	University of Constantine ALGERIA	KINETIC AND THERMODYNAMIC STUDY OF THE ADSORPTION OF CIBACRON GREEN BY MARINE SHELLS
Marilena Carbone	University or Rome Tor Vergata, ITALY	INULIN COATED ZnO NANOPARTICLES AS BIOSTIMULANTS FOR PROMOTING GROWTH OF VICIA FABA L. SEEDLINGS
Abhijna Udayabhanu Kullaiah Byrappa Ganganagappa Nagaraju	Siddaganga Institute of Technology, INDIA Adichunchanagiri University, INDIA	ENHANCING PHOTOCATALYTIC DYE DEGRADATION AND BIOSENSING APPLICATION THROUGH Ag-BiVO4 /TiO2 @ GRAPHENE COMPOSITE FABRICATION

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 15:30-17:30	Hall-1 Session-3	Head of Session: Prof. Dr. Rıdvan EZENTAŞ
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Prof. Dr. Rıdvan EZENTAŞ Lect. Hülya BOZYOKUŞ	Bursa Uludağ University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FASHION AND GRAPHIC DESIGN STUDENTS' ENTREPRENEURSHIP TENDENCIES AND BRAIN DOMINANCE
Prof. Dr. Rıdvan EZENTAŞ Lect. Hülya BOZYOKUŞ	Bursa Uludağ University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS' ENTREPRENEURSHIP TENDENCIES AND BRAIN DOMINANCE
Lect. Ayşe Özdoğru	İstanbul Aydın University, TÜRKİYE	DEVELOPING TEACHERS' AWARENESS LEVELS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS' INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP BEHAVIORS AND DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS
Mehmet Akif BAYRAKDAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezih ÖNAL	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, TÜRKİYE	SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHERS OPINIONS ON THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 15:30-17:30	Hall-2 Session-3	Head of Session: Dr. Muhammad FAISAL
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	Ministry of Human Rights Commission, PAKISTAN	THE JOB OF INNOVATION IN HOMEGROWN AND CLOSE ACCOMPLICE INFRINGEMENT IN PAKISTAN AND THE EFFECT OF THE INNOVATIONS TO BE TRACKED DOWN IN PAKISTANI CULTURE
Usmonov Botir Shukurullayevich Dadabayeva Dilnoza Irkinovna Maxmudova Nargiza Mominjanovna	Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology, UZBEKISTAN	DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN SKILLS OF STUDENTS IN THE FIELD OF COMPUTER GRAPHICS
E.T. IDRISSOVA PhD Dr. Zh.K. AZKENOVA U.K. BAITURINA	K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional State University, KAZAKHSTAN L.N. Gumilyov ENU, KAZAKHSTAN	THE IMAGINARY WORLD (MUNDUS IMAGINALIS) AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF KAZAKH CULTURAL IDENTITY
M. K. GANESHAN Dr. C.VETHIRAJAN	Alagappa University, INDIA	ELECTRONIC TRAINING AND ITS ROLE IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY
BULARON, JULLY MAR D. CARIÑO, AERO PATRICK N. CARIÑO, EDWARD A. ANALIZA GRUSPE-TABERDO	College of Marine Transportation, PHILIPPINES	THE STRUCTURES, SERVICES AND HOUSE RULES OF THE CADETS' BOARDING HOUSES AND ITS EFFECT ON CADETS' EMOTIONAL, SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT
Analiza Gruspe-Taberdo Marcos C. Taberdo Jr MAME	College of Marine Transportation, PHILIPPINES	SUSTAINING CUSTOMERS' INDEX OF SATISFACTION ON THE PHILIPPINE MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY REGISTRAR, CASHIER AND ADMISSION OFFICES: BASIS FOR ENHANCEMENT PLAN
Dr. Kalsoom Qaisar	University of Science & Technology, INDIA	EPIC THEATRE AND THE ART OF SELF-REFLEXIVITY IN SHOAIB MANSOOR'S FILMS: A SEMIOTIC STUDY
Dr. Eralda Noçka	Agricultural University of Tirana, ALBANIA	THE INFLUENCES OF GENDER EQUALITY ON ALBANIA'S WOMEN
Dr. Alerta Basha Dr. Eralda Noçka Prof. Dr. Ana Kapaj	Agricultural University of Tirana, ALBANIA	IMPACT OF REMITTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF ALBANIA

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 15:30-17:30	Hall-3 Session-3	Head of Session: Atif Pathan
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Azeez, F.A. Oyewo, I.O. Ugege, B.H.	Federal College of Forestry, NIGERIA	TOMATO PRICE FLUCTUATION AND MARKETING NALYSIS IN IDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OYO STATE
Vinanda Arum Tri Kurniawan Lusiana Tursina Silaban Nur Ahmad Fadli Zeda Erdian Lutfi Nur Latifah Aryanti Rizki Adinda Christine Wulandari	Universitas Lampung, INDONESIA	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE MANAGEMENT BASED ON COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM IN LAMPUNG
Hamzah R. U. Busari, M. B Garba, R Atabo, S	Federal University of Technology, NIGERIA	PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF PTEROCARPUS MILDBRAEDII LEAF EXTRACT ON SELECTED ORGANS OF LEAD-CADMIUM CHLORIDE INDUCED TOXICITY
Feriel Ghribi Safa Bejaoui Imene Chetoui ¥, Wafa Trabelsi Chaima Fouzai Roza Zupa Aldo Corriero Sami Mili Nejla Soudani	University of Tunis El Manar, TUNUSIA University of Bari Aldo Moro, ITALY	HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES INDUCED BY LITHIUM EXPOSURE IN PERINEREIS CULTRIFERA (POLYCHAETA, NEREIDIDAE) INTEGUMENT
Djellouli Amir Berredjem Yamina Hattab Zhour Guesmia Hadjer Mokhtar Mhenni Azri Naima Sara Ncibi	Université mohammed chérif mesaadia de Souk-Ahras ALGERIA University of soukahras ALGERIA Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University ALGERIA Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid regions CRSTRA ALGERIA	EXAMINING TWO SAHARAN PLANTS' PHENOLIC COMPONENTS AND POTENTIAL INSECTICIDAL ABILITIES IN BISKRA
Atif Pathan	Galgotias University, INDIA	AN OVERVIEW OF FARM LAWS IN INDIA: IMPLICATIONS AND DISAGREEMENTS
Hassan Nasrollahzadeh Saravi Asieh Makhlough Nima Pourang Ahad Ahmadnezhad Marzieh Rezaei	Iranian Fisheries Science Research Institute, IRANIAN	COMPARISON OF THE PHASES OF THE INVASIVE EFFECTS OF MNEMIOPSIS LEIDYI IN THE CASPIAN SEA AND BLACK SEA HABITATS
R. Abarna M.V.Silpa V. Sejian	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, INDIA Institute of Animal Breeding and Genetics, GERMANY	DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR ALLEVIATING HEAT STRESS IN LIVESTOCK

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 15:30-17:30	Hall-4 Session-3	Head of Session: Prof. Assist. Dr. Besnik HAJDARI
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Nguyen Tuan An	Law -Tra Vinh University, VIETNAM	VIETNAMESE LAW ON LABOR CONTRACTS INVALIDATION OF THE STATUS QUO AND DIRECTION OF COMPLETION
Huynh Huu Phuc	Law -Tra Vinh University, VIETNAM	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVERNMENT IN THE STATE APPARATUS OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Ho Hoang Bao	Law -Tra Vinh University, VIETNAM	SAFETY RATIO IN OPERATION OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO VIETNAMESE LAW
Argona KUÇI	South Eastern European University NORTH MACEDONIA	PRELIMINARY ISSUE (PREJUDICIAL) ACCORDING TO PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
Prof. Assist. Dr. Besnik HAJDARI	University of Mitrovica, KOSOVO	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF EXTERNAL AUDITING
Kosovare SOPI	Criminal domain in University “St. Climent”, Kicevo KOSOVO	THE WAY OF COMMITTING THE CRIMINAL OFFENSE ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL CODE OF KOSOVO
Dr. Sc. Kastriote VLAHNA	University of Pristina, KOSOVO	THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIABLE DOCUMENTS IN ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS
Dafina VLAHNA	University of Pristina, KOSOVO	THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC DEBT REPAYMENT

Date: 26.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 15:30-17:30	Hall-5 Session-3	Head of Session: G. Sireesha
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Katia Benyakoub Mourad Keddam Brahim Boumaali Michał Kulka	Laboratoire de Technologie des Matériaux, ALGERIA Poznan University, POLAND	KINETIC MODELLING OF POWDER-PACK BORONIZED 4Cr5MoSiV1 STEEL BY THE BILAYER MODEL
Salaheddine Farsad Aboubakr Ben Hamou Ayoub Chaoui Asma Amjlef Noureddine El Alem	Ibn Zohr University, MOROCCO	ENHANCING BIOMETHANE YIELD FROM MUNICIPAL LANDFILL LEACHATE THROUGH RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY (RSM) OPTIMIZATION
Mujahid Ado Abubakar	Far Eastern Federal University, RUSSIA	EFFECT OF POLYPLOIDY INDUCTION ON MORPHOLOGY, KARYOTYPE AND LEVELS OF BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN ALLIUM CEPA: A REVIEW
Djellouli Amir Berredjem Yamina Hattab Zhour Guesmia Hadjer Mokhtar Mhenni Azri Naima	Université mohammed chérif mesaadia de Souk-Ahras ALGERIA University of soukahras ALGERIA Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University ALGERIA Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid regions CRSTRA ALGERIA	AQUEOUS EFFLUENT TREATMENT USING LOW-COST BIO-ADSORBENTS AND HYBRID BIOMATERIALS
G. Sireesha	VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering' Technology INDIA	PIEZO-ELASTICITY IN QUASI CRYSTALS
AKASH KUMAR.G SARAVANAN. R SRINIVASAN.R	Bharath Instıtute, INDIA	NANO FLUIDS
Morad Lamsayah Nafea Achalhi Ayoub Abarkan	Université Mohamed Premier MOROCCO	THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF NON-COVALENT INTERACTION (NCI) EFFECTS ON THE AGGLOMERATION OF A GLASSY AMPHIPHILIC ESTER BASED HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE
Mohamed AADDOUZ Khalil Azzaoui El miloud MEJDOUBI	Mohammed First University, MOROCCO Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, MOROCCO	CHEMICAL STUDY OF THE AQUEOUS EVOLUTION OF THE MCPM/β-TCP SYSTEM HARDENED IN THE PRESENCE OF BIOACTIVE GLASSES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN APATITE/BIOACTIVE GLASS BIOMATERIAL
Boughedir nadia Bailiche Zohra	Université de Tlemcen, ALGERIA	THE MESOPOROUS STRUCTURE OF SBA-15 ALLOWS FOR EASY ACCESSIBILITY OF REACTANTS TO THE ACTIVE SITES ON THE SILVER NANOPARTICLES
Imane MIHOUB Abderrahim GUETTECHE Rima BOUTKOUK	University of Mentouri Brothers Constantine 1, ALGERIA	DURABILITY OF FIBER-REINFORCED CONCRETE UNDER THE EFFECTS OF ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AND SULFATE ATTACK

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-1 Session-1	Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mahmud İSLAM
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mahmud İSLAM Prof. Dr. Neşe İMERYÜZ	Sakarya University, TÜRKİYE Retired from Marmara University, TÜRKİYE	THE EFFECT OF HOT PEPPER, SUMAC, AND CHEWING ON INCRETIN AND CHOLECYSTOKININ HORMONE SECRETION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Celalettin Topbaş	University of Health Sciences, TÜRKİYE	LASER USAGE IN ENDODONTIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman YALÇIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel ERATİLLA	Batman University, TÜRKİYE	PRESERVATION OF THE VITALITY OF THE TOOTH WITH THE CAPPING METHOD IN A TOOTH WITH A PERIODONTAL SPACING AT THE ROOT TIP: A CASE REPORT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman YALÇIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel ERATİLLA	Batman University, TÜRKİYE	RESTORING AESTHETICS OF PREVIOUSLY IMPROPERLY MADE UPPER CENTRAL TEETH WITH COMPOSITE RESINS: A CASE REPORT
DDS, MSc Muhammed AYHAN	Amasya Oral and Dental Health Center, TÜRKİYE	ENDODONTICALLY TREATED MANDIBULAR SECOND PREMOLAR TOOTH WITH THREE ROOT CANALS: A CASE REPORT
Res. Assist. Dr. Hatice Nur ŞEFLEK Res. Assist. Fatma Zehra ERBAYRAM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan CÜCE Prof. Dr. Serpil KALKAN	KTO Karatay University, TÜRKİYE Necmettin Erbakan University, TÜRKİYE	DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF COENZYME Q-10 ON SPERMATOGENIC STEM CELLS BY IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY TECHNIQUES IN MALE RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL HYPOTHYROIDISM
Nurs. Gizem YAĞIZ ÇELEBİOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevda EFİL	Yenice State Hospital, TÜRKİYE Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, TÜRKİYE	DETERMINING THE ATTITUDES OF ACADEMICS TO PREVENT HYPERTENSION

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Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Res. Assist. Dr. Himmet Erdi TANÜRÜN	Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University TÜRKİYE	REVIEW OF THE EFFECT OF DEFLECTOR STRUCTURE ON PERFORMANCE IN SAVONIUS VERTICAL WIND TURBINES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre Çelik Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem Dalcalı	Düzce University, TÜRKİYE Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, TÜRKİYE	EFFECTIVE PARAMETERS ESTIMATION IN PV CELL MODELS USING SNAKE SEARCH ALGORITHM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre Çelik Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem Dalcalı	Düzce University, TÜRKİYE Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, TÜRKİYE	PERFORMANCE BETTERMENT OF LOAD FREQUENCY REGULATION USING SNAKE SEARCH ALGORITHM FOR AN INTERCONECTED POWER SYSTEM INCORPORATING THERMAL PLANT AND PV POWER STATION
Prof. Dr. Özlem ONAY Figen MANTAR	Eskisehir Technical University, TÜRKİYE	TRANSITION TO HYDROGEN IN NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem Dalcalı Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre Çelik	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, TÜRKİYE Düzce University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF INTERIOR AND SURFACE MOUNTED ROTOR STRUCTURE ON PERFORMANCE OF BRUSHLESS DIRECT CURRENT MOTOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem Dalcalı Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre Çelik	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, TÜRKİYE Düzce University, TÜRKİYE	ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF DOUBLE-CAGE ASYNCHRONOUS MOTOR'S SLOT STRUCTURE ON MOTOR PERFORMANCE USING THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seniye KARAKAYA	Eskisehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE	Gd-DOPED ZnO FILMS USED IN PHOTOCATALYTIC APPLICATIONS

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-3 Session-1	Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÇAT
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Mehdi İNAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Settar ÜNAL	Şırnak University, TÜRKİYE	PHENOLOGICAL PERIODS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN VITICULTURE
Mehdi İNAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Settar ÜNAL	Şırnak University, TÜRKİYE	SOME DISEASES AND PESTS THAT DO NOT HAVE AN EFFECTIVE PESTICIDE CONTROL IN VINEYARD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÇAT	Siirt University, TÜRKİYE	THE IMPORTANCE OF BERBERIS SPECIES IN YELLOW RUST DISEASE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÇAT Assist. Prof. Dr. Semih AÇIKBAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Arif ÖZYAZICI	Siirt University, TÜRKİYE	ASSESSMENT OF SOME TRITICALE CULTIVARS RESISTANCE TO SEPTORIA LEAF BLOTCH DISEASE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan DEDE Prof. Dr. Orhan DENGİZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. İnci DEMİRAĞ TURAN Prof. Dr. Hüseyin ŞENOL	Ardahan University, TÜRKİYE Ondokuz Mayıs University, TÜRKİYE Samsun University, TÜRKİYE Isparta University of Applied Sciences, TÜRKİYE	MINERALOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SOILS FORMED IN STONY EARTH CIRCLES FROM PERIGLACIAL LANDFORMS: A CASE STUDY IN ÇADIR AND GÖZE MOUNTAINS (NE ANATOLIA)
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. Dr. Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest ROMANIA Titu Maiorescu University ROMANIA	MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL BACTERIA TRIGGER COMPLICATIONS AFTER SURGERY. THE IMPACT OF DENIPLANT POST OPERATOR TEA
Mr. Shafiq Ur Rehman Dr. Maqsood Ahmad Engr. Malik Muhammad Akram Dr. Mujahid Ali	Water Management Training Institute, PAKISTAN On Farm Water Management Punjab, PAKISTAN	EMPOWERING PAKISTANI FARMERS THROUGH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING: A KEY TO SUCCESS
Assist. Prof. Maksim O. Kvitko Prof. Dr. Olena A. Lykholat Assoc. Prof. Tetyana Y. Lykholat Prof. Dr. Yuriy V. Lykholat	Kryvyi Rih State Pedagogical University, UKRAINE University of Customs and Finance, UKRAINE Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, UKRAINE	USE OF ARTIFICIAL WOODY PLANTATIONS TO IMPROVE THE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF PEOPLE IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-4 Session-1	Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Remzi BAŞAR
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Dr. Sercan EDİNSEL	Independent Researcher, TÜRKİYE	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM) AND ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS
Res. Assist. Mert Aydoğan	Istanbul Commerce University, TÜRKİYE	EXAMINATION OF THE CONCEPT OF GLASS CEILING SYNDROME BY BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS
Burçin Savaş	Yalova University, TÜRKİYE	THE TRANSFORMATIVE EFFECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS
Özlem Anuk Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cemile Çetin	Dokuz Eylül University, TÜRKİYE	HOLACRACY APPROACH TO THE CHANGING MEANING OF WORK
Dr. Özge KURUÇ Prof. Dr. Şadi Can SARUHAN	Marmara University, TÜRKİYE	A RESEARCH ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL TURBULENCE IN MEASURING THE RELATIONSHIP OF INNOVATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE
Lect. Dr. Neslihan AKIN ÖZDEMİR	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, TÜRKİYE	CLUSTERING OF PROVINCES IN TURKEY BY K-MEANS AND TRIMMED K- MEANS METHODS ACCORDING TO THE REASONS OF SUICIDE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Remzi BAŞAR	Düzce University, TÜRKİYE	CURRENT APPROACHES WITH INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT): ISKI SMART METER EXAMPLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu TAY BAYRAMOĞLU Meltem GÜL	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, TÜRKİYE	AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION ON THE MIDDLE INCOME TRAP THE CASE OF TURKEY
Şemistan SÜLEYMANLI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu TAY BAYRAMOĞLU	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, TÜRKİYE	THE EFFECT OF TOTAL DEMAND POLICIES ON INFLATION: THE EXAMPLE OF THE TURKISH ECONOMY

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-5 Session-1	Head of Session: Prof. Assist. Dr. Agim Berisha
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Prof. Assist. Dr. Agim Berisha	College of Business, Faculty of Economics KOSOVO	PUBLIC EXPENDITURES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY - THE CASE OF KOSOVO
Anastasia Kostyantynivna ROSLIAKOVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Volodymyr Yevgeniovich MESHCHERIAKOV	State Biotechnological University, UKRAINE	THE ESSENCE AND WAYS OF INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF ENTERPRISES
Lusiana Tursina Silaban Vinanda Arum Tri Kurniawan Nur Ahmad Fadli Zeda Erdian Lutfi Nur Latifah dan Aryanti Rizki Adinda Christine Wulandari	Universitas Lampung, INDONESIA	SOCIAL NETWORK AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN SUPPORTING FOREST CONSERVATION
Isede Monday MAVIS	Federal College Education of (Technical), NIGERIA	COMPETENCIES REQUIRED BY BUSINESS STUDIES TEACHERS FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN OSHIMILI AND ANIOCHA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF DELTA STATE
Kristina Devčić	Polytechnic Nikola Tesla in Gospić, CROATIA	ANALYSIS OF TOURIST TRAFFIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA IN THE PERIOD BEFORE AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Volodymyr BILOKOPYTOV	Zaporizhzhia National University, UKRAINE	ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY
Alfredo Guatemala Mariano German Martínez Prats Fabiola Mapén-Franco	Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco, MEXICO	DIGITAL REVOLUTION: EXPLORING THE PILLARS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION FOR ENHANCED INNOVATION AND EFFICIENCY
Alfredo Guatemala Mariano German Martínez Prats Gastón Julián Enriquez-Fuentes	Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco, MEXICO	UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL: EXPLORING DIGITAL PLATFORMS AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES IN SMES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Jenni K Alex Beetu Sebastian	Newman College Thodupuzha, INDIA Mar Athanasius College, INDIA	WOMEN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION IN THE TOURISM SECTOR: THE KERALA SCENARIO

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 10:00-12:00	Hall-6 Session-1	Head of Session: Dr. Binyam Zigta
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Ramzi EL IDRISSI Khira EL KHAIDER Salah-Eddine ES-SEBYRY Lotfi EL IDRISSI	Hassan II University, MOROCCO Ibn Tofail University MOROCCO	SHORT-CIRCUIT AND OPEN-CIRCUIT FAULTS DIAGNOSIS METHODOLOGY FOR THREE-PHASE INVERTER
Younes Bennacer Mounia Guergouri	Université des Frères Mentouri de Constantine, ALGERIA	NEW FLUOROANTHENE-BASED COMPOUND AND ITS APPLICATION IN OLEDS
Ngo Nam Phuong Nguyen Hoang Nam Mai Duc Nghia	Air Force Officer's College, VIETNAM	USING ANSYS FLUENT SOFTWARE TO EVALUATE THE AERODYNAMIC STATE OF THE AIRCRAFT WHEN CHANGING THE FLIGHT ANGLE OF THE ATTACK
Dr. Binyam Zigta	Wachemo University, ETHIOPIA	NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID
Dr. BRAKNI Oumaima Dr. BOUZOUAOUI yahia zakaria Prof. KERBOUA ZIARI Yasmina	University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB), ALGERIA	EXPLORING PARAMETERS AFFECTING PEMFC PERFORMANCE
Dr. BRAKNI Oumaima Dr. BOUZOUAOUI yahia zakaria Prof. KERBOUA ZIARI Yasmina	University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB), ALGERIA	INVESTIGATING PERFORMANCE AND OPTIMIZATION OF A SİNGLE-CHANNEL PROTON EXCHANGE
Rajdip Dey Dr. Monalisa Halder Jeet Dutta Subha Rajak Soham Jha Swaha Roy Taniya Dhank	Abacus Institute of Engineering and Management, INDIA	THE NONLINEAR DYNAMICAL GROWTH OF CANCER CELLS BASED ON "ALLEE EFFECT"
Mohammed Alaa Alwafaie Bela Kovacs	The University of Miskolc, HUNGARY	CAPTURING ENERGY FROM VIBRATION OF CAR MOTORS: AN INNOVATIVE ENERGY HARVESTER USING MAGNETO-ELECTRIC AND PIEZOELECTRIC MECHANISM

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-1 Session-2	Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Dr. Okan ÖZBAKIR
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Dr. Ahmet Özbay Ps. Zeynep Kayhan	Ministry of Education, TÜRKİYE İstanbul Aydın University, TÜRKİYE	DIAGNOSIS AND DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF DISSOCIATIVE DISORDER: CASE REPORT
Dr. Ahmet Özbay Ps. Naciye Söylemez	Ministry of Education, TÜRKİYE İstanbul Aydın University, TÜRKİYE	EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSITIVE THINKING SKILLS AND PATIENCE TENDENCY IN WOMEN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Okan ÖZBAKIR	Iğdır University, TÜRKİYE	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AT SCAFFOLDING: CURRENT APPROACHES AND EVALUATION STRATEGIES
Nurs. Buğçe ENGİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevda EFİL	Başakşehir Çam and Sakura City Hospital, TÜRKİYE Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, TÜRKİYE	DRUG ADMINISTRATION WITH NEBULIZER PATIENT EDUCATION AND NURSING MANAGEMENT
Prof. Dr. Halil EKŞİ Şerife ŞEKERCİ	Marmara University, TÜRKİYE Ministry of Education, TÜRKİYE	TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE ONTOLOGICAL ADDICTION SCALE
Res. Assist. Muazzez YELSİZ Res. Assist. Kevser SEZER KORUCU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdal EKE	Süleyman Demirel University, TÜRKİYE	A RESEARCH ON AWARENESS OF CANCER EARLY DIAGNOSIS SCREENING AND TRAINING CENTERS
Lect. Güzel Nur YILDIZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Bahar ÇİFTÇİ	Muş Alparslan University, TÜRKİYE Atatürk University, TÜRKİYE	ADAPTATION OF INJECTION PHOBIA SCALE-ANXIETY TO TURKISH
Lect. Güzel Nur YILDIZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Bahar ÇİFTÇİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Meltem Şirin GÖK	Muş Alparslan University, TÜRKİYE Atatürk University, TÜRKİYE	DEVELOPMENT OF COMFORT SCALE FOR INJECTION

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Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mahmut Askeri Küçükkaya	Harran University, TÜRKİYE	SOME FAMOUS SUFIS WHO LIVED IN ANTALYA AND ITS REGIONS
Yahaya HALIDU	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, TÜRKİYE	GHANA IN THE LIGHT OF MILITARY COUPS (1966-1981) GHANA'S MILITARY INTERVENTIONS: INTERROGATING COUP-PROOFING, REGIME CHANGE AND EXTERNAL ACTORS (1966-1981)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cengiz Mesut TOSUN	Mersin University, TÜRKİYE	DID PHILOSOPHY BEGIN IN ANCIENT GREECE?
Gülten TÜRK Assist. Prof. Dr. Zarife TAŞTAN	Talia Yaşar Bakdur Secondary School, Ankara, TÜRKİYE İstanbul Topkapı University, TÜRKİYE	DETERMINING THE PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT OF SPORTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A METAPHOR ANALYSIS
Ferhat AYDOĞANDEMİR Prof. Dr. Mehmet ACET Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem EKİZOĞLU Dr. Yunus ŞAHİNLER	Kütahya Dumlupınar University, TÜRKİYE Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL SKILLS OF SECONDARY STUDENTS PLAYING ACTIVE SPORTS ACCORDING TO THE EVALUATION STYLES OF THEIR FREE TIME
Funda DERELİ Prof. Dr. Mehmet ACET Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem EKİZOĞLU Dr. Yunus ŞAHİNLER	Kütahya Dumlupınar University, TÜRKİYE Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-3 Session-2	Head of Session: Dr. Gokce PEHLIVANER GUNEY
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Dr. Gokce PEHLIVANER GUNEY Prof. Dr. Delia Teresa SPONZA	Dokuz Eylul University, TÜRKİYE	DETERMINATION OF THE FEASIBLE TREATMENT METHOD FOR SOME BROMINATED AND PHENOLIC MICROPOLLUTANTS FROM RAW HOSPITAL WASTEWATER
Emre SAKAN İrem PALABIYIK Doğuş İLIKÇI	FG Tekstil Confection San. Trade A.Ş R&D Center İzmir / TÜRKİYE	DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS WITH ANTIMICROBIAL AND INNOVATIVE APPEARANCE
Dr. Gokce PEHLIVANER GUNEY Prof. Dr. Deniz DOLGEN	Dokuz Eylul University, TÜRKİYE	RISK ASSESSMENT BY FINE-KINNEY METHOD (FKM) IN AN ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT INVOLVING ADVANCED RESEARCH LABORATORIES AND THE COST ANALYSIS FOR THE SAFETY MEASURES
Lect. Uğur Cağlayan Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahar Meryemoglu	Çukurova University, TÜRKİYE	THE SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF GEOLOGICAL ROCKS USING THREE DIFFERENT SAMPLE PREPARATION METHODS
Abdourahman HASSAN BRAHIM FARISS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Can ÖZDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ALTINER	Çukurova University, TÜRKİYE	MODELING OF EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS IN UPGRADING OF A LOW-GRADE IRON ORE
Lect. Dr. Adem DEMİR	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, TÜRKİYE	METABOLITE PROFILING OF WALNUT SHELL BY HPLC-DAD AND ITS ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE INHIBITORY POTENTIAL
Dr. Abel M.Məhərrəmov Prof. Dr. Namiq Q.Şıxaliyev Bəxtiyar M.Babazadə Dr. Gülnar T.Atakişiyeva Dr. Nigar E.Əhmədova Dr. Nurana V. Gurbanova Dr. Niyazova A.Aytən	Baku State University, AZERBAIJAN	SYNTHESIS OF 2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE DERIVATIVES

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-4 Session-2	Head of Session: Assist. Prof. Rakhal Das
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Sujeet Kumar Binod Chandra Tripathy	Tripura University, INDIA	CONVERGENT DOUBLE SEQUENCES OF BI-COMPLEX NUMBERS
Mithun Datta Kalyani Debnath	ICFAI University, INDA	PENTAPARTITIONED NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT SETS
Assist. Prof. Rakhal Das	ICFAI University, INDA	ALGEBRAIC STRUCTURE OF NEUTROSOPHIC FUZZY MATRICES
Tapasi Deb Binod Chandra Tripathy	Tripura University, INDIA	IDEAL CONVERGENCE OF SEQUENCE OF BI-COMPLEX NUMBERS
Aldjia Chaalani Dahmane Hachi Bachir Helifa Iben Khaldoun Lefkaier Mouloud Feliachi	University of Laghouat, ALGERIA University of Djelfa, ALGERIA	STUDY OF CRACKS IN A NONLINEAR FERROMAGNETIC PIECE
Dr. Nora Daou Prof. Dr. Yacine.Djeghader Prof. Dr. Semma El alami	University Hassan First, MOROCCO University Souk Ahras, ALGERIA	IMPROVED POWER QUALITY THROUGH ACTIVE POWER FILTER CONTROLLED BY SLIDING MODE

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-5 Session-2	Head of Session: Assoc. Prof. Rezarta Kalaja
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Adediran, Morayo Busayo	Adeyemi College of Education, NIGERIA	FACTORS PROHIBITING OPTIMUM ADHERENCE TO HIGHLY ACTIVE ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV IN A REFERRAL HOSPITAL IN NIGERIA
Assoc. Prof. Rezarta Kalaja	Aleksander Moisiu University, ALBANIA	PATIENT SATISFACTION IN DAY SURGERY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Wahyuningsih DJAALI Helda HELDA	Universitas Indonesia, INDONESIA	THE ROLE OF ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN ELDERLY WITH CANCER PAIN: A CASE REPORT
A.H. Pathak H.H. Mehta	Sankalchand Patel University, INDIA	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CELLULOLYTIC FUNGI
Morris A.H. Sackor Naeem Mansuri Jinil Patel Dr. Dharmendra Prajapati Dr. Anil Patani	Sankalchand Patel University, INDIA	URINE ROUTINE MICROSCOPY OF POST COVID-19 PATIENTS IN MEHSANA DISTRICT: AN ANALYSIS OF ABNORMALITIES
Km. Anjana Dr. Rafraf Shakil Ansari	Sharda University, INDIA	RETHINKING PERSPECTIVES OF ORIENTALISM IN AMITAV GHOSH'S THE CALCUTTA CHROMOSOME AND THE GLASS PALACE
Shivangi Rai	Amity University, INDIA	DOSIMETRIC EVALUATION OF CERVICAL CANCER BY 3D CONFORMAL RADIOTHERAPY
N.K. Udaya Prakash R. Sundara Venkata Prasad G. Anantha Krishnan S. Bhuvaneswari	Vels Institute of Science, INDIA Bharathi Women's College, INDIA	AERONANOSOL: AN AGENT OF CROSS BORDER CONFLICT
Somayeh Rashidi Alavijeh Ramin Aslani Neda Mollakhalili-Meybodi Omid Hejazifar Mohadeseh Fesahat	Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, IRAN Tehran University of Medical Sciences, IRAN	EFFECT OF EXTRUSION METHOD ON TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GLUTEN-FREE CEREAL

Date: 27.07.2023 Time (Ankara): 13:00-15:00	Hall-6 Session-2	Head of Session: Prof. Dr. Mykola VAS'KIV
Authors	**Affiliation**	**Tittle**
Prof. Kuralay URAZAEYVA Aigul YESSENTEMIROVA PhD Candidate Gulnur Yerik	L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, KAZAKHSTAN	AITEKE BIY: THE CRISIS OF KAZAKH NATIONAL IDENTITY AND THE RHETORICAL IDEAL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Monica TILEA Senior. Lect. Dr. Alina REȘCEANU	University of Craiova, ROMANIA	YOUNG PEOPLE'S AWARENESS OF THE SDGs IN SIX EUROPEAN REGIONS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
Prof. Dr. Mykola VAS'KIV	Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, UKRAINE	MYSTICISM AND VISIONS AS DOMINANT FEATURES OF PAVEL MOVCHAN'S IDIOSTYLE
Mustafa Hasan Ahtif Prof. Nilotpala Gandhi	Gujarat University, INDIA	AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ARABIC AND ENGLISH PROVERBS
R. Surenderkhanna Dr. Rajasekaran. V	Vellore Institute of Technology, INDIA	EXPLORING DISABILITY, SEXUALITY, AND IDENTITY IN CONTEMPORARY FILM *MARGARITA WITH STRAW*

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SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF TRIDAX PROCUMBENS.L

Dr. R. Saravanan

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

ABSTRACT

In recent science Nanotechnology is a burning field for the researchers. Nanotechnology deals with the Nanoparticles having a size of 1-100 nm in one dimension used significantly concerning medical chemistry, atomic physics, and all other known fields. Silver nanoparticles were synthesized using aqueous extract of Tridax procumbens leaves, and silver nitrate. XRD, SEM, FTIR, Optical absorption were measured and analyzed. The synthesized AgNps exhibits lowest energy absorption band at 400 nm. Synthesis of Nanoparticles may involve various routes including physical, chemical and biological approaches. Traditionally these are manufactured by wet chemical methods which require toxic and flammable chemicals. Nanoparticles thus formed are confirmed and characterized by using UV-Visible Spectroscopy, SEM, FTIR, Zeta Analysis, XRD measurements.

Further, these green synthesized Nanoparticles showed bactericidal activity against multidrug-resistant human pathogenic bacteria. The AgNps formed were found to have enhanced antimicrobial properties and showed zone of inhibition against isolated bacteria (Escherichia coli) from garden soil sample. In totality, the AgNps prepared are safe to be discharged in the environment and possibly utilized in process of pollution remediation. AgNps may also be efficiently utilized in agricultural research to obtain better health of crop plants as shown by our study.

Keywords: Silver nanoparticles; FTIR; SEM; Antimicrobial Activity ; Tridax procumbens.

ANALYSING THE ADVERTISEMENT FILM OF TOGG, TURKEY'S FIRST DOMESTIC AUTOMOBILE, IN THE CONTEXT OF CREATIVE STRATEGIES

TÜRKİYE'NİN İLK YERLİ OTOMOBİLİ TOGG'UN REKLAM FİLMİNİN YARATICI STRATEJİLER BAĞLAMINDA ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Türkiye'de 2018 yılında altı ortakla, Türkiye'nin Otomobili Girişim Grubu (TOGG) kurulmuştur. TOGG'un geliştirdiği elektrikli araçlarının tanıtımı ise 2019 yılı sonu itibariyle yapılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, TOGG markasının ilk reklam filminde hangi değerler üzerinden anlatıldığını ortaya koymaktır. Reklam filmlerinde kullanılan çekiciliklerin, kullanılan görsel ve işitsel ögeler bütünlüklü biçimde ele alınarak betimsel analiz tamamlanmıştır. Yapılan çalışma sonucunda, TOGG'un ilk reklam filminde milli değerlerin ve kültürel mirasın ön plana çıkarıldığı, reklam filmi boyunca bir yandan arabanın tanıtımı yapılırken diğer yandan Türkiye'nin özgün değerlerinin anlatıldığı görülmüştür. Bu anlatımda hikayeleştirme ve mizah ögeleri ile harmanlanarak klasik otomobil reklamlarının dışına çıkıldığı gözlemlenmiştir.

Konu bağlamında, hem elektrikli/otonom araçlar üzerine, yerli araç konusunda veya bu çalışmanın özelinde incelenen TOGG marka araçlar ile ilgili literatürün oldukça sınırlı olmasının yanı sıra Türkiye'de akıllı ulaşım konusunun akademik olarak sosyal bilimler alanından ve iletişim / reklam dallarından çalışılmaması nedeniyle, mevcut çalışmanın literatüre katkıda bulunacağı, bir boşluğu dolduracağı düşünülmektedir.

TOGG marka araçlarının tanıtımı yeni gerçekleştiğinden Türkiye'de yerli araç tercihi ya da elektrikli araç tercihi üzerine oluşmuş literatür oldukça sınırlıdır. Ayrıca konuyu reklam stratejileri bağlamında inceleyen çalışma sayısının oldukça az olması çalışmanın gerekliliğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın temel amacı "TOGG marka elektrikli ve akıllı cihaz otomobilin tüketici içgörüsü odaklı reklam yaratıcı stratejik yaklaşımında 'ne' söylendiği ve 'nasıl' söylendiğinin" analizinin yapılmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TOGG, Reklam, Yaratıcı Strateji, Betimsel Analiz.

ABSTRACT

In Turkey, the Turkey's Automobile Initiative Group (TOGG) was established in 2018 with six partners. The promotion of the electric vehicles developed by TOGG started to be made as of the end of 2019. The aim of this study is to reveal the values through which the TOGG brand is explained in the commercial films. The descriptive analysis was completed by considering the attractiveness, visual and auditory elements used in the commercials in a holistic manner. As a result of the study, it was seen that national values and cultural heritage were brought to the forefront in TOGG's first commercial film, and while the car was promoted throughout the commercial film, Turkey's unique values were explained. It has been observed that this narrative is blended with storytelling and humour elements and goes beyond the classical automobile advertisements.

In the context of the subject, it is thought that the current study will contribute to the literature and fill a gap, since the literature on electric/autonomous vehicles, domestic vehicles or TOGG brand vehicles examined in this study is quite limited, as well as the issue of smart transport in Turkey has not been studied academically from the field of social sciences and communication/advertising branches.

Since TOGG brand vehicles have been introduced recently, the literature on domestic vehicle preference or electric vehicle preference in Turkey is quite limited. In addition, the fact that the number of studies examining the issue in the context of advertising strategies is quite low reveals the necessity of the study. In this context, the main purpose of the research is to analyse "what 'what' is said and 'how' it is said in the consumer insight-oriented advertising creative strategic approach of TOGG brand electric and smart device car".

Keywords: TOGG, Advertisement, Creative Strategy, Descriptive Analysis.

COMPARISON OF SPEAKING ACTIVITIES IN SPEAKING EDUCATION BOOKS WITH SPEAKING ACTIVITIES IN BOOKS USED IN TEACHING TURKISH TO FOREIGNERS

KONUŞMA EĞİTİMİ KİTAPLARINDA YER ALAN KONUŞMA ETKİNLİKLERİNİN YABANCILARA TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİNDE KULLANILAN KİTAPLARDAKİ KONUŞMA ETKİNLİKLERİYLE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

Ebru DAŞTAN

Bartın Üniversitesi, Türkçe ve Sosyal Bilimler Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Türkçe Eğitim Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programında Öğrenci

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı konuşma eğitimi kitaplarında önerilen konuşma etkinliklerinin yabancılara Türkçe öğretimi kitaplarındaki konuşma etkinlikleri arasındaki uyumunu incelemektir. Konuşma etkinlikleri dil öğreniminde pekiştirme yapma bakımından önem arz etmektedir. Bu sebeple yabancılara Türkçe öğretimi kitaplarındaki konuşma etkinliklerinin incelenmesi gerekmektedir. "Konuşma Eğitimi Yöntemler ve Etkinlikler, Etkinliklerle Hafta Hafta Konuşma Eğitimi, Konuşma ve Eğitimi ve Konuşma Eğitimi kitapları ile "Yeni İstanbul Uluslararası Öğrenciler için Türkçe Ders Kitapları" araştırmanın çalışma nesnesini oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın modeli doküman incelemesidir. Veri analizi olarak içerik analizi kullanılmıştır.

Konuşma eğitimi kitaplarında 83 etkinlik, Yeni İstanbul Yabancılar için Türkçe Öğretimi ders kitaplarında 90 etkinlik incelenmiştir. Konuşma Eğitimi kitaplarında %53,01 ve Yeni İstanbul Yabancılar için Türkçe Öğretimi ders kitaplarında %74,44 oranında hazırlıksız konuşma türünde etkinliğe yer verilmiştir. Konuşma Eğitimi kitaplarında ölçme ve değerlendirme boyutunda en çok akran değerlendirmenin tercih edildiği fark edilmiştir. Yeni İstanbul Yabancılar için Türkçe Öğretimi ders kitaplarındaki etkinliklerde ölçme ve değerlendirmeye ait bulguya rastlanmamıştır. Konuşma eğitimi kitaplarındaki etkinlikler en çok yazmayla (%37,34), Yeni İstanbul Yabancılar için Türkçe Öğretimi ders kitaplarındaki etkinliklerse en çok okumayla (%44,44) ilişkilendirilmiştir. Konuşma Eğitimi kitaplarındaki etkinliklerde ve Yeni İstanbul Yabancılar için Türkçe Öğretimi ders kitaplarındaki etkinliklerde en çok güdümlü konuşma yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Konuşma eğitimi kitaplarındaki etkinliklerin %51,80'i ve Yeni İstanbul Yabancılar için Türkçe Öğretimi ders kitaplarındaki etkinliklerin %44,44'ü öğrencilerin bireysel olarak katılabileceği etkinlik olarak tasarlanmıştır. Konuşma Eğitimi kitaplarındaki konuşma etkinliklerin içeriği ile Yeni

İstanbul Yabancılar için Türkçe Öğretimi ders kitaplarındaki konuşma etkinliklerinin içeriğinin benzediği saptanmıştır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Konuşma Eğitimi, Konuşma Etkinlikleri, Konuşma Yöntemi, Konuşma Türleri, Yeni İstanbul Yabancılar için Türkçe Ders Kitabı.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the compatibility between the speaking activities recommended in speaking training books and the speaking activities in books on teaching Turkish to foreigners. Speaking activities are important in terms of reinforcement in language learning. For this reason, it is necessary to examine the speaking activities in books on teaching Turkish to foreigners. "Speaking Education Methods and Activities, Speaking Education Week by Week with Activities, Speaking and Education and Speaking Education" and "Yeni İstanbul Turkish Textbooks for International Students" constitute the object of the study. The research model is document analysis. Content analysis was used as data analysis.

83 activities in Speaking Training books and 90 activities in Yeni İstanbul Turkish Teaching for Foreigners textbooks were analyzed. In the Speaking Training books 53,01% and in the New Istanbul Teaching Turkish for Foreigners textbooks 74,44% of the activities in the unprepared speaking type were included. It was noticed that peer assessment was mostly preferred in the measurement and evaluation dimension in Speaking Training textbooks. No findings regarding measurement and evaluation were found in the activities in Yeni İstanbul Teaching Turkish for Foreigners textbooks. The activities in the Speaking Training textbooks were mostly associated with writing (37.34%), while the activities in the New Istanbul Teaching Turkish for Foreigners textbooks were mostly associated with reading (44.44%). In the activities in the Speaking Training books and in the activities in the New Istanbul Teaching Turkish for Foreigners textbooks, the guided speaking method was mostly preferred. 51,80% of the activities in the Speaking Training books and 44,44% of the activities in the New Istanbul Teaching Turkish for Foreigners textbooks were designed as activities that students could participate individually. It was determined that the content of the speaking activities in the Speaking Training books and the content of the speaking activities in the New Istanbul Teaching Turkish for Foreigners textbooks were similar.

Keywords: Speaking Education, Speaking Activities, Speaking Method, Speaking Types, Yeni İstanbul Turkish Textbook for Foreigners

NEW FLUOROANTHENE-BASED COMPOUND AND ITS APPLICATION IN OLEDS

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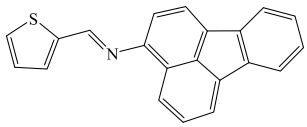
ABSTRACT:

In this study a new fluoranthene-based fluorescent compound was synthesized, characterized and its potential use in OLEDs was investigated. The structural integrity was confirmed by 1H NMR, 13C NMR and IR spectroscopies and their optical properties have been revealed by UV-visible and fluorescence spectroscopies.



To use this compound in OLEDs, some conditions must be checked optically and electrochemically. The compound is fluorophores that show two absorption peaks, the first in the ultraviolet and the second in the near ultraviolet. The optical gaps were estimated from the absorption band threshold. The electrochemical study carried out by cyclic voltammetry on a glassy carbon electrode. The voltammograms obtained allowed us to calculate the energy values of HOMO and LUMO as well as the electrochemical gaps. Based on the values of the molar extinctions coefficients, this molecule can be used in OLEDs. Density Functional Theory (DFT) computations were performed to enhance the understanding of the relationship between structure and properties. The computed values were found to align well with experimental results, indicating good agreement. These findings suggest that the newly synthesized fluoranthene-based fluorescent have the potential to significantly contribute to the field of organic optoelectronics.

Keywords: OLEDs, cyclic voltammetry, HOMO, LUMO, Gap, Density Functional Theory .

MYSTICISM AND VISIONS AS DOMINANT FEATURES OF PAVEL MOVCHAN'S IDIOSTYLE

МИСТИЦИЗМ И ВИДЕНИЯ КАК ДОМИНАНТНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ ИДИОСТИЛЯ ПАВЛА МОВЧАНА

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Павло Мовчан (1939 г. р.), выдающийся украинский поэт XX в., утверждал, что переводить надо произведения только тех писателей, с кем ты чувствуешь внутреннее, духовное родство. Поэтому увлеченные характеристики поэтов, получивших свыше творческий дар и умение познавать трансцендентные истины, видеть картины прошлого, настоящего и будущего, которые до сих пор не видел никто, можно применить и к самому украинскому поэту. В повседневном бытии пред ним часто представали картины исторического прошлого Украины, фрагменты жизни людей, животных, растений, предметов, ландшафтов и т. п. Умение увидеть невидимое, познать непознаваемое, постичь то, что не постигается интеллектом, перешло и в стихотворения П. Мовчана.

Особое место в таком проникновении в сверхъестественные миры отыгрывают трансграничные состояния: сновидения, видения, яркие образы-вспышки, нечеткие, расплывчатые картины, миражи, затуманенность увиденного. Трансцендентное, сакральные знания и истины открываются через ирреальные видения и постижение. Лирическое «я» растворяется в персонажах, животных, предметах, явлениях настолько, что от их лица, от их вѝдения воссоздает конкретно-чувственную историю их бытия, их внешнего окружения и внутренних ощущений, рефлексий, мыслей, переживаний. Важное место в произведениях Павла Мовчана занимает образ-концепт молчания, тишины как пограничного момента, когда рациональное, интеллектуально-чувственное познание достигает своих пределов и читатель только через интуитивно-иррациональное приобщение к поискам лирического героя может проникнуть в новые миры и духовные сферы.

Такое познание иррационального и трансцендентного дает возможность поэту и читателю открыть для себя предназначение человека этом мире, сущность истории неживого и живого мира, этноса, к которому принадлежит человек. Поэзия П. Мовчана указывает на неразрывную связь между человеком, местом постоянного проживания его этноса, этнической культурой, в которых необходимо открыть и усвоить заложенные изначально сакральные истины.

Ключевые слова: Павло Мовчан; мистицизм; видение; иррационализм; трансцендентность; сакральность; образ-концепт.

ABSTRACT

Pavlo Movchan (born in 1939), an outstanding Ukrainian poet of the twentieth century, argued that it is necessary to translate the works of only those writers with whom you feel an inner, spiritual kinship. Therefore, the enthusiastic characteristics of poets who have received a creative gift and the ability to learn transcendental truths, to see pictures of the past, present and future, which no one has seen before, can be applied to the Ukrainian poet himself. In everyday life, he often saw pictures of the historical past of Ukraine, fragments of the life of people, animals, plants, objects, landscapes, etc. The ability to see the invisible, to know the unknowable, to comprehend what is not comprehended by the intellect, passed into the poems of P. Movchan.

A special place in such penetration into the supernatural worlds is played by cross-border states: dreams, visions, vivid flash images, fuzzy, vague pictures, mirages, fog of what they saw. Transcendental, sacred knowledge and truths are revealed through surreal visions and comprehension. The lyrical "I" dissolves in characters, animals, objects, phenomena so much that on their behalf, on their vision, it recreates the concrete-sensual history of their being, their external environment and internal sensations, reflections, thoughts, experiences. An important place in the works of Pavlo Movchan is occupied by the image-concept of silence, silence as a borderline moment, when rational, intellectual-sensory cognition reaches its limits and the reader can penetrate into new worlds and spiritual spheres only through intuitive and irrational familiarization with the search for a lyrical hero.

Such knowledge of the irrational and transcendent enables the poet and the reader to discover the purpose of man in this world, the essence of the history of the inanimate and living world, the ethnos to which man belongs. The poetry of P. Movchan points to the inextricable link between a person, the place of permanent residence of his ethnic group, ethnic culture, in which it is necessary to discover and assimilate the sacred truths laid down initially.

Keywords: Pavlo Movchan; mysticism; vision; irrationalism; transcendence; sacredness; image-concept.

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

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ABSTRACT:

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

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

FENAMIPHOS-INDUCED SMALL INTESTINAL TOXICITY IN RATS AND THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF NARINGENIN

RATLARDA FENAMİFOS'UN SEBEP OLDUĞU İNCE BAĞIRSAK TOKSİSİTESİ VE NARİNGEN'İN KORUYUCU ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Pestisitler, zararlıları bitki, hayvan ve insanlardan uzaklaştırmak veya sayılarını azaltmak amacıyla kullanılan kimyasal maddelerdir. Pestisit tüketiminin fazla olması sadece gıda güvenliği ve ekonomik açıdan zarar oluşturmanın yanında aynı zamanda çeşitli mekanizmalar ile su kaynaklarına ulaşmaktadır. Pestisitler, canlılarda sinir sistemi başta olmak üzere dolaşım, sindirim, boşaltım, endokrin ve üreme sistemi üzerine toksik etkisi olduğu bildirilmektedir. Fenamifos, renksiz mumsu katı organofosforlu bir pestisittir. Fenamifos ve oksidatif ürünleri, yüksek çözünürlüğü nedeniyle yeraltı sularına kolayca ulaşabilmektedir. Flavonoidlerin flavanon grubunda bulunan naringenin, insan sağlığı üzerinde olumlu etkiler oluşturmaktadır. Naringenin farmakolojik olarak potansiyel bir antioksidan olup antikanserojen, antiinflamatuvar, antimutajenik, hepatoprotektif ve nefroprotektif aktivitelerine sahip bir bileşiktir. Bu çalışmada, organofosfatlı bir pestisit olan fenamifosun, ratların ince bağırsağında oluşturduğu toksisite üzerine naringenin koruyucu etkisi biyokimyasal olarak araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada, ratlar 4 gruba ayrılmıştır ve her grupta 6 rat bulunmaktadır. 1. Grup: Kontrol grubu, 2. grup: Naringenin (50 mg/kg v.a) uygulanan grup, 3. Grup: Fenamifos (1/25 LD_{50}: 0,76 mg/kg v.a) uygulanan grup, 4. Grup: Naringenin (50 mg/kg v.a) + fenamifos (0,76 mg/kg v.a) uygulanan grup. Deney hayvanlarına maddeler 28 gün boyunca günde bir defa gavaj yolu ile verilmiştir. Bu çalışma için G.Ü. Hayvan Deneyleri Yerel Etik Kurulundan izin alınmıştır (G.Ü.ET-22.011). Deney sonunda ratların ince bağırsak dokularında, lipid peroksidasyonun son ürünü olan malondialdehid (MDA), antioksidan enzim aktiviteleri [superoksit dismutaz (SOD), katalaz (CAT), glutatyon peroksidaz (GPx) ve glutatyon S transferaz (GST)] araştırılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, kontrol grubu ile fenamifos uygulanan grup MDA bakımından karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir artış olduğu gözlenmiştir. İkili uygulanan grup ile fenamifos uygulanan

grup karşılaştırıldığında ise istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalma gözlenmiştir. Antioksidan enzim aktivitesi bakımından kontrol grubu ile fenamifos uygulanan grup karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalma gözlenmiştir. İkili uygulanan grup ile fenamifos uygulanan grup karşılaştırıldığında ise istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalma gözlenmiştir. Bu çalışma bağlamında, naringenin ratların ince bağırsak dokularında fenamifos toksisitesini azalttığını söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pestisit, Fenamifos, İnce bağırsak, Naringenin, Antioksidanlar

ABSTRACT

Pesticides are chemicals used to remove pests from plants, animals and humans or to reduce their numbers. Excessive consumption of pesticides not only causes harm in terms of food safety and economy, but also reaches water resources through various mechanisms. Pesticides are reported to have toxic effects on the nervous system, circulatory, digestive, excretory, endocrine and reproductive systems. Fenamiphos is a colorless waxy solid organophosphorus pesticide. Fenamiphos and its oxidative products can easily reach groundwater due to its high solubility. Naringenin, which is in the flavanone group of flavonoids, has positive effects on human health. Naringenin is a pharmacologically potential antioxidant compound with anticarcinogenic, anti-inflammatory, antimutagenic, hepatoprotective and nephroprotective activities. In this study, the protective effect of naringenin on the toxicity caused by fenamiphos, an organophosphate pesticide, in the small intestine of rats was investigated biochemically. In the study, rats were divided into 4 groups with 6 rats in each group. Group 1: Control group, Group 2: Naringenin (50 mg/kg v.a) treated group, Group 3: Fenamiphos (1/25 LD_{50}: 0.76 mg/kg v.a) treated group, Group 4: Naringenin (50 mg/kg v.a) + Fenamiphos (0.76 mg/kg v.a) treated group. The substances were administered to the experimental animals by gavage once a day for 28 days. Permission was obtained from G.Ü. Animal Experiments Local Ethics Committee for this study (G.Ü.ET-22.011). At the end of the experiment, malondialdehyde (MDA), the end product of lipid peroxidation, and antioxidant enzyme activities [superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), glutathione peroxidase (GPx) and glutathione S transferase (GST)] were investigated in the small intestinal tissues of rats. As a result of the study, a statistically significant

increase was observed when the control group and fenamiphos -treated group were compared in terms of MDA. A statistically significant decrease was observed when the binary treated group was compared with the fenamiphos treated group. In terms of antioxidant enzyme activity, a statistically significant decrease was observed when the control group was compared with the fenamifos-treated group. A statistically significant decrease was observed when the dual treatment group was compared with the fenamiphos -treated group. In the context of this study, it is possible to say that naringenin decreases fenamiphos toxicity in the small intestinal tissues of rats.

Keywords: Pesticide, Fenamiphos, Small Intestine, Naringenin, Antioxidants

COMPARISON OF MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS FOR PEAK STREAMFLOW PREDICTION

PİK AKARSU AKIMI TAHMİNİNDE MAKİNE ÖĞRENİMİ ALGORİTMALARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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ABSTRACT

Peak streamflows are widely used in water resources and hydrology, especially for flood control purposes. Timely and accurate peak streamflow predictions play an important role in determining flood risks and designing flood control systems, such as reservoirs and spillways, and flood inundation maps. Physically-based hydraulic models or data-driven statistical models are often used to predict peak streamflows. Data-driven models, such as machine learning algorithms, have the advantage of fast calculation and requires no catchment characteristics, such as size, slope, soil properties and land use. This study compares four machine learning algorithms, Random Forests (RF), Extreme Gradient Boosting (xGBoost), Support Vector Regressor (SVR) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), for daily average and daily peak streamflow prediction. The Yeşilırmak River at Kale streamflows are used to demonsrate developed models. Three other streamflow stations located in the Yeşilırmak River Basin are selected to create input variables set. For daily average streamflow prediction, the machine learning models are trained with randomly selected 70% of daily streamflow records from October 1, 1995 to September 30, 2005 and tested with 30% of data in that period. For peak streamflow prediction, flows that are greater than third quartile are used, from October 1, 1995 to September 30, 2005. Similarly, developed models are trained with 70% of peak flows and tested with remained 30%. The aim is to predict daily average and peak streamflows in the prediction period from October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2015. Out of four compared machine learning models, RF and xGBoost perform better in terms of less percent bias and greater coefficient of determination values in the testing period for daily average streamflow prediction. However, for peak streamflow prediction, SVR and ANN provide more promising results than RF and xGBoost in the prediction period.

Keywords: flood control, hydrology, machine learning, peak streamflow

ÖZET

Pik akarsu akımları, başta taşkın kontrolü olmak amacıyla, su kaynakları ve hidrolojide yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Doğru zamanlı ve hassas pik akarsu akımı tahminleri taşkın riskini belirlemede ve rezervuarlar, dolu savaklar ve taşkın derinlik haritaları gibi taşkın kontrol sistemlerinin tasarımında oldukça önemli rol oynamaktadır. Fiziksel tabanlı hidrolik

modeller veya veri güdümlü istatistiki modeller pik akarsu tahminlerinde sıkça kullanılmaktadır. Makine öğrenimi algoritmaları gibi veri güdümlü modellerin hızlı hesaplama avantajı vardır ve büyüklük, eğim, zemin özellikleri ve arazi kullanımı gibi havza karakteristiklerini gerektirmemektedir. Bu çalışma günlük ortalama ve pik akarsu akımı tahminlerinde kullanılan dört makine öğrenimi algoritmasını karşılaştırmaktadır. Bunlar Random Forests (RF), Extreme Gradient Boosting (xGBoost), Support Vector Regressor (SVR) ve Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) algoritmalarıdır. Yeşilırmak Nehri, Kale istasyonu verileri geliştirilen modelleri göstermek için kullanılmıştır. Yeşilırmak Nehri havzasında bulunan diğer üç akarsu gözlem istasyonu gözlemleri girdi değişkenleri veri setini oluşturmada kullanılmıştır. Günlük ortalama akarsu akımı tahmini için makine öğrenimi modelleri, 1 Ekim 1995 ve 30 Eylül 2005 arası akarsu akımı kayıtlarının rastgele seçilmiş %70'i ile eğitilmiş ve geriye kalan %30'u ile test edilmiştir. Pik akarsu akımı tahmini için 1 Ekim 1995 ve 30 Eylül 2005 arası akarsu akımlarından üçüncü çeyreklikten büyük olan akımlar kullanılmış ve yine benzer şekilde pik akımların %70'i modelleri eğitmek ve kalan %30'u test etmek için kullanılmıştır. Amaç ise 1 Ekim 2005 ile 30 Eylül 2015 arası günlük ortalama ve pik akarsu akımlarını tahmin etmektir. Karşılaştırılan dört makine öğrenimi modelinden RF ve xGBoost günlük ortalama akarsu akımı tahminlerinde regresyon katsayısı ve yüzde yanlılık bakımından test periyodunda daha iyi performans göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte, pik akarsu akımı tahmini için, SVR ve ANN modelleri, RF ve xGBoost'a kıyasla, tahmin periyodunda daha iyi sonuçlar vermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: taşkın kontrolü, hidroloji, makine öğrenimi, pik akım

ENSURING POWER EFFICIENCY ON OLED/AMOLED SCREENS WITH IMAGE PROCESSING BASED METHODS

GÖRÜNTÜ İŞLEME TABANLI YÖNTEMLERLE OLED/AMOLED EKRANLARDA GÜÇ VERİMLİLİĞİNİN SAĞLANMASI

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ÖZET

Oled (Organic light-emitting diode-Organik Işık Yayan Diyot)/Amoled (Active-matrix organic light-emitting diode-Aktif Matris Organik Işık Yayan Diyot) ekran cihazlar yüksek parlaklık, düşük güç tüketimi, geniş görüş açısı, iyi kontrast sağlayan tam renkli ışık yayan yeni nesil cihazlardır. Ayrıca çözünürlük, görüntü kalitesinin son derece iyi olması, esnek ve hafif olması, ekranda koyu renkler gösterilirken daha az enerji tüketmesi gibi özellikler oled/amoled ekranları önemli kılmaktadır. Bir cihazın güç tüketimini önemli ölçüde azaltmak için enerji tasarruflu ekran gereklidir. Bu çalışmada, 1024*1024 boyutunda oled ve amoled ekranlardan alınmış görüntülere DSIHE (Dual Sub-Image Histogram Equalization- İkili Alt Görüntü Histogram Eşitleme) ve CLAHE (Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization- Kontrast Sınırlı Uyarlanabilir Histogram Eşitleme) yöntemleri uygulanarak oled-amoled ekranlarda görüntü işleme tabanlı güç tasarrufunun sağlanması amaçlanmıştır. Amoled ve oled ekran görüntüleri bu yöntemler kullanılarak karşılaştırılmıştır. Kullanılan amoled ekran görüntüsünün güç değeri 21.8 W iken DSIHE yöntemi uygulandığında görüntü gücü değeri 22.72 W olarak ölçülmüştür. DSIHE yöntemi ile birlikte görüntüye parlaklık azaltma uygulandığında güç verimliliği %14.94 olarak elde edilmiştir. Aynı amoled ekran görüntüsüne CLAHE yöntemi uygulandığında ise güç verimliliği %10.25 olarak sağlanmıştır. Bununla birlikte oled ekran görüntüsüne DSIHE yöntemi uygulandığında %26.73, CLAHE yöntemi uygulandığında %17.58 güç verimliliği sağlanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlarda, iki ekran görüntüsüne de DSIHE yönteminin uygulanmasıyla daha fazla güç tasarrufu sağlandığı gözlemlenmiştir. Ancak, amoled ekran görüntüsünde güç tasarrufu sağlanırken DSIHE yöntemine ek olarak parlaklık azaltma da uygulandığı için görüntü karanlık olurken oled ekran görüntüsüne DSIHE yöntemi uygulandığında daha aydınlık ve net bir görüntü elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oled, Amoled, DSIHE, CLAHE

ABSTRACT
Oled (Organic light-emitting diode) /Amoled (Active-matrix organic light-emitting diode) display devices are new generation devices that emit high brightness, low power consumption, wide viewing angle, good contrast and full color light. In addition, features such as resolution, extremely good image quality, flexibility and lightness, and less energy consumption when displaying dark colors on the screen make oled / amoled screens important. An energy-efficient display is required to significantly reduce the power consumption of a device. In this study, it is aimed to provide image processing based power saving in oled-amoled screens by applying DSIHE (Dual Sub-Image Histogram Equalization) and CLAHE (Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization) methods to images obtained from oled and amoled screens of 1024*1024 size. Amoled and oled screenshots are compared using these methods. While the power value of the amoled screen image used was 21.8 W, the image power value was measured as 22.72 W when the DSIHE method was applied. The power efficiency was obtained as 14.94% when brightness reduction was applied to the image with the DSIHE method. When the CLAHE method is applied to the same amoled screen image, the power efficiency is 10.25%. However, 26.73% power efficiency was achieved when DSIHE method was applied to the Oled screen image, and 17.58% power efficiency was achieved when CLAHE method was applied. According to the obtained results, it was observed that more power savings were achieved by applying the DSIHE method to the both screenshots. However, since the brightness reduction is applied in addition to the DSIHE method while saving power in the amoled screen image, a darker image is obtained. On the other hand, a brighter and clearer image is obtained when the DSIHE method is applied to the oled screen image.

Keywords: Oled, Amoled, DSIHE, CLAHE

ATTRACTING INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENTS TO EMERGING MARKETS: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT:

Understanding institutional investors' investment criteria in emerging markets is important since institutional investors typically make large investments without control rights or protection of the rule of law. This study undertakes such an investigation. Using principal-agent conflict as a guide, we hypothesize that profitability, growth opportunities, market timing opportunities, and payout ratio should be related to institutional ownership. Additionally, we hypothesize whether the existence of institutional blockholders attract more institutional investments. We test our hypotheses employing dynamic panel OLS (DOLS) regressions. We also employ lagged DOLS, Prais-Winsten regression methodology, generalized method of moments (GMM) methodology, and differences-in-differences methods to tackle the endogeneity problem.

The sample covers real and financial sector companies to investigate sectoral differences in Borsa Istanbul-listed firms for 2010-2021. Using a panel data approach, we show that growth options, generous payout policy, attractive firm valuation, adherence to the rule of law, and firm size are important factors in attracting institutional investors to Turkey. Similarly, large firm size and the rule of law arise as important factors for financial sector firms. Moreover, institutional holdings positively impact the percentage shares of institutional investors in crisis periods among real sector firms, whereas they have no effect among financial sector firms. Real-sector and financial-sector firms can use our findings to increase institutional ownership. Our results have important implications for institutional investors, individual investors, and market regulators to demand critical corporate governance practices.

Keywords: Institutional investor, institutional block, internal governance mechanism, growth options, dividend policy, market timing, emerging markets

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL AND GENETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFICIENCY OF POLYGONUM AVICULARE EXTRACT ON EXPERIMENTALLY AZOXYMETHANE-INDUCED COLONIC ABERRANT CRYPT FORMATION IN RATS

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ABSTRACT

Colon cancers can be an important health issue in human life. Herbal-based prevention of carcinogenesis is an important topic in cancers. Polygonum aviculare (PA) contains rich in phenolic compounds and can be an important candidate for prevention of colon carcinogenesis. Aim of the present study was to evaluate the protective efficiency of PA extract on azoxymethane (AOM)-induced colon cancer model in rats. For this purpose, male Wistar albino rats (thirty-two) were divided into four groups (Control, PA, AOM, AOM plus PA). The control group was fed with standard pellet feed. AOM (15 mg/kg body weight) was administered subcutaneously once every 2 weeks for 4 weeks in the AOM group and AOM plus PA group. PA extract (3ml/kg) was added to the feed of AOM plus PA, and PA groups. At the end of the 16-week experimental period, blood and tissue samples were obtained from the rats following necropsy for analysis. The obtained samples were evaluated by histopathology, immunohistochemistry, several biochemical parameters, and gene (IL-6, IL-1β, TNF-α, COX-2, iNOS, PCNA, BCL-2) expression. The results showed that oral administration of PA extract significantly inhibited AOM-induced colorectal carcinogenesis with a reduction of adenomas and adenocarcinomas both numerically and dimensionally. In addition, the application of PA extract showed an inhibitory effect on oxidative stress in the colon tissue, while a stimulatory effect on antioxidant activities. PA extract application decreased in CEA and COX-2 immune expressions whereas increased caspase-3

immunoreaction. PA extract decreased the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, inflammation-related genes, and PCNA gene, whereas suppressed the expression of the BCL-2 gene. Therefore, it can be concluded that the herb is a chemopreventive dietary agent since the application of PA extract inhibits cell proliferation, pro-inflammatory cytokines, and COX-2 expression and induce apoptosis, resulting in a significant reduction in colon tumor formation.

Keywords: Azoxymethane, Polygonum aviculare, Colonic aberrant crypt, Immunohistochemistry, Gene expression, Rat.

Ethical Statement: The study was approved by the Animal Researchers Local Ethics Committee of Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Approval 28.03.2019, 2019/03).

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THE EFFECT OF HOT PEPPER, SUMAC, AND CHEWING ON INCRETIN AND CHOLECYSTOKININ HORMONE SECRETION

ACI BIBER, SUMAK VE ÇIĞNEMENIN İNKRETIN VE KOLESISTOKININ HORMONLARIN SALGISI ÜZERINDEKI ETKISI

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ABSTRACT

Background: The influence of various dietary factors on metabolic responses and gastrointestinal function has been the subject of extensive research. In this study, we aimed to investigate the effects of capsaicin, chewing, and sumac on metabolic parameters and gastrointestinal function in healthy male volunteers.

Methods: A total of 33 healthy male volunteers aged 18 to 40 years were recruited for the study. Participants underwent four different experimental groups: capsaicin (n=10, a mixed meal containing 467 kcal [22% protein, 46% fat, 32% carbohydrates] and 1 g of capsaicin), chewing (n=11, chewed sugar-free and non-artificial sweetener gum for 5 minutes), sumac (n=7, a meal containing a total of 328 kcal [28% fat, 63% carbohydrates, 9% protein] and 2 g of sumac, and sumac with defecation groups (n=10, a meal containing a total of 328 kcal [28% fat, 63% carbohydrates, 9% protein] and 2 g of sumac. Metabolic parameters including glucose, insulin, Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP), and cholecystokinin (CCK) levels were measured from blood at 0, 5, 10, 25, 45, 60, 120, and 180 minutes following digestion. Gastrointestinal function was assessed by monitoring bowel movements, stool consistency, and appetite levels. $p<0.05$ was assumed statistically significant.

Results: The addition of capsaicin did not result in significant changes in glucose, insulin, GIP, GLP-1, and CCK levels, as well as appetite and energy intake. Chewing sugar-free gum also had no significant effects on the examined parameters. Similarly, the consumption of sumac did not lead to significant alterations in glucose, insulin, GIP, GLP-1, and CCK levels,

appetite, or energy intake. However, it was observed that sumac consumption for one week resulted in looser stools without affecting bowel movement frequency or appetite.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that chewing or the inclusion of capsaicin, or sumac in the diet does not exert significant effects on metabolic parameters and appetite in healthy male volunteers. However, sumac consumption over a one-week period was associated with a change in stool consistency. Further investigations are required to elucidate the underlying mechanisms responsible for the observed effects and to explore the potential long-term implications of these dietary factors on metabolic and gastrointestinal health.

Keywords: Capsaicin, Chewing, Sumac, Gastrointestinal function, Metabolic parameters

TOTAL DEFORMATION ANALYSIS OF THE VIBRATION EFFECT ON PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS USED IN LIGHT ELECTRIC VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

Electric vehicles are rapidly increasing their popularity around the world. This technology, which offers an environmentally friendly and clean energy solution, complies with the model of sustainable urban planning. Light electric vehicles, which are in the category of electric vehicles, are very common in daily urban use. Permanent magnet synchronous motors (PMSM) are preferred in the propulsion systems of light electric vehicles. Vibration affects the cycle life of electric motors. Analysis of vibration effects during design has a positive effect on the optimization of motor parameters. There are different analysis methods of vibration effects affecting PMSMs. One of them is total deformation. ANSYS Workbench software is an interface that can analyze many mechanical force effects such as vibration effects. ANSYS Workbench is a highly effective program for simulation-based product development with advanced parameter management. In this study, vibration effect analysis was performed on PMSM with 3200W, 150V, 1000rpm by using ANSYS Workbench software. The behavior and effect of the vibration effect in various operating modes of PMSM were investigated.

Keywords: Permanent magnet synchronous motor, Light electric vehicle, Total deformation, Vibration.

THE JOB OF INNOVATION IN HOMEGROWN AND CLOSE ACCOMPLICE INFRINGEMENT IN PAKISTAN AND THE EFFECT OF THE INNOVATIONS TO BE TRACKED DOWN IN PAKISTANI CULTURE A SURVEY BY DR FAISAL

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ABSTRACT

The job of innovation in homegrown and close accomplice brutality in Pakistan follows a comparable example as in different nations. While innovation can be utilized emphatically to help casualties and bring issues to light, it can likewise be abused by culprits to apply control and execute misuse. Here are a few explicit parts of the job of innovation in homegrown and private accomplice savagery in Pakistan: Computerized Correspondence and Checking: Victimizers might take advantage of different computerized correspondence stages, like cell phones, online entertainment, email, or texting, to apply control, scare, or hassle their accomplices. They might screen their accomplices' exercises, request admittance to passwords, or use spyware to attack their protection. Online Provocation and Cyberbullying: Culprits might participate in web-based badgering, cyberbullying, or vengeance pornography by spreading express pictures or individual data without assent, utilizing virtual entertainment to stigmatize or follow their accomplices, or making counterfeit records to bother or mimic them. Area Following and Geolocation: Victimizers can abuse area following highlights in cell phones or GPS gadgets to screen the developments of their accomplices, limit their opportunity, or lay out command over their lives. Online Disinformation and Control: Culprits might spread misleading data or control online stages to ruin their accomplices, harm their standing, or separate them from social encouraging groups of people. Backing and Assets: Innovation can be a significant asset for casualties looking for help and data. Online stages, helplines, versatile applications, and text-based administrations can give admittance to hotlines, directing administrations, legitimate guide, and local area assets. Mindfulness and Instruction: Innovation can be bridled to bring issues to light about homegrown and cozy accomplice viciousness, its effect, and accessible assets. Web-based entertainment crusades, instructive sites, and internet preparing projects can assist with advancing grasping, avoidance, and mediation techniques. To address the adverse consequences of innovation on homegrown and close accomplice brutality in Pakistan, comparable advances can be taken as referenced before. An extra estimates well defined for the setting of Pakistan include: Social Responsiveness: Foster mindfulness crusades and instructive assets that are socially delicate and consider the normal practices, values, and customs predominant in Pakistan. Tailor messages and backing administrations to address the special difficulties looked by casualties in the neighborhood setting. Lawful Measures: Order and uphold regulation that explicitly addresses innovation worked with misuse, including cyberstalking, vengeance pornography, and unapproved reconnaissance. Guarantee that legitimate systems stay up with developing advances and are actually executed. Cooperation with Media transmission Suppliers: Team up with telecom suppliers to bring issues to light about protection and security settings, as well as to foster shields against innovation abuse. Urge specialist organizations to execute measures to safeguard clients and forestall unapproved admittance to individual data. Reinforce Helplines and Backing Administrations: Upgrade helpline administrations and

encouraging groups of people that cook explicitly to the necessities of homegrown and close accomplice brutality casualties in Pakistan. Guarantee that these administrations are prepared to address innovation related misuse and give fitting help. Limit Working for Experts: Give preparing and limit working to experts working in the field of aggressive behavior at home, like policing, laborers, advocates, and legal advisors, to perceive and answer actually to innovation worked with misuse. Cooperation with NGOs and Common Society: Cultivate joint effort with non-administrative associations and common society bunches that are chipping away at abusive behavior at home issues in Pakistan. Collaborate with these associations to foster thorough methodologies, bring issues to light, and offer help administrations. Tending to the job of innovation in homegrown and personal accomplice savagery requires a multi-layered approach including government, common society, innovation suppliers, and the overall population. By carrying out designated measures, bringing issues to light, and offering help, it is feasible to moderate the adverse consequences of innovation and engage casualties in Pakistan.

Keywords: comparable, emphatically, homegrown, accomplices, Cyberbullying, vengeance.

REVIEW OF THE EFFECT OF DEFLECTOR STRUCTURE ON PERFORMANCE IN SAVONIUS VERTICAL WIND TURBINES

SAVONİUS DİKEY EKSENLİ RÜZGÂR TÜRBİNLERİNDE DEFLEKTÖR YAPISININ PERFORMANS ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN KAPSAMLI DERLEMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, deflektör yapılarının savonius dikey eksenli rüzgâr türbinlerinin (S-DERT) güç çıktısı ve genel performansını nasıl artırdığına dair kapsamlı bir inceleme gerçekleştirilmiştir. Özellikle düşük rüzgâr hızlarında S-DERT 'in verimliliğini artırmada deflektör teknolojilerinin etkinliğini gösteren çok sayıda deneysel çalışmayı ve sayısal simülasyonları bir araya getirilmiş ve tartışılmıştır. Deflektörlerin savonius rüzgârı türbinin rotor yüzeyine yönlendirdiği, rüzgârın kinetik enerjisini daha etkin bir şekilde yararlanıldığı belirlendi. Bu işlem, türbinin dönme hızını ve dolayısıyla jeneratör tarafından üretilen elektrik enerjisi miktarını artırdı. Deflektörlerin kullanılması, rüzgârın türbine eşit olmayan bir şekilde uygulanmasını önledi ve böylece türbinin daha kararlı bir hızda dönmesine yardımcı oldu. Bu kararlılık, türbinin genel enerji üretim verimliliğini ve güç çıktısını artırdı. Ayrıca, makalede, deflektörlerin eklenmesinin, türbinin mekanik aşınmasını azaltabileceği ve bu sayede türbinin çalışma ömrünü uzatabileceği vurguladı. Tüm bu faktörler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, çalışma, deflektörlerin S-DERT'in genel performansını ve enerji çıktısını önemli ölçüde iyileştirdiği sonucuna vardı. Bu nedenle, deflektörlerin kullanılması, S-DERT'in verimliliğini ve dayanıklılığını artırmada kritik bir faktör olarak kabul edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rüzgar Türbini, Pasif Kontrol, Deflektör, HAD, Deneysel

ABSTRACT

In this study, a comprehensive review of how deflector structures improved the power output and overall performance of savonius vertical axis wind turbines (S-DERT) was carried out. It aggregated and discussed numerous experimental studies and numerical simulations which had demonstrated the effectiveness of deflector technologies in increasing the efficiency of S-VAWTs, particularly at low wind speeds. Deflectors were noted to have directed wind towards the surface of the savonius wind turbine rotor, thereby more effectively harnessing the wind's kinetic energy. This process increased the rotational speed of the turbine and, consequently, the amount of electrical energy that was generated. The use of deflectors prevented the wind from applying unevenly to the turbine, thus helping the turbine to rotate at a more stable speed. This stability boosted the turbine's overall energy production efficiency

and power output. Furthermore, this study highlighted that the addition of deflectors could have reduced the mechanical wear of the turbine, potentially extending the operational lifespan of the turbine. Considering all these factors, the study concluded that deflectors significantly improved the overall performance and energy output of S-VAWT. Therefore, the use of deflectors has been recognized as a critical factor in increasing the efficiency and durability of the S-DERT.

Keywords: Wind Turbine, Passive Control, Deflector, CFD, Experimental

EFFECTIVE PARAMETERS ESTIMATION IN PV CELL MODELS USING SNAKE SEARCH ALGORITHM

FOTOVOLTAİK HÜCRE MODELLERİNDEKİ PARAMETRELERİN YILAN ARAMA ALGORİTMASI İLE ETKİN ŞEKİLDE KESTİRİMİ

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ÖZET

Fotovoltaik hücrelerin akım-gerilim (I-V) karakteristikleri ile parametrelerinin kestirimi için modellenmeleri zor olup fotovoltaik sistemlerin verimliliği için dikkatli şekilde ele alınmalıdır. Bu çalışmada güneş hücresinin etkin şekilde modellenmesi ve eşdeğer devre parametrelerinin doğru şekilde kestirilmesi için yılan arama algoritması (YAO) kullanılmış ve önerilmiştir. YAO 2022 yılında ortaya konulmuş ve optimizasyon problemlerine makul seviyede çözümler ürettiği gösterilmiştir. Çalışmada iki değişik fotovoltaik eşdeğer devre modeli (tek diyotlu model ve çift diyotlu model) dikkate alınmıştır ve önerilen YAO bu modellerdeki belirsiz parametrelerin elde edilmesinde kullanılmıştır. Nümerik sonuçlar popüler R.T.C. France silikon güneş hücresine ait deneysel veri seti için elde edilmiştir. Toplanan sonuçlara göre YOA fotovoltaik hücrenin I-V karakteristiğini yüksek doğrulukla kestirmiştir. Elde edilen modeller gerçek güneş hücresine ihtiyaç duymadan test, benzetim ve optimizasyon gibi amaçlarla farklı platformlarda kullanılabilirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Parametre kestirimi, yılan arama algoritması, fotovoltaik hücre, modelleme, optimizasyon

ABSTRACT

Modelling of photovoltaic (PV) cells for estimating its parameters with current-voltage (I-V) characteristics is difficult and should be handled carefully for the effectiveness of PV systems. Snake search algorithm (SSA) is used and suggested in this research to model effectively and estimate equivalent circuit parameters correctly of the solar PV cell. SSA was introduced in 2022 and shown to produce satisfactory solutions to optimization problems. In the paper, two different solar PV equivalent circuit models (single-diode model and double-diode model) are taken into account and the suggested SSA is utilized to acquire the unknown parameters in these models. The numerical results are obtained for an experimental dataset pertaining to a popular R.T.C. France silicon solar cell. According to the results collected, SSA could estimate the PV I-V characteristics with high accuracy. The obtained models, with no need for the real solar cell, may be used in different platforms for the aims such as testing, simulation and optimization.

Keywords: Parameter estimation, snake search algorithm, PV cell, modelling, optimization

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY - THE CASE OF KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

The budget represents the main instrument of public financing. The budget is one of the most important economic instruments available to the Government of Kosovo. In the framework of government policies, the issue of government spending is considered quite important. In order to maintain fiscal stability, attention should be paid to how much the expenses burden the budget and where their spending is directed. In this aspect, the way of spending budget funds and the orientation of government spending for productive purposes and investment projects remains important. Also, within the budget, in recent years, there has been an excess of public expenditures over public revenues, namely the budget deficit. Through this study, we aim for the given conclusions and recommendations to be taken into consideration and serve the actors in the field of public finance.

Key words: Public expenditure, budget, budget deficit.

ECONOMETRIC MODELS FOR ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE EXCHANGE RATE ON AZERBAIJAN'S NON-OIL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

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ABSTRACT

First of all, it should be noted that the results presented in this article are a small visible part of the iceberg, which could not be built without a strong invisible base. In other words, the results given below are the result of a wide range of studies of various directions, a huge part of which, although not described here, but without these results, our conclusions would not be scientifically justified. Among such materials there is a huge amount of comparative and statistical analysis, regression relationships constructed, as well as testing of various hypotheses. Not confirming certain hypotheses also proved useful for putting forward others.

So, quantifying the influence of certain factors on other indicators in socio-economic systems is a difficult task in itself, since in addition to the studied factors, there are many others that, as a rule, introduce certain difficulties:

• Most of them are of an uncertain nature, i.e., it seems impossible to predict their values.

• Among them there are factors of a qualitative nature. Sometimes scaling or calibration methods are used to quantify such variables, but the crudeness of such estimates is obvious.

The most acceptable method for assessing the impact of the exchange rate on various economic indicators is econometric modeling, since it reveals not only the direction of the impact of one indicator on another, but also establishes a functional relationship between them. It is precisely because of this advantage that in our study, along with other approaches, we widely use regression analysis methods. But when using this method to assess the impact of the exchange rate on economic indicators, other specific problems arise.

Keywords: exchange rate, non-oil exports, imports, regression model

PERFORMANCE BETTERMENT OF LOAD FREQUENCY REGULATION USING SNAKE SEARCH ALGORITHM FOR AN INTERCONECTED POWER SYSTEM INCORPORATING THERMAL PLANT AND PV POWER STATION

TERMİK SANTRAL VE GÜNEŞ TARLASINDAN OLUŞAN ENTERKONNEKTE GÜÇ SİSTEMİNDE YÜK FREKANS REGÜLASYONU PERFORMANSININ YILAN ARAMA ALGORİTMASI İLE İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Güç üretimi ile tüketimi arasındaki dengesizlik frekans ve bağlantı hattı güç tepkilerinde arzu edilmeyen dalgalanmalara sebep olur ve bu dengesizliğin hızlı bir şekilde giderilmesinde yük frekans regülasyonu (YKR) kaçınılmaz bir mekanizmadır. Bu çalışma yılan arama algoritmasının (YAO) enterkonnekte termik santral ve güneş tarlasından oluşan güç sistemi için YKR performansının iyileştirilmesi üzerindeki etkisini incelemektedir. Frekans ve bağlantı hattı güç salınımlarını bastırmak için geniş çaplı endüstriyel kullanımı nedeniyle oransal+integral (PI) denetleyici tercih edilmiş ve sistemde kullanılmıştır. Optimizasyon aracı olarak YAO, amaç fonksiyonu olarak zaman ağırlıklı mutlak hatanın integrali (ITAE) kriteri kullanılarak en iyi PI denetleyici parametreleri elde edilmiştir. YAO tabanlı PI denetleyicinin performasını göstermek için genetik algoritma (GA) ve ateş böceği algoritmalarını (FA) kullanan literatürdeki benzer bir çalışmayla karşılaştırmalar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elden edilen sonuçlardan YAO ile sistem performansının frekans ve bağlantı hattı güç tepkilerindeki oturma süresi, pozitif/negatif aşım ve ITAE değeri bakımından iyileştiği anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yük frekans regülasyonu (YFR), PI denetleyici, Termik santral, Güneş tarlası, Yılan arama algoritması, Optimizasyon

ABSTRACT

Imbalance between power generation and consumption yields to undesired fluctuations in frequency and tie-line power responses and load frequency regulation (LFR) is an indispensable mechanism to avert this imbalance hastily. This research investigates the impact of snake search algorithm (SSA) on performance betterment of LFR for an interconnected power system comprising of thermal plant and photovoltaic (PV) power station. To damp the frequency and tie-line power deviations, a proportional-integral (PI) controller is preferred and utilized in the system due to its wide use in industry. The best PI controller parameters are obtained by using SSA as optimizer, and integral of time-multiplied absolute error (ITAE) criterion as objective function. To demonstrate the performance of SSA tuned PI controller, it is compared with a similar work in the literature that uses genetic algorithm (GA) and firefly algorithm (FA). It is found from the obtained results that the system performance with SSA has improved with respect to settling time, overshoot/undershoot and ITAE value of the frequency and tie-line power fluctuations.

Keywords: Load frequency regulation (LFC), PI controller, Thermal plant, PV power station, Snake search algorithm, Optimization

LASER USAGE IN ENDODONTIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENTS

ENDODONTIK TEŞHIS VE TEDAVILERDE LAZER KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

Lazer, "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation" kelimelerinin baş harflerinden oluşur ve uyarılmış ışınım ile ışığın yükseltilmesi demektir. İlk lazer Theodor Maiman tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Daha sonrasında katı, gaz ve yarı iletken maddelerden lazer tipleri üretilmiştir. Sert ve yumuşak dokularda farklı lazer tipleri kullanılmaktadır. Sert dokularda ısıya hasarı oluşmaması için atımlı-dalgalar, yumuşak dokularda ise sürekli-dalgalar üreten lazerler kullanılır. Diş-hekimliğinde kullanılan Nd:YAG, Diod, Er:YAG, Er,Cr:YSGG, CO2, Argon ve KTP gibi çeşitli lazerler vardır. Bu lazerler birçok işlemde başarıyla kullanılmaktadır. Bu sunumda lazerin dental tedavilerdeki kullanımlarına değinilecektir. Çeşitli vital pulpa tedavilerinde, kavite dezenfeksiyonu ve hemostazın sağlanması amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Bu tedavilerde genellikle CO2, Nd:YAG, Diod ve Er:YAG lazerler kullanılmaktadır. Dentin hipersensitivitesinin giderilmesinde hassasiyet giderici ajanlarla birlikte Nd:YAG ve Er:YAG lazer kullanılmakta ve dentin tübüllerini tıkayarak etki ettiği gözlenmektedir. Ayrıca pulpa vitalitesinin belirlenmesinde de lazerlerden faydalanılmaktadır. Bu amaçla ışık kaynağı olarak He-Ne veya Diyot lazeri kullanan Lazer Doppler Flowmetri cihazları kullanılmaktadır .

Kanal tedavisi için en önemli sayılabilecek lazer kullanım alanlarından birisi de kök kanallarının şekillendirilmesi işlemidir. Bu amaç için Er:YAG, Er,Cr:YSGG, Nd:YAG ve CO2 lazerler denenmiş olmasına rağmen, Nd:YAG ve CO2 lazerlerin kök diş sert dokularına çeşitli zararlar verdiklerinin tespitinden dolayı günümüzde artık yalnızca Erbiyum lazerler (Er:YAG ve Er,Cr:YSGG) kullanılmaktadır. Bir diğer önemli lazer kullanım alanı ise kök kanallarının dezenfeksiyonudur. Günümüze kadar bu amaçla farklı dalga boylarına sahip birçok lazer tipi kullanılmıştır. Bunlardan birisi de Er:YAG lazer temelli olan foton-indüklü fotoakustik dalgalanma (PIPS) tekniğinin kullanımıdır. Lazerlerin endodontik dezenfeksiyonda oldukça başarılı olduğu bildirilmektedir. Lazerler kullanım esnasında, kök kanal duvarları üzerinde ısı artışı, mikro-çatlaklar ve çeşitli topografik değişikliklere sebep olabilmektedir; bu sebeple lazerlerin kullanım alanlarını belirlemeden önce daha fazla in-vitro ve in-vivo çalışmaların yapılması gerekmektedir. Bunların dışında lazerler, kanal tedavisi tekrarında kanal dolgularının uzaklaştırılmasında veya medikamentlerin kanallardan

uzaklaştırılmasında, endodontik cerrahide retrograd kavite preparasyonunda ve bleaching tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lazerler, Endodontik tedaviler, PIPS

ABSTRACT

Laser, an acronym for "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation," has become an integral part of dentistry, particularly in the field of endodontics. Developed by Theodor Maiman, lasers have evolved to include solid, gas, and semiconductor materials. Different types of lasers are used for various applications in both hard and soft tissues. Pulsed-waves are employed to prevent heat damage in hard tissues, while continuous-waves are used in soft tissues. Commonly used lasers in dentistry include Nd:YAG, Diode, Er:YAG, Er,Cr:YSGG, CO2, Argon, and KTP.

This oral presentation focuses on the application of lasers in dental treatments. Laser usage extends to vital pulp treatments for cavity disinfection and hemostasis, predominantly utilizing CO2, Nd:YAG, Diode, and Er:YAG lasers. Nd:YAG and Er:YAG lasers, when combined with desensitizing agents, effectively eliminate dentinal hypersensitivity by blocking dentinal tubules. Lasers also aid in determining pulp vitality, where Laser Doppler Flowmetry devices employing He-Ne or Diode lasers as light sources are employed.

Root canal treatment benefits significantly from laser technology, particularly in the shaping of root canals. While Er:YAG, Er,Cr:YSGG, Nd:YAG, and CO2 lasers have been explored for this purpose, Erbium lasers (Er:YAG and Er, Cr:YSGG) are now predominantly used. Another crucial application of lasers in endodontics is the disinfection of root canals. Various lasers with different wavelengths, including the photon-induced photoacoustic wave (PIPS) technique based on Er:YAG laser, have been employed successfully for this purpose.

It is worth noting that the use of lasers in endodontics may result in temperature increase, micro-cracks, and topographic changes on root canal walls. Therefore, further in-vitro and in-vivo studies are necessary to determine their precise usage parameters. Additionally, lasers find utility in removing root canal fillings or medicaments during re-canal treatment, preparing retrograde cavities in endodontic surgery, and performing bleaching treatments.

In conclusion, lasers have revolutionized endodontic procedures, offering effective solutions in vital pulp treatments, disinfection, root canal shaping, and various other aspects of dental care. Continued research and exploration will further enhance our understanding and utilization of lasers in the field of endodontics.

Keywords: Lasers, Endodontic treatments, PIPS

ENDODONTİK TEDAVİSİ YAPILMIŞ ÜÇ KANALLI MANDİBULAR İKİNCİ PREMOLAR DİŞİN RADYOGRAFİK TAKİBİ: OLGU SUNUMU

RADIOGRAPHIC FOLLOW-UP OF ENDODONTICALLY TREATED MANDIBULAR SECOND PREMOLAR TOOTH WITH THREE ROOT CANALS: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

GİRİŞ: Kök kanal morfolojisinin ve anatomisinin doğru teşhisi, bütün kök kanal sisteminin eksiksiz temizlenmesi ve şekillendirilmesi kök kanal tedavisinin uzun dönem başarısında anahtar rol oynamaktadır. Mandibular premolar dişler genellikle tek kök ve tek kanal anatomisine sahiptir. Bu dişlerde tek kök ve tek kanal dışındaki kök kanal anatomileri nadir görülmektedir. Buna rağmen ek kök kanallarının bulunma olasılığı, göz önünde bulundurulması gerekir. Bu olgu sunumu, üç kanallı mandibular ikinci küçük azı dişinin kök kanal tedavisini sunmaktadır.

OLGU RAPORU: 17 yaşında erkek hasta 35 numaralı dişindeki ağrı şikayetiyle kliniğimize başvurdu. Radyografik muayenede ilgili dişte periapikal lezyon varlığı tespit edildi. Preoperatif radyograf dikkatli incelendiğinde ilgili dişin üç kanala sahip olabileceğinden şüphelenildi. Dişin elektrikli pulpa testi ve soğuk testine negatif yanıt verdiği ve perküsyona duyarlı olmadığı görüldü. Kök kanal preparasyonunun (işlem esnasında dişin üç kanallı olduğu tespit edildi) tamamlanmasının ardından kanal içi medikament olarak 2'li antibiyotik patı (double antibiotic paste- DAP) uygulandı. Ardından kök kanalları Endoplus ve gütaperka ile dolduruldu ve hasta takibe alındı. 6 aylık takip sonucunda klinik olarak semptom olmadığı, radyografik muayenede ise lezyonun iyileşmekte olduğu gözlendi.

SONUÇLAR: Üç kanallı alt küçük azı dişlerinin insidansı nadir olmakla birlikte, kök kanallarını belirlemek için her vaka titizlikle, klinik ve radyografik olarak incelenmelidir. İdeal koşullarda yapılan uygun tedavi planlaması ile lezyonlu dişlerde iyileşme sağlanabilmektedir.

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: An Accurate diagnosis of the morphology of the root canal system and anatomy, thorough cleaning, and shaping of the root canal system plays a key role in the long-term success of root canal treatment. Mandibular premolars usually have a single root and single canal anatomy. Root canal anatomies other than single root and single canal are rarely seen in these teeth. However, the possibility of finding additional root canals needs to be considered. This case report presents the root canal treatment of the mandibular second premolar tooth with three root canals.

CASE REPORT: A 17-year-old male patient presented to our clinic with a complaint of pain, in his tooth number 35. Radiographic examination revealed a periapical lesion in the involved tooth. When the preoperative radiograph was carefully examined, it was suspected that the involved tooth might have three canals. It was revealed that the teeth responded negatively to the electric pulp test and cold test and were not sensitive to percussion. After the root canal preparation (During the procedure, it was determined that the tooth had three canals) was completed, double antibiotic paste (DAP) was applied as an intracanal medicament. Then, the root canals were filled with Endoplus and gutta-percha and the patient was followed up. As a result of 6 month follow-up, it was observed that there were no clinical symptoms, and the lesion was healing in the radiographic examination.

CONCLUSIONS: Although the frequency of mandibular premolars with three separate root canals is low, each case should be investigated carefully clinically and radiographically to detect additional root canals. With appropriate treatment planning in ideal conditions, healing can be achieved in lesioned teeth.

THE CONTRIBUTIVE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE ON STUDENTS ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The growing number of graduates' students in specialized business, technical, engineering, applied arts, pure and applied sciences and the practical realities in entrepreneurship are general concerns for research studies as students' industrial training experience and its contribution towards entrepreneur development is seen to be crucial to stake holders in education and economic planners in respect of self establishment and work performance. According to Okpor & Hassan (2012), industrial training experience is an educational skill development programme design to help transit students from college environment to work realities. This paper is a descriptive survey of the impact of industrial training experience on the development of students' entrepreneurial skill. The paper evaluates the benefits of entrepreneurship skills to trainee students. Some challenges confronted by trainee students during industrial training experience were also discussed in the paper. For the purpose of collecting relevant information for the paper work, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to collect relevant data from respondents. The responses gathered were subjected to reliability analysis by experts. Conclusively, affirmed that industrial training experience has significant impact on the development of students' entrepreneurial skill.

Keyword: Industrial Training Experience, Entrepreneur, Skill Development.

SHORT-CIRCUIT AND OPEN-CIRCUIT FAULTS DIAGNOSIS METHODOLOGY FOR THREE-PHASE INVERTER

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ABSTRACT
In a three-phase voltage inverter, there are semiconductor components as Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBTs). These components are sensitive and can potentially develop faults such as short circuits or open circuits, which can cause the entire system to malfunction. However, a new technique has been proposed in this paper for the detection of faults in the voltage source inverter (VSI). This technique is capable to locate the faulty semiconductors. It works by analyzing the difference between the actual voltage signal and its reference value, that has a minimum inflection point that is the fault image, subsequently, we compare this signal with a predetermined threshold to determine the location of the fault with positive or negative alternation. To perform these analyses, we utilized Simulink. The results we obtained demonstrate the effectiveness of our technique to detect the open circuit and short circuit faults in the three-phase voltage inverter.

Keywords : Fault diagnosis, Three-Phase Inverter, Short-circuit fault, Open-circuit fault.

2H-1,2,3-TRİAZOL TÜREVLERİNİN SENTEZİ

SYNTHESIS OF 2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE DERIVATIVES

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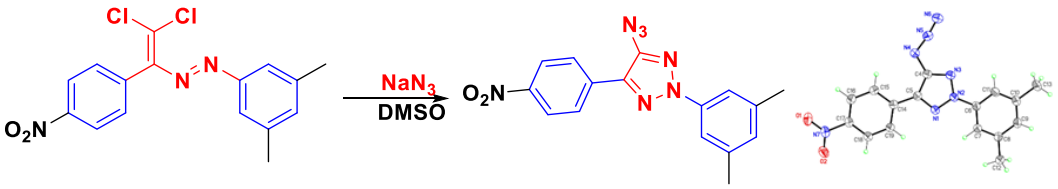
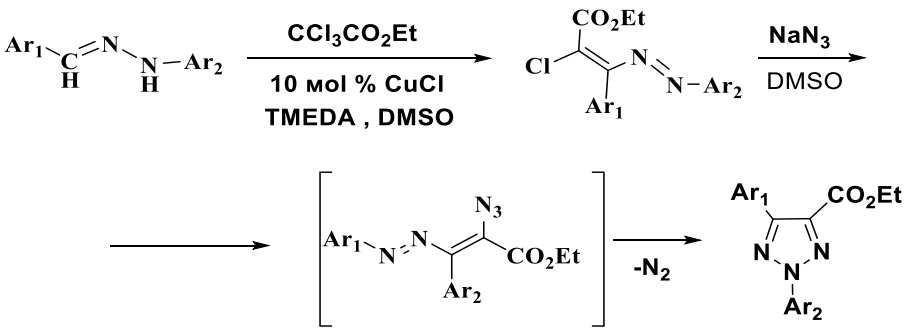
ÖZET

Sentezi oldukça karmaşık olan dihalogeniazadienlere dayalı 2H-1,2,3 triazollerin sentezini daha kolay gerçekleştirmek ve biyolojik olarak aktif bileşikler olarak sentezlenecek triazol türevlerinin antikanser etkisini incelemek amacıyla, ve aynı zamanda diklorodiazadienin NaN3 ile reaksiyonundan triazollerin biyolojik aktivitesinin yapıya bağımlılığını incelemek için 4-azido triazollerin sentezi gerçekleştirilmiş ve yapıları NMR ve X-Ray araştırma yöntemi ile doğrulanmıştır



Triazollerin alınmasının genel reaksiyonu

Bu doğrultuda araştırmalara devam edilerek, N-ikameli aril hidrazonların etil-2,2 ile reaksiyonundan ilgili etil-(E)-2-kloro-3-fenil-3-((E)-fenildiazenil)asetatlar sentezlendi, 2-trikloroasetat CCl3CO2Et ve bunların Etil-2,5-diaril-2H-1,2,3-triazol-4-karboksilat türevleri, NaN3 ile reaksiyonundan elde edildi. 2H-1,2,3-triazollerin fizyolojik olarak aktif bileşikler olarak birçok hastalığın tedavisinde uygulama bulduklarına dikkat edilmelidir. Bu bakımdan diklorodiazadienlerin NaN3 ile reaksiyonundan fizyolojik olarak aktif triazol türevlerinin sentezi organik sentez açısından önemli bir reaksiyon olarak kabul edilmektedir.

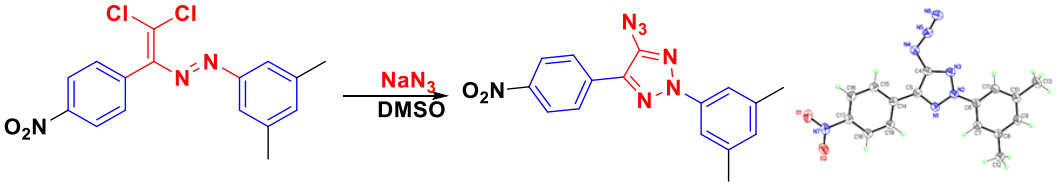


Etil 2,5-diaril-2H-1,2,3-triazol-4-karboksilat türevlerinin sentezi için genel reaksiyon

Sentezlenen bileşiklerin yapısı NMR yöntemi ile doğrulanmıştır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: 2H-1,2,3-Triazol, fizyolojik olarak aktif madde

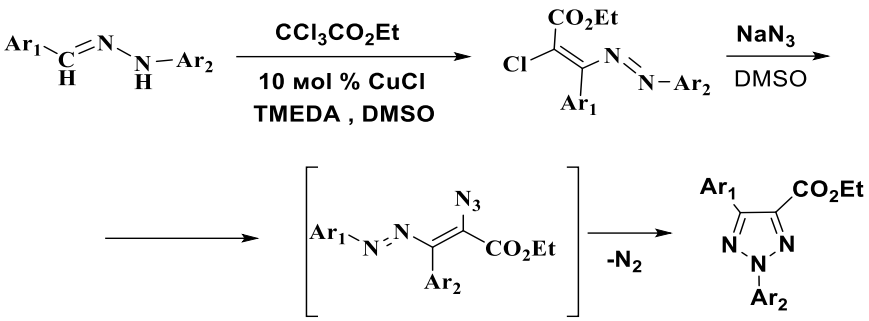
ABSTRACT

In order to synthesize 2H-1,2,3 triazoles based on dihalogeniazadienes, whose synthesis is quite complex, and to examine the anticancer effect of triazole derivatives to be synthesized as biologically active compounds, as well as to examine the dependence of the biological activity of triazoles on the structure from the reaction of dichlorodiazadiene with NaN3. synthesis was carried out and their structures were confirmed by NMR and X-Ray research methods.



General reaction of triazoles of obtaining

Continuing the researches in this direction, related ethyl-(E)-2-chloro-3-phenyl-3-((E)-phenyldazenyl)acetates were synthesized from the reaction of N-substituted aryl hydrazones with ethyl-2,2. Obtained from the reaction of 2-trichloroacetate CCl3CO2Et and their Ethyl-2,5-diaryl-2H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate derivatives with NaN3. It should be noted that 2H-1,2,3-triazoles as physiologically active compounds find application in the treatment of many diseases. In this respect, the synthesis of physiologically active triazole derivatives from the reaction of dichlorodiazadienes with NaN3 is considered an important reaction in terms of organic synthesis.



Ar_1= 4-CH_3O, 4-CH_3
Ar_2=4-CH_3O, 4-CH_3, 4-Cl

General reaction for the synthesis of ethyl 2,5-diaryl-2H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate derivatives

The structure of the synthesized compounds was confirmed by the NMR method.

Keywords: 2H-1,2,3-Triazole, physiologically active substance

ATTRIBUTE DERIVATION IN SMALL SIZE DATASETS THROUGH CLUSTERING AND DISCRETIZATION

KÜMELEME VE AYRIKLAŞTIRMA YOLUYLA KÜÇÜK BOYUTLU VERİ KÜMELERİNDE ÖZNİTELİK TÜRETME

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ÖZET

Kimyasal gaz sensörleri gibi bir boyutlu veri sağlayabilen sensörlerin kullanıldığı veri toplama sürecinde, verilerin öznitelik sayısı kullanılan sensör sayısı ile orantılıdır. Veri toplamada sensör sayısını artırmak sayısala çevrilecek gerçek dünya sinyallerinin temsil yeteneğini ve buna bağlı olarak sınıflandırıcıların doğru sınıflandırma başarısını artırırken karmaşık devre yapısı, daha güçlü besleme devresi, ekonomik maliyet, zaman tüketimi gibi donanımsal dezavantajları da beraberinde getirir. Aynı sensörden veriyi temsil edebilecek yeni özniteliklerin türetilmesi bir taraftan bu problemlerin önüne geçebilirken diğer taraftan doğru sınıflandırma başarısını da artırmak için bir çözüm sağlayabilir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, veriyi temsil yeteneği güçlü yeni öznitelikler elde edebilmek için sınıflandırıcıların kümeleme ve ayrıklaştırma yaklaşımları ile hibrit çalışması yoluyla alternatif bir çözüm sunabileceğini ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla, tasarlanan yaklaşım 1 boyutlu parfüm veri seti üzerinde üç bilinen makine öğrenmesi tekniği ile incelenmiştir. Deneysel çalışma sonucunda, önerilen hibrit sınıflandırıcının sınıflandırma doğruluğunu %5-15'e kadar artabildiği gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makine Öğrenmesi, Hibrit Sınıflandırıcı, Kümeleme, Ayrıklaştırma

ABSTRACT

In the data acquisition process, where sensors that can provide one-dimensional data such as chemical gas sensors are used, the number of attributes of the collected data is proportional to the number of sensors used. While increasing the number of sensors in data acquisition increases the representation ability of real-world signals to be converted into digital and accordingly the success of the classifiers' accuracy, it also brings hardware disadvantages such as complex circuit structure, boost supply circuit, economic cost and time consumption. Deriving new features that can represent data from the same sensor can prevent the problems listed on the one hand, and provide a solution to increase the success of correct classification on the other hand. The aim of this research is to demonstrate that classifiers can offer an alternative solution through clustering and discretization approaches and hybrid work in order to obtain new features with strong data representation ability. For this purpose, the designed approach was examined on the 1D perfume dataset with three known machine learning techniques. As a result of the experimental study, it has been shown that the proposed hybrid classifier can increase the classification accuracy by up to 5-15%.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Hybrid Classifier, Clustering, Discreteization

THE IMPORTANCE OF BERBERIS SPECIES IN YELLOW RUST DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Rust are important disease of the cereals in the world. Cereal rust fungi belonging to the genus Puccinia, which exhibit heteroecious life cycles, requires on primary and alternate hosts to complete their life cycle in the both asexual and sexual reproduction. However, alternate host provides the emerging of new races in sexual reproduction and this situation have negative effect of resistance wheat cultivars. Recently, Berberis species which is known as alternate host of stem rust disease have been reported as alternate host of yellow rust caused by Puccinia striiformis f. sp. tritici. In Türkiye, yellow rust disease caused large scale epidemic and dramatically yield losses in wheat growing areas. To reduce these losses, it has a well-known of the pathogen's life cycle is of great importance in effectively control of disease however there is little information with this. From this context, in this study the geographic distribution of Berberis species and their possible effects on yellow rust disease as an alternate host have been evaluated. In conclusion, it is believed that the information discussed in this study will contribute to future research on the alternate host of the pathogen, providing valuable insights and contributions to the understanding of this mechanism.

Keywords: Yellow rust, Berberis species, Alternate host, Life cycle

ASSESSMENT OF SOME TRITICALE CULTIVARS RESISTANCE TO SEPTORIA LEAF BLOTCH DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Septoria leaf Blotch caused by the foliar fungal pathogen Zymoseptoria tritici is the most prevalent disease of triticale (x Triticosecale Wittm.) in the world and it is mainly observed on triticale growing areas in each year. In this study, we evaluated on the septoria leaf blotch reactions of five triticale varieties namely Ege, Özer, Tacettin, Tatlıcak and Toygar under natural infection conditions at adult plant stage. In the study, a field experiment was set up according to the randomized blocks experimental design with 4 replications under the ecological conditions of Siirt province in the Southeastern Anatolia Region of Türkiye in 2023 and the disease observation was performed out two times intervals with two weeks. For the assessment of the disease infection, double digit 00-99 scale which was combined with disease progress and severity was used to evaluate. Based on the disease infection, it was determined that Ege variety had a lowest infection 29% while Toygar and Tacettin varieties had a highest disease infection 61% and 62.5% respectively. In addition, Ege showed moderately resistance reaction and Tatlıcak showed moderately susceptible reaction. On the other hand, the other varieties showed susceptible reactions. To sum up, these findings obtained from the current study can be used in disease breeding programmes conducted to causal disease agent in the region.

Keywords: Septoria, Triticale, Resistance, Adult plant stage, Natural infection

USING AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATIONS IN GRAPHIC DESIGN

ARTIRILMIŞ GERÇEKLİK UYGULAMALARININ GRAFİK TASARIM ALANINDA KULLANILMASI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı daha çok bilişim teknolojileri alanında etkin olarak kullanılan artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamalarının, grafik tasarım alanını ne yönde etkilediğini ortaya koymaktır. Birçok alanda etkin bir şekilde kullanılan artırılmış gerçeklik teknolojisi dijital ortamda hazırlanan nesne ve bilgilerin akıllı cihazlar yardımı ile gerçek ortam üzerine eklenmesiyle oluşturulmaktadır. Artırılmış gerçeklik teknolojisinin amacı, sanal gerçeklik teknolojisinin aksine gerçek dünyayı bütünüyle değiştirmek yerine onu tamamlamaktır. Teknolojik gelişmeler dijital dünyanın, hayatın hemen her alanında var olmasını ve bulunduğumuz dönemi etkileyerek değişime uğramasını sağlamıştır. Bu gelişmeler mobil cihazlar yardımıyla bilgi alışverişini büyük ölçüde kolaylaştırarak sınırları ortadan kaldırmıştır. Bilgiye ulaşmanın ve aktarmanın kolaylaşması farklı sunum şekillerinin oluşmasını sağlamıştır.

Grafik tasarım, bilginin görselleştirilmesini ve fark edilebilirliğinin artmasını sağlamaktadır. Geçmişten günümüze teknolojik gelişmelerle beraber üç boyutlu grafikler ve hareketli görüntüler gibi birçok yeni alanla zenginleşen grafik tasarım, artırılmış gerçeklik teknolojisiyle beraber yeni bir boyut kazanmıştır. Bu teknolojinin grafik tasarım alanındaki etkilerini masaüstü yayıncılık, dijital oyunlar ve sergileme tasarımı gibi birçok alanda görmek mümkündür. Kullanıcılara farklı uygulamalar ve deneyimler sunan artırılmış gerçeklik teknolojileri kısa sürede popüler olarak sanatçılara ve tasarımcılara rahat bir şekilde tasarım yapma ve çalışmalarını sergileme imkanı sunmuştur. Bu teknoloji, tasarımcılara sınırsız ortam ve nesne imkanı sağlarken tasarımda farklı perspektifler, yeni anlamlar ve yeni gerçeklik düzeylerinin yaratılmasına imkan sağlamıştır. Artırılmış gerçeklik teknolojisi ile basılı ve iki boyutlu işaretçilerin kullanılmasının yanı sıra belirlenen bir alana sanal bir nesne yerleştirmek ve mobil uygulama yardımıyla bunu görüntülemek mümkündür. Bu da tasarımcıların tasarımlarını sergilemek için bir sergi alanına ihtiyaç duymalarını ortadan kaldırmıştır.

Artırılmış gerçeklik teknolojisi giderek daha yaygın bir hale gelmektedir. Tasarımcılar bu teknolojinin imkanlarından faydalanarak farklı bakış açıları, eleştiri ve sunum yöntemleri, dijital araç gereç deneyimleyebilme olanakları elde etmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda artırılmış gerçeklik teknolojisi ve akıllı cihazların yardımı ile fiziksel olarak tasarlanması ve izleyiciye sunulması imkansız olan projelerin gerçekleştirilmesinin mümkün hale geldiği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Artırılmış Gerçeklik, Grafik Tasarım, Tasarım

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal how the augmented reality applications, which are used effectively in the field of information technologies, affect the field of graphic design. Augmented reality technology, which is used effectively in many fields, is created by adding objects and information prepared in digital environment to the real environment with the help of smart devices. The purpose of augmented reality technology, unlike virtual reality technology, is to complement the real world rather than completely replace it. Technological developments have enabled the digital world to exist in almost every area of life and to change by affecting the period we are in. These developments have greatly facilitated the exchange of information with the help of mobile devices and eliminated the borders. The ease of accessing and transferring information has led to the formation of different forms of presentation.

Graphic design provides visualization of information and increases its recognizability. Graphic design, which has been enriched with many new fields such as three-dimensional graphics and motion pictures, along with technological developments from the past to the present, has gained a new dimension with the augmented reality technology. It is possible to see the effects of this technology in the field of graphic design in many areas such as desktop publishing, digital games and exhibition design. Augmented reality technologies, which offer different applications and experiences to users, have become popular in a short time, allowing artists and designers the opportunity to design and exhibit their works in a comfortable way. While this technology provides unlimited space and object possibilities to designers, it has enabled the creation of different perspectives, new meanings and new levels of reality in design. In addition to using printed and two-dimensional markers with augmented reality technology, it is possible to place a virtual object in a designated area and display it with the help of a mobile application. This has eliminated the need for designers to have an exhibition space to showcase their designs.

Augmented reality technology is becoming more and more common. By making use of the possibilities of this technology, designers have gained the opportunity to experience different perspectives, criticism and presentation methods, and digital tools. As a result of the research, it is seen that it is possible to realize projects that are physically impossible to design and present to the audience with the help of augmented reality technology and smart devices.

Keywords: Augmented Reality, Graphic Design, Design

TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLATORS OF DENIS DIDEROT'S THEATER WORKS IN 18TH CENTURY RUSSIA

XVIII. YÜZYIL RUSYA'SINDA DENİS DİDEROT'UN TİYATRO ESERLERİNİN ÇEVİRİLERİ VE ÇEVİRMENLERİ

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ÖZET

Birinci Petro Döneminde başlayan Rus-Fransız kültürel ilişkileri özellikle 1762-1796 arasında süren II. Ekaterina'nın hükümdarlık döneminde yoğunlaşmıştır. Fransız aydınlanmacıların eserlerini iyi bilen çariçe, bazılarıyla yazışmış ve sarayında ağırlamıştır. Bunların arasında Denis Diderot'un ismi dikkati çekmektedir. Bu dönemde ünlü "Ansiklopedi"nin baş editörü Diderot'un dört yüzden fazla makalesi ve bazı tiyatro eserleri Rusça'ya çevrilmiştir. Ayrıca II. Ekaterina'nın Fransız yazarın kütüphanesini satın almasının ardından Diderot beş aya yakın bir süreyle St. Petersburg'da ikamet etmiş ve bu süre esnasında çariçeyle sık sık bir araya gelip siyasi ve felsefi fikirlerinin onunla paylaşmıştır. D. Diderot, Rusya'da her şeyden önce ünlü "Ansiklopedi"nin baş editörü olarak bilinir. Ancak 1750'li Yıllardan itibaren Rusya'da yazarın tiyatro eserlerine karşı ilgi artmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra tiyatro kuramcısı olarak Diderot'un görüşleri de Rus dramaturjisini önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. XVIII. Yüzyıl Rusya'sında Fransız yazarın "Erdemin Geçirdiği Sınavlar" («Le Fils naturel, ou les Epreuves de la vertu») komedyası dört, "Aile Babası" («Le père de famille») komedyası ise üç kere çevrilmiştir. Çevirmenleri arasında dönemin en iyi okullarında eğitim almış, birkaç yabancı dil bilen E. S. Harlamov, S. İ. Glebov ve B. E. Elçaninov öne çıkmaktadır. Çalışmamızda XVIII. Yüzyıl Rusya'sında Denis Diderot'un tiyatro eserlerinin çevirilerini ele aldık. Bunun yanı sıra söz konusu eserleri Rusça'ya kazandıran çevirmenleri de tanıtmaya gayret ettik.

Anahtar Kelimeler: XVIII. Yüzyıl Rusya'sı, Denis Diderot, tiyatro, çeviri, çevirmen

ABSTRACT

Russian-French cultural relations, which started in the reign of Peter the First, intensified during the reign of II. Ekaterina, which lasted between 1762-1796. Knowing the works of French enlighteners well, II. Ekaterina corresponded with some of them and hosted them in her palace.

Among them, the name of Diderot draws attention. During this period, more than four hundred articles and some theatrical works of Diderot, the chief editor of the famous

"Encyclopedia", were translated into Russian. Also after II. Ekaterina bought the French author's library, Diderot stayed in St. Petersburg, and during this time he often met with the tsarina and shared his political and philosophical ideas with her. Denis Diderot is known in Russia above all as the editor-in-chief of the famous "Encyclopedia". However, interest in Diderot's theatrical works has increased in Russia since the 1750s. In addition, Diderot's views as a theater theorist had a significant impact on Russian dramaturgy. In 18th Century Russia, the comedy "The Tests of Virtue" ("Le Fils naturel, ou les Epreuves de la vertu") by the French writer was translated four times, and the comedy "Family Father" ("Le père de famille") was translated three times. Among the translators of Diderot's theatrical works are E. S. Harlamov, S. İ. Glebov and B. E. Elchaninov stand out. In our study, we discussed the translations of Denis Diderot's plays in the 18th Century Russia. In addition to this, we tried to introduce the translators who translated these works into Russian.

Keywords: 18th Century Russia, Denis Diderot, theatre, translation, translator.

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS' ENTREPRENEURSHIP TENDENCIES AND BRAIN DOMINANCE

BİLGİSAYAR TEKNOLOJİLERİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN GİRİŞİMCİLİK EĞİLİMLERİ İLE BEYİN BASKINLIĞI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda bilişim sektörünün bileşenlerinin artan kullanımıyla birlikte, sektörde yaşanan gelişmeler artan talepleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu durum, nitelikli işgücüne olan ihtiyacı ve kendi işini kurabilme yeteneğine sahip girişimcilere olan talebi artırmıştır. Girişimcilik eğilimi, bir kişinin yenilikçi fikirler üretme, risk alma, kaynakları yönetme, işletme kurma ve geliştirme gibi girişimcilikle ilgili özelliklere sahip olma isteği veya yeteneğidir. Beyin ise karmaşık bir organdır ve birçok işlevi eşzamanlı olarak yerine getirir. Bu bağlamda, girişimciliğin teşvik edilmesi ve girişimcilerin beyin baskınlık analizinin değerlendirilmesi, Türkiye ve diğer gelişmekte olan ülkeler için son derece önemlidir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu Bilgisayar Teknolojileri bölümünde okuyan öğrencilerin girişimcilik eğilimleri ile beyin baskınlığı arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Bu doğrultuda, nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan anket tekniği kullanılarak, öğrencilerin girişimcilik özellikleri ile beyinlerindeki baskın olan taraf arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaya, bilgisayar teknolojileri bölümünde öğrenim gören 106 öğrenci katılmıştır. Anket üç bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölümde, katılımcıların cinsiyet ve girişimcilik geçmişiyle ilgili 5 soru yer almaktadır. İkinci bölümde, Yılmaz ve Sümbül (2009) tarafından geliştirilen ve 36 sorudan oluşan "Üniversite Öğrencileri Girişimcilik Ölçeği" bulunmaktadır. Anketteki üçüncü bölüm için ise Ned Herrmann tarafından geliştirilen 14 soruluk "Hermann Beyin Baskınlık Analizi Formu" kullanılmıştır. Anketteki ikinci ve üçüncü bölümlerde yer alan 50 soru, "Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum", "Katılmıyorum", "Kararsızım", "Katılıyorum" ve "Kesinlikle Katılıyorum" şeklinde 5'li Likert ölçeğine göre yanıtlanmaktadır.

Bu araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre, bilgisayar teknolojileri bölümünde okuyan öğrencilerin cinsiyetleri, girişimcilik eğitimi alma durumları ve daha önce girişimcilik faaliyetinde bulunmaları ile girişimcilik eğilimleri ve beyin fonksiyonları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmamıştır. Ancak, bunlar ile kendini girişimci kişiliğe sahip gören öğrenciler ve gelecekte kendi işini kurmayı düşünenler arasında anlamlı bir ilişki gözlemlenmiştir. Girişimcilik eğilimleri ile sağ ve sol beyin fonksiyonları arasında pozitif yönde bir korelasyon olduğu görülmüştür. Aynı zamanda girişimcilik eğilimleri ile sağ ve sol beyin fonksiyonları arasındaki ilişkinin benzer etkiye sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: bilişim, girişimcilik, girişimcilik eğilimleri, beyin baskınlık analizi

ABSTRACT

With the increasing use of the components of the information sector in recent years, the developments in the sector have brought increasing demands. This situation has increased the need for qualified workforce and the demand for entrepreneurs who have the ability to start their own business. Entrepreneurial disposition is a person's willingness or ability to have entrepreneurial traits such as generating innovative ideas, taking risks, managing resources, starting and developing businesses. The brain, on the other hand, is a complex organ and performs many functions simultaneously. In this context, promoting entrepreneurship and evaluating the brain dominance analysis of entrepreneurs are extremely important for Turkey and other developing countries.

The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between entrepreneurial tendencies and brain dominance of students studying at Bursa Uludağ University Technical Sciences Vocational School Computer Technologies department. In this direction, it is aimed to reveal the relationship between the entrepreneurial characteristics of the students and the dominant side in their brains by using the questionnaire technique, which is one of the quantitative research methods. 106 students studying at the computer Technologies department participated in the research. The survey consists of three parts. In the first part, there are 5 questions about the gender and entrepreneurial background of the participants. In the second part, there is the "University Students Entrepreneurship Scale" developed by Yılmaz and Sümbül (2009) and consisting of 36 questions. For the third part of the questionnaire, the 14-question "Hermann Brain Dominance Analysis Form" developed by Ned Herrmann was used. The 50 questions in the second and third sections of the questionnaire are answered on a 5-point Likert scale as "Strongly Disagree", "Disagree", "Undecided", "Agree" and "Strongly Agree".

According to the results of this research, no significant relationship was found between the gender of the students studying in the department of computer technologies, their status of receiving entrepreneurship education and their previous entrepreneurial activities, and their entrepreneurial tendencies and brain functions. However, a significant relationship was

observed between these and students who see themselves as entrepreneurial and those who are thinking of starting their own business in the future. It has been observed that there is a positive correlation between entrepreneurial tendencies and right and left brain functions. At the same time, it has been determined that the relationship between entrepreneurial tendencies and right and left brain functions has a similar effect.

Keywords: informatics, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial tendencies, brain dominance analysis

ISSUES OF PROMOTION OF NATIONAL VALUES IN THE LITERATURE OF AUTONOMOUS TURKIC STATES (BASED ON BASHKIR EXAMPLES)

ÖZERK TÜRK DEVLETLERİ EDEBİYATINDA MİLLİ DEĞERLERİN TANITILMASI KONULARI (BAŞKURT ÖRNEKLERİ ÜZÜERİNE)

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ÖZET

Çağdaş dönemde Türk devletleri arasındaki alaka ve münasebetlerin gelişme dinamikasını takip edersek, bağımsız Türk devletlerinin başkanlarının Türk halkları arasındaki münasebetlerin genişletilmesine ve Türk milletinin olumlu yönde gelişmesine, uluslararası ilişkilere özel önem ve özen gösterdiğini görürüz.

Son zamanlarda Türk devletleri arasındaki kültürel ilişkilerin genişletilmesi yönünde atılan adımlar en yaygın olarak bilim ve edebiyat alanında kendini göstermektedir. Böylece çeşitli Türk yazarlarının eserlerinin diğer Türk dillerine çevrilmesi, tüm-Türk edebiyatının çeşitli Türk devletlerinin edebiyatlarındaki tezahür örneklerine yönelik araştırma çalışmalarının yürütülmesi, kardeş ülke edebiyatlarının kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmesi, milletlerarası bilimsel eserlerin yazılması vb. süreçler söylediklerimizin görsel bir kanıtı olabilir.

Türk topluluklarının çoğu, Rusya ve Çin gibi emperyalist devletlerin bir parçasıdır. Bu, emperyalist ülkelerin söz konusu halkların kültürü, tarihi, düşünce tarzı ve dolayısıyla edebiyatı üzerindeki etkisinin ve baskısının az olmadığını göstermektedir. Türklüğü ve Türkçülük fikirlerini bağımsız olarak yayma ve köklerinden gelen kadim tüm-Türk kültürünü halka aşılama konusunda belli sınır ve çerçevelere hapsedilen Türk halklarının, məsələn, Başkurt edebiyatını incelediğimizde yüzyıllar boyunca milli manevi değerlerin korunmasında edebiyatın büyük rolünü görebiliriz. Özellikle destanların oluşumunda yer alan motifler, eski Türk mitolojisinin ana tezahür biçimiydi. Ancak bu alanda yapılan çalışmalar bağımsızlığını kazanmış Türk kökenli ülkelerde daha da ilgi çekicidir.

Bu nedenle küreselleşme ve bilgi iletişim çağında tüm Türk edebiyatını tanıtıcı eserler yazmak, çeşitli ortak projeler hazırlamak ve özerk Türk cumhuriyetlerini dahil etmek sorunu çözmenin yollarından biri olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özerk türk cümhuriyyetlerinin edebiyatı, başkürt ədəbiyyatı, Türkiye, Azerbaycan

ABSTRACT

If we follow the development dynamics of relations and relations between Turkish states in the modern period, we see that the heads of independent Turkish states pay special attention and care to the expansion of relations between the Turkish peoples and the positive development of the Turkish nation, international relations.

Recently, the steps taken in the direction of the expansion of cultural relations between the Turkish states are most widely manifested in the field of science and literature. Thus, the translation of the works of various Turkish writers into other Turkish languages, the implementation of research studies on the manifestations of all-Turkish literature in the literature of various Turkish states, and a comprehensive study of the literature of our sister countries. nations, writing scientific works, etc. processes can be a visual proof of what we say.

Most of the Turkish communities are part of imperialist states like Russia and China. This shows that the influence and pressure of the imperialist countries on the culture, history, way of thinking and therefore literature of the peoples in question is not small. The Turkic peoples, who are confined to certain limits and frameworks in terms of independently spreading the ideas of Turkism and Turkicism and instilling the ancient all-Turkic culture from their roots, are of course exposed to more severe violence and ethnic pressures, and in some cases even aggression. We can see the great role of literature in preserving the national moral values throughout the centuries when studying Bashkir literature. In particular, the motifs included in the creation of epics were the main form of manifestation of ancient Turkish mythology.

Therefore, in the era of globalization and information communication, writing works that promote the all-Turkic literature, preparing various joint projects and involving the autonomous Turkish republics can be one of the ways to solve the problem.

Keywords: Literature of autonomous Turkish republics, Bashkir literature, Turkey, Azerbaijan

ANTALYA VE YÖRESİNDE YAŞAMIŞ BAZI MEŞHUR MUTASAVVIFLAR

SOME FAMOUS SUFIS WHO LIVED IN ANTALYA AND ITS REGIONS

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ÖZET

XIII. Yüzyıldan itibaren Anadolu'da tasavvuf geleneğine bakıldığında Ekberiyye, Mevleviyye, Bektâşiyye, Evhadiyye, Bayramiyye, Rıfâiyye, Kâzerûniyye, Kübrevîyye, Sühreverdiyye, Zeyniyye, Halvetiyye, Nakşibendiyye, Semerkandiyye, Kadiriyye, Şâzeliyye, Sa'dîyye ve Bedevîyye tarikatlarının faaliyet gösterdikleri görülmektedir. Bu tarikat ve mutasavvıfların İslam'ın doğru anlaşılması ve kalplerde yer edinmesinde önemli bir rol aldıkları aşikârdır. Anadolu'nun çeşitli yerleşim merkezlerinde faaliyet gösteren tarikat ve mutasavvıfların irşâd hizmetleri yüzyıllar boyu devam etmiştir. Anadolu'nun çeşitli ve önemli yerleşim yerlerinden faaliyet gösteren bu tarikat ve mutasavvıflar Antalya ve civarında da irşâd hizmetini yürütmüşlerdir. Bu tarikatların genel olarak Bektâşiyye, Halvetiyye, Mevleviyye, Nakşibendiyye, Kadiriyye ve Ahîlik müessesesine mensup dervişlerin olduğu görülmektedir.

Antalya ve civarında faaliyet gösteren tarikatlara mensup birçok mutasavvıf yaşamıştır. Bazı mutasavvıflar Antalya ve yöresinden olduğu gibi başka yerlerden buraya gelip yaşamış kişiler de olmuştur. Bu bildiride Antalya ve civarından doğup doğmadıklarına bakılmaksızın, tasavvuf ehli olup Antalya ve civarında yaşamış olan bazı meşhur mutasavvıflar ele alınacaktır.

Antalya ve civarında yaşamış olan bu mutasavvılardan Şeyh Şehabeddîn Hamevî, Abdal Musa, Sinân-ı Ümmî, Muslihiddin Mustafa Efendi, Niyâz-i Mısrî, Güllaboğlu Muhammed Askeri, Zincirkıran Çelebi Mehmed Efendi ve Şeyh Vehhâb Ümmî gibi şahsiyetler ele alınacaktır. Antalya'nın tasavvufî hayatında önemli iz bırakan bu mutasavvıfların hizmetleri yıllarca sürmüştür. Kurdukları tekke, dergâh ve zaviyelerde yürüttükleri irşad faaliyetleri tasavvuf ve tarikatlar açısından önemli bir yer tutmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tasavvuf Geleneği, Antalya, Tarikatlar, Meşhur Mutasavvıflar, İrşad

ABSTRACT

XIII. Looking at the sufi tradition in Anatolia since the century, Akbariyye, Mevleviyye, Bektashiyye, Evhadiyye, Bayramiyye, Rifaiyye, Kazeruniyye, Kubreviye, Suhreverdiyye, Zeyniyye, Halvetiyye, Naqshbandiyye, Samarkandiyye, Qadiriyye, Shazeliyye, Sa'diyye and Bedouin are seen to be active sects. It is obvious that these sects and sufis play an important role in understanding Islam correctly and gaining a place in hearts. The guidance services of the sects and sufis operating in various residential centers of Anatolia have continued for centuries. These sects and sufis operating from various and important settlements of Anatolia also carried out guidance services in and around Antalya. It is seen that these sects are generally Bektashiyye, Halvetiye, Mevleviyye, Naqshbandiyye, Kadiriyye and dervishes belonging to the Ahilik institution.

Many sufis belonging to the sects operating in and around Antalya have lived. Some sufis have been from Antalya and its region, as well as people who have come here from other places and lived. In this statement, some famous sufis who were sufi people and lived in

Antalya and its vicinity, regardless of whether they were born in Antalya and its vicinity, will be discussed.
Among these sufis who lived in and around Antalya, personalities such as Sheikh Shehabeddin Hamevi, Abdal Musa, Sinan Ummi, Muslihiddin Mustafa Efendi, Niyaz-i Misri, Güllaboğlu Muhammed Askeri, Zincirkıran Çelebi Mehmed Efendi and Sheikh Vehhab Ummi will be discussed. The services of these sufis, who have left an important mark on the sufi life of Antalya, have lasted for many years. The guidance activities they carried out in the dervishes, dergahs and lodges they founded have taken an important place in terms of Sufism and sects.

Keywords: Sufi Tradition, Antalya, Sects, Famous Sufis, Guidance

KÖK UCU PERİODONTAL ARALANMA OLAN DİŞTE KUAFAJ YÖNTEMİYLE DİŞİN VİTALİTESİNİN KORUNMASI: OLGU SUNUMU

PRESERVATION OF THE VITALITY OF THE TOOTH WITH THE CAPPING METHOD IN A TOOTH WITH A PERIODONTAL SPACING AT THE ROOT TIP: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

AMAÇ: Diş Hekimliğinin temel amaçlarından biride dişlerin canlılığını devam ettirmektir. Yapılan araştırmalarda kök ucunda periodontal aralanma olan vakalarda hekimlerin öncelikle endodontik tedaviyi tercih sonucuna varılmıştır. Biz bu çalışmamızda kök ucu lezyon başlangıcı olan vakalarda bile uygun tedavi yöntemiyle dişin vital olarak tutulup kuafaj ile tedavi edilebileceğini kanıtlamayı amaçladık.

MATERYAL VE METOD: : Kliniğimize başvuran 31 yaşındaki kadın hasta 36 numaralı dişinde kırık şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvurmuştur. Hastadan alınan dental anamnezde ilgili dişin 2 gün önce kırıldığı öğrenilmiştir. Radyografik incelemede periapikal dokuların sağlıklı olduğu görülmüştür. Yapılan intraoral muayenede perküsyon ve palpasyonda hassasiyet, mobilite ve periodontal harabiyet olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Dişe soğuk sprey ile vitalite testi yapılıp pozitif sonuç alınmıştır. Tüm teşhis verileri değerlendirdikten sonra, hastanın ilgili dişine total direkt kuafaj yapılması planlanmıştır. Lokal anestezinin ardından rubber dam izolasyonu altında tüm çürük diş dokusu uzaklaştırılmıştır. %5'lik sodyum hipoklorit ile kanama kontrolü yapılarak MTA yerleştirilmiştir. MTA'nın geç sertleşmesi nedeniyle üzeri theracal ile kapatılmıştır. Mine yüzeyi ortofosforik asitle pürüzlendirilmiş, tek basamaklı bonding sistem kullanılarak kompozit rezin ile restorasyon tamamlanmıştır. Hastanın 6 ay sonraki kontrolünde radyografik olarak normal olduğu ve vitalite testine pozitif yanıt alınmıştır.

SONUÇ: Çürük nedeniyle MTA ile pulpanın kapatılıp restorasyonun tamamlanması etkili bir tedavi yöntemidir. Hastanın fonksiyonel ihtiyaçlarının yanında estetik beklentilerini de karşılanıp dişin vitalitesinin korunması sağlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuafaj, Vital, MTA

ABSTRACT

AİM: One of the main purposes of dentistry is to maintain the vitality of the teeth. In the researches, it was concluded that in cases with periodontal gap at the root tip, physicians primarily prefer endodontic treatment. In this study, we aimed to prove that even in cases

with root tip lesion onset, the tooth can be kept vital and treated with capping with the appropriate treatment method.
MATERIALS AND METHODS: A 31-year-old female patient who applied to our clinic was admitted to our clinic with the complaint of a fracture in her #36 tooth. In the dental history taken from the patient, it was learned that the related tooth was broken 2 days ago. Radiographic examination revealed that the periapical tissues were healthy. In the intraoral examination, it was determined that there was no sensitivity, mobility and periodontal damage in percussion and palpation. Vitality test was performed with cold spray on the tooth and positive result was obtained. After evaluating all diagnostic data, total direct capping of the patient's related tooth was planned. After local anesthesia, all carious tooth tissue was removed under rubber dam isolation. Bleeding was controlled with 5% sodium hypochlorite and MTA was placed. Due to late hardening of MTA, it was covered with theracal. The enamel surface was roughened with orthophosphoric acid, and the restoration was completed with composite resin using a one-step bonding system. At the 6-month follow-up, the patient was radiographically normal and a positive response was obtained in the vitality test.
CONCLUSION: Closing the pulp with MTA and completing the restoration due to caries is an effective treatment method. In addition to the functional needs of the patient, aesthetic expectations are also met and the vitality of the tooth is preserved.

Keywords: Hairdressing, Vital, MTA

DAHA ÖNCEDEN HATALI YAPILMIŞ ÜST SANTRAL DİŞLERİN KOMPOZİT REZİNLER İLE YENİDEN ESTETİĞİN SAĞLANMASI: OLGU SUNUMU

RESTORING AESTHETICS OF PREVIOUSLY IMPROPERLY MADE UPPER CENTRAL TEETH WITH COMPOSITE RESINS: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

AMAÇ: Estetik Diş Hekimliğinin temel amacı, herhangi bir nedenle kaybedilen estetiğin tekrar kazandırılmasıdır. Estetik problemlerin başlangıcında ön dişlerin renk, şekil ve konum bozuklukları başta gelir. Bizde üst santral dişlerde daha önceden yapılmış hatalı uygulamanın sökülüp yerine estetik restorasyonun yapımı ile gülüş tasarımını düzeltmeyi amaçladık.
MATERYAL VE METOD: Hastanın gerekli radyolojik değerlendirilmeleri yapılıp dişlerin kök ve kronlarının birlikte değerlendirilmesi sağlandı. Dişlerde herhangi bir enfeksiyon olmadığı görüldü ve tedavi aşamasına geçildi. Hastanın tedavi aşaması airflow kullanılarak proksimal yüzeyler ve palatinal yüzdeki lekeler temizlenip uygulayacağımız kompozit rezinin daha iyi adezyonu için ortan hazırlandı. İzolasyon sağlamak amacı ile rubber-dam uygulandı ve bölge çalışmaya hazır hale getirildi. Rubber dam uygulaması ile birlikte diyeti retraksiyonu sağlanarak eski restorasyonun bütün sınırları belirlendi. Ayrıca yeni yapılacak restorasyon için iyi bir çıkış profili sağlanması için alan oluşturuldu. Eski restorasyonlar kaba olarak elmas frenlerle uzaklaştırıldı. Kalan ince restorasyon tabakası ise Sof- Lex diskler kullanılarak dişin mine dokusuna zarar verilmeden uzaklaştırıldı. Dişlerin bukkal ve proksimal yüzeylerinde restorasyonun geleceği alanlar kırmızı kuşak frezle aşındırılıp, %37'lik ortofosforik asit ile pürüzlendirme yapıldı. Premio Universal Bond ve G-Aenial Achord (GC. Japonya) kompozit kullanılarak restorasyon tamamlandı.
SONUÇ: Yapılan kompozit restorasyonlarla hastanın kaybettiği estetik ve gülüş tasarımı sağlandı. Hasta memnuniyeti oluştu. Yapılan ileriki kontroller sonrası daha özgüvenli gülüşler için santral diş estetiği önemli bir etken olduğu sonucuna varıldı.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Üst Santal Diş, Anterior Estetik, Kompozit Rezin

ABSTRACT

AİM: The main purpose of Aesthetic Dentistry is to regain the lost aesthetics for any reason. At the beginning of aesthetic problems, color, shape and position disorders of the anterior teeth come first. We aimed to correct the smile design by removing the previously made erroneous application in the upper central teeth and making an aesthetic restoration.
MATERIAL AND METHODS: The necessary radiological evaluations of the patient were made and the root and crowns of the teeth were evaluated together. It was observed that there

was no infection in the teeth and the treatment phase was started. By using airflow during the treatment phase of the patient, the spots on the proximal surfaces and palatal face were cleaned and the medium was prepared for better adhesion of the composite resin to be applied. Rubber-dam was applied to provide isolation and the area was made ready for operation. With the rubber dam application, dietary retraction was provided and all the limits of the old restoration were determined. In addition, an area was created to provide a good exit profile for the new restoration. Old restorations were roughly removed with diamond brakes. The remaining thin restoration layer was removed using Sof-Lex discs without damaging the enamel of the tooth. The areas to be restored on the buccal and proximal surfaces of the teeth were abraded with a red belt bur and roughened with 37% orthophosphoric acid. Restoration was completed using Premio Universal Bond and G-Aenial Acchord (GC. Japan) composite.
CONCLUSION: With the composite restorations, the aesthetic and smile design lost by the patient was achieved. Patient satisfaction has occurred. After further controls, it was concluded that central dental aesthetics is an important factor for more confident smiles.

Keywords: Upper Santal Teeth, Anterior Aesthetics, Composite Resin

FOTOKATALİTİK UYGULAMALARDA KULLANILABİLECEK Gd KATKILI ZnO FİLMLERİ

Gd-DOPED ZnO FILMS USED IN PHOTOCATALYTIC APPLICATIONS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde çeşitli endüstriyel faaliyetler, çevre kalitesini büyük ölçüde etkileyen atık suları üretir. Özellikle tekstil endüstrilerindeki atık su çıkışları, insan sağlığına zararlı kanserojen ve çeşitli tehlikeli kimyasallar taşır. Bu nedenle bu tehlikeli atıkların etkin arıtma yöntemleri ile çevre dostu bir şekilde uzaklaştırılması gerekmektedir. Fotokataliz işlemi, organik atıkların ortadan kaldırılması için etkili bir yeşil yaklaşım olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu bağlamda ZnO nanoparçacıklar/filmler gibi yarıiletken bazlı fotokatalizörler, umut verici olmaları ve çevreye zarar vermemeleri nedeniyle araştırmacıların ilgi odağı haline gelmiştir.

Özellikle ZnO, optik davranışı, çevre dostu ve düşük maliyeti nedeniyle dikkate değer bir fotokatalizör olarak görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada, farklı oranlarda Gd elementi katkılanarak fotovoltaik ve fotokatalitik uygulamalar için saf ZnO filmlerin özellikleri iyileştirilmeye çalışılacaktır. Bu çalışmada, atık suda çözünmeyen metilen mavisi organik boyasının bozunmasında neredeyse hiç kullanılmayan gadolinyum katkılı ZnO filmler Ultrasonik Kimyasal Püskürtme Tekniği ile üretilmiştir. Filmlerin optik ve yüzey özellikleri, UV-Vis spektrofotometrisi ve atomik kuvvet mikroskobu kullanılarak detaylı olarak incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gd katkılı ZnO, Ultrasonik sprey piroliz tekniği, Metilen mavisi,

ABSTRACT

Today, various industrial activities produce wastewater that greatly affects environmental quality. Especially, the waste water outlets in the textile industries carry carcinogens and various dangerous chemicals that are harmful to human health. For this reason, these hazardous wastes should be disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner with effective treatment methods. Photocatalysis is recognized as an effective green approach for the elimination of organic waste. In this context, semiconductor-based photocatalysts such as ZnO nanoparticles/films have become the focus of attention of researchers because they are promising and do not harm the environment.

Especially ZnO is seen as a remarkable photocatalyst due to its optical behavior, environmental friendliness and low cost. In this study, it will be tried to improve the properties of pure ZnO films for photovoltaic and photocatalytic applications by doping different ratios of Gd element. In this study, gadolinium-doped ZnO films, which are almost never used in the degradation of methylene blue organic dye insoluble in waste water, were produced by Ultrasonic Spray Pyrolysis Technique. The optical and surface properties of the films were investigated in detail using UV-Vis spectrophotometry and atomic force microscopy.

Funding: This study was supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Eskisehir Osmangazi University within the scope of the Project Number FBA-2022-2578.

Keywords: Gd doped ZnO, Ultrasonic spray pyrolysis technique, Methylene blue.

SİLENE LAZİCA TAKSONUNUN TOPLAM FENOLİK İÇERİK TAYİNİ VE ANTİOKSİDAN AKTİVİTESİNİN DPPH RADİKAL GİDERME METODUYLA BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENT OF SILENE LAZICA TAXON AND DETERMINATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY BY DPPH RADICAL SCAVENGING METHOD

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ÖZET

Doğal ürün bazlı ilaç keşfi, günümüzün en önemli araştırma konularından biridir. Her ne kadar yeni ilaçların elde edilmesi için günümüzde sentetik kimya uygulamaları sıklıkla kullanılsa da, sentetik ilaçların zararlı yan etkileri ve üretim maliyetinin yüksek olmasından dolayı doğal kaynaklardan yeni ilaç veya ilaç öncüllerinin keşfedilmesi son yıllarda daha fazla ilgi görmektedir. Doğal kaynaklardan ilaç keşfi için özellikle bitkiler uzun süredir değerli bir hammadde olarak araştırmacıların ilgisini çekmektedir.

Silene lazica Boiss. taksonu Caryophyllaceae (Karanfilgiller) familyasının çok yıllık, otsu ve endemik bir türü olup 950-2100 rakımda bulunur. Silene cinsi üzerinde yapılan çok sayıda çalışma bu cinsin birçok üyesinin antioksidan, antibakteriyal, antifungal, antiinflamatuar ve antikanser aktiviteye sahip çeşitli biyoaktif bileşikler ürettiklerini kanıtlamıştır. Bitkilerden elde edilen biyoaktif potansiyele sahip bu bileşikler, yeni ilaç veya ilaç öncülü olma potansiyelini de barındırmaktadır. Bugüne kadar S. lazica taksonunun yeni ilaç keşfi için biyoaktif bir içeriğe sahip olup olmadığı araştırılmamış olup yaptığımız çalışma ile literatürdeki bu boşluğu belli oranda doldurmayı ve taksonun biyoaktif potansiyelinin olup olmadığını belirlemeyi amaçladık. Bu çalışmada S. lazica Giresun ilinde bulunan Karagöl dağı civarında yaklaşık 2000 metre rakımdan toplandı. Bitkinin toprak üstü kısmı kurutulup, öğütüldü ve etanol, metanol, aseton, etilasetat ve su çözücüleri kullanılarak ekstraksiyon yapıldı. Elde edilen ekstraktların toplam fenol ve flavonoid tayinleri yapıldı. Ayrıca ekstraktların antioksidan potansiyeli DPPH radikal yakalama testi ile belirlendi. Sonuçlar en yüksek fenolik içeriğin etanol ekstraktında (53,22±2,11 mg gallik asit eşdeğeri/g kuru bitki); en yüksek flavonoid içeriğin ise metanol ekstraktında (118,22±2,54 mg kuersetin eşdeğeri/g kuru bitki) olduğunu gösterdi. En iyi antioksidan aktiviteyi de su ekstraktı (IC_{50}: 23,59±2,63 µg/mL) gösterdi. Bu veriler S. lazica taksonunun biyoaktif bileşiklerin geniş çapta araştırılması için umut verici olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Silene lazica, Fenolik Bileşikler, DPPH, İlaç Keşfi

ABSTRACT

Natural product-based drug discovery is one of the most important research topics today. Although synthetic chemistry applications are frequently used to obtain new drugs today, the discovery of new drugs or drug precursors from natural sources has attracted more attention in recent years due to the harmful side effects and high production cost of synthetic drugs. Plants have long been of interest to researchers as a valuable raw material for drug discovery from natural sources.

Silene lazica Boiss. taxon is a perennial, herbaceous and endemic species of the family Caryophyllaceae (Carnations) and is found at an altitude of 950-2100. Numerous studies on the Silene genus have proven that many members of this genus produce various bioactive compounds with antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory and anticancer activity. These compounds, which have bioactive potential obtained from plants, also have the potential to be new drugs or drug precursors. To date, it has not been investigated whether the S. lazica taxon has a bioactive content for new drug discovery, and with our study, we aimed to fill this gap in the literature to a certain extent and to determine whether the taxon has a bioactive potential. In this study, S. lazica was collected from an altitude of approximately 2000 meters around Karagöl Mountain in Giresun province. The aerial part of the plant was dried, ground and extracted using solvents of ethanol, methanol, acetone, ethylacetate and water. Total phenol and flavonoid content of the obtained extracts were determined. In addition, the antioxidant potential of the extracts was determined by the DPPH radical scavenging test. The results showed that the highest phenolic content was in ethanol extract (53.22±2.11 mg gallic acid equivalent/g dry herb), and the highest flavonoid content was in methanol extract (118.22±2.54 mg quercetin equivalent/g dry herb). Water extract (IC_{50}: 23.59±2.63 µg/mL) showed the best antioxidant activity. These data show that the S. lazica taxon is promising for the large-scale investigation of bioactive compounds.

Keywords: Silene lazica, Phenolic Compounds, DPPH, Drug Discovery

TÜRKİYE'DE SAĞLIK HARCAMALARI VE SAĞLIK HARCAMALARINI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER: 2000-2021 DÖNEMİ

HEALTH EXPENDITURES IN TURKEY AND FACTORS AFFECTING HEALTH EXPENDITURES: THE PERIOD OF 2000-2021

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ÖZET

İnsan hayatındaki en değerli hazine, hiç kuşkusu,z sağlıktır. İnsanın hem kendisi hem de çevresi için faydalı bir şeyler yapabilmesi sağlıklı olması ile mümkündür. Bu nedenle kişilerin etkin ve kaliteli sağlık hizmetlerinden yararlanması gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda tüm topluma belirli kalitede sağlık hizmeti verme zorunluluğu, ülke ekonomilerinin en önemli gider kalemlerinden birinin sağlık harcamaları olmasını gerektirmektedir. Doğuşta beklenen yaşam süresinin yükselmesi, teknolojik gelişmeler, kişilerde sağlık bilincinin gelişmesi ve kişi başına düşen gelirin artması gibi nedenler sağlık harcamalarında önemli artışlara sebebiyet vermektedir. Son yıllarda yaşanan Covid-19 salgını da sağlık hizmetlerinin önemini bir kez daha ortaya koyarak, sağlık harcamalarının artmasına neden olmuştur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'deki sağlık harcamalarının boyutunu incelemek ve son yıllarda Türkiye'yi fiziksel, sosyal, psikolojik yönden etkileyen COVID-19 salgınının sağlık harcamalarına olan etkilerini analiz etmektir. Bu kapsamda öncelikle sağlık harcamaları tanımlanmış, ardından sağlık harcamalarının önemi üzerinde durulmuş, daha sonra Türkiye'de sağlık harcamaları incelenmiş, son olarak da COVID-19 salgını ile sağlık harcamalarının seyri değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmanın sonucunda, 2000-2021 yılları arasında Türkiye'de toplam sağlık harcamalarının sürekli arttığı görülmüştür. Böylece sağlık harcamalarının GSYİH içerisindeki oranının, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO)'nün belirttiği hedef ile uyumlu olarak, ortalama %5 olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca çalışma, 2019 yılından itibaren COVID-19 salgınıyla mücadele kapsamında aşı, koruyucu malzeme, ilaç ve tıbbi sarf malzeme vb. alımları nedeniyle sağlık harcamalarının artış oranının yükseldiğini, ancak salgın yüzünden ortaya çıkan tüm ihtiyaçların ve aşıların kişilere ücretsiz bir şekilde kamu tarafından sağlanması cepten yapılan sağlık harcamalarını azalttığını göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık, Sağlık Harcamaları, COVID-19 Salgını, Cepten Yapılan Sağlık Harcaması

ABSTRACT

Health is undoubtedly the most valuable treasure in human life. It is only possible for people to do something beneficial for themselves and their surroundings if they are healthy. Therefore, it is necessary for individuals to benefit from effective and quality healthcare services and the obligation to provide healthcare services of a certain quality to the entire population requires healthcare expenditures to be one of the most important items in national economies. Factors such as the increase in life expectancy at birth, technological advancements, the development of health awareness in individuals, and the increase in per capita income lead to significant increases in healthcare expenditures. In recent years, the COVID-19 pandemic has also highlighted the importance of healthcare services and has led to an increase in healthcare expenditures.

The aim of this study is to examine the dimensions of healthcare expenditures in Turkey and analyze the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected our country physically, socially, and psychologically, on healthcare expenditures. In this scope, healthcare expenditures are first defined, followed by an emphasis on the importance of healthcare expenditures. Then, healthcare expenditures in Turkey are examined, and finally, the course of healthcare expenditures with the COVID-19 pandemic is evaluated.

As a result of the study, it was observed that total health expenditures in Turkey increased continuously between the years 2000-2021. Thus, the ratio of health expenditures in GDP was determined to be 5% on average, in line with the target stated by the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, since 2019, vaccines, protective materials, drugs and medical consumables, etc., within the scope of combating the COVID-19 pandemic. It has been shown that the rate of increase in health expenditures has increased due to the purchase of medical products, but the public provision of all the needs and vaccines due to the pandemic, free of charge, has reduced the out-of-pocket health expenditures.

Keywords: Health, Health Expenditures, COVID-19 Pandemic, Out-of-pocket Health Expenditures

TARİHSEL SÜREÇTE YAŞANAN DEPREMLER VE EKONOMİK ETKİLERİ

EARTHQUAKES IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESS AND THEIR ECONOMIC EFFECTS

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ÖZET

Dünya tarihinde hasar gücü yüksek birçok depremin meydana geldiği kayıtlara geçmiştir. Tarihsel depremlere ilişkin bilgiler incelendiğinde bazı bölgelerde sık sık depremlerin gerçekleştiği görülmektedir. Türkiye, Çin, Hindistan, Japonya ve İran gibi büyük depremlerin sıklıkla meydana geldiği bölgelerden birinde yer almaktadır. Türkiye'nin topraklarının büyük bölümü deprem bölgesindedir. Uzmanlar, bu bölgede depremlerin ve depremlerin ortaya çıkaracağı hasarların devam edeceği konusunda hemfikirdirler.

Doğal olayların etkileri ile mücadele edebilecek mekanizmalar yetersiz olduğunda bu olayların olumsuz etkilerinin azaltılması zorlaşmaktadır. Deprem olayları ile mücadele etmek için afet yönetiminin ve zor koşullarda hayatta kalma becerisi elde etmenin önemi uzmanlarca dile getirilmektedir.

Geniş ölçekli afet olayları gelişmiş ülke ekonomilerini ciddi olarak etkilemektedir. Ancak afetler özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkeler için yüksek can ve mal kaybına, ekonomik birikimlerin zarar görmesine ve kamu harcamalarının artmasına neden olmaktadır. Diğer taraftan büyük yıkım oluşturan afetler bireyi ve toplumu sosyolojik, psikolojik ve ekonomik olarak etkilemektedir. Afetlerin etkisinin azaltılması ve iyileştirme süreçleri zaman almakta, ekonominin normale dönmesi için yeniden yapılanma ihtiyaçları kapsamında yasal düzenlemelerin yapılması gerekmektedir.

Günümüz bilgi ve teknoloji düzeyi ile doğal olayların önlenmesi açısından yapılabilecekler sınırlıdır. Yaşanan her yeni afet toplumumuz üzerinde derin etkiler bırakmaktadır. Afetler karşısında bunların toplum üzerindeki etkilerini azaltmak ve bu olayların yeniden yaşanmaması için araştırmalar yapmak, planlar geliştirmek ve bunları etkili bir şekilde uygulamak gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışma, dünyada ve Türkiye'de meydana gelen depremlerin ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel etkilerini incelenmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında, deprem ve afet kavramları ile dünyada ve Türkiye'de gerçekleşen büyük depremler ve etkileri ve afet yönetimi ile afet yönetimine ilişkin yasal düzenlemelere ve afet olayları ile mücadelede neler yapılması gerektiği ile ilgili bilgiler verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet, Afet Yönetimi, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemi, Deprem, Depremlerin Ekonomik Etkisi, Doğal Olaylar, Risk.

ABSTRACT

It was recorded that many earthquakes with high damaging power occurred in the history of the world. It is found that earthquakes occur frequently in some regions according to the information on historical earthquakes. Turkey is located in one of the regions that severe earthquakes occur frequently, as China, India, Japan and Iran. Most of Turkey's territory is located in the earthquake zone. Experts agree that earthquakes and their damage will continue to occur in this region.

If the mechanisms to combat the impacts of natural events are inadequate, it will be more difficult to reduce the negative consequences. Experts emphasise the importance of disaster management and the ability to survive in difficult conditions to combat earthquakes.

Large scale disasters significantly affect the economies of developed countries. Yet, disasters cause high loss of life and property, economic damage and an increase in public expenditures, especially in developing countries. Moreover, disasters that cause large scale destruction have sociological, psychological and economic impacts on individual and society. Reducing the impact of disasters and the recovery process take time, and legal arrangements must be made in the context of restructuring needs for economy to return to normal.

With today's knowledge and technology, the ability to prevent natural events is limited. Each new disaster leaves a deep impact on society. In the face of disasters, it is necessary to conduct research, develop plans, and implement them effectively to reduce the impact on society and prevent such events from happening again.

In this study, the economic, social and environmental impact of earthquakes in the world and Turkey are examined. In the scope of the study, information is provided on earthquake and disaster concepts, major earthquakes in the world and Turkey and their impact, disaster management, legal regulations on disaster management, and measures to combat disaster events.

Keywords: Disaster, Disaster Management, Geographical Information System, Earthquake, Economic Effect of Earthquakes, Natural Events, Risk.

GÖMÜLÜ VE YÜZEY YERLEŞTİRMELİ ROTOR YAPISININ FIRÇASIZ DOĞRU AKIM MOTORUNUN PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF INTERIOR AND SURFACE MOUNTED ROTOR STRUCTURE ON PERFORMANCE OF BRUSHLESS DIRECT CURRENT MOTOR

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ÖZET

Fırçasız Doğru Akım Motorları (FDAM) yüksek verimliliğin önemli olduğu havacılık ve uzay uygulamaları dahil birçok alanda kullanılmaktadır. Geleneksel doğru akım motorlarında komütasyon işlemi mekaniksel olarak fırça ve kollektör düzeneği ile gerçekleştirildiğinde sürtünme, kıvılcım ve motorun ömrünün kısalması gibi problemler meydana gelmektedir. Elektronik olarak gerçekleştirilen komütasyon işlemine ek olarak alan kayıplarının olmaması FDAM'lar potansiyel olarak sargılı alanlı tiplere göre daha verimli olmasını sağlamaktadır. FDAM'lar iyi bir hız-tork eğrisine sahip olup yüksek verimlilik, uzun ömür, düşük gürültü gibi avantajlara sahiptirler. Çalışmada iki farklı rotor yapısına sahip FDAM'ın tasarımı ve sonlu elemanlar analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Motor parametrelerinin değişimi ile vuruntu torku, çıkış gücü, akı yoğunluğu dağılımı, kullanılan mıknatıs miktarı ve verim gibi performans değerleri çıkarılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fırçasız DA motoru, gömülü tip rotor, yüzey yerleştirmeli tip rotor, sonlu elemanlar analizi

ABSTRACT

Brushless Direct Current Motors (BLDC) are used in many fields, including aviation and space applications where high efficiency is important. In traditional direct current motors, the commutation process is mechanically performed using a brush and commutator arrangement, which leads to problems such as friction, sparks, and reduced motor lifespan. In addition to electronically performed commutation, the absence of field losses allows BLDC motors to be potentially more efficient compared to wound field types. BLDC motors have a good speed-torque curve and offer advantages such as high efficiency, long lifespan, and low noise. In this study, the design and finite element analysis of BLDC motors with two different rotor

structures were conducted. Performance parameters such as cogging torque, output power, flux density distribution, amount of used magnets, and efficiency were determined by varying the motor parameters.

Keywords: Brushless DC motor, interior type rotor, surface-mounted type rotor, finite element analysis

GEMİ PERVANELERİ KANAT AÇILARININ PERVANE ÜZERİNDE GERÇEKLEŞEN GERİLME ANALİZİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PROPELLER BLADE ANGLES OF SHIP ON THE STRESS ANALYSIS ON THE PROPELLERS

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ÖZET

Gemiler genel olarak sabit ve hareketli kanatlı pervane tipleri olarak ikiye ayrılan pervaneleri kullanırlar. Sabit kanatlı gemi pervanelerinde kanat açıları değişmediği belirlenmiş açılar üzerinde gerilme analizi yapılırken, hareketli kanatlı gemi pervanelerinde ise kanat açıları alınan toplam yolu etkilediği için değişken açılara bağlı olarak kanat üzerinde gerilme analizi yapılabilir. Lojistiğe dayalı yük gemilerinde gemilerin limana varış zamanı çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Gemi pervanesinin dönme hızı ve kanat açısı değiştiğinde, gemin almış olduğu yol artmaktadır. Buna bağlı olarak; Gemi pervanelerinde oluşan gerilmede artmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada; Dış çapı 230mm, göbek çapı 30mm ve göbek uzunluğu 24mm tasarlanan bir pirinç kum kalıba döküm ile imalatı yapılmış gemi pervanesinin kanat açılarının 25° ve 40°'ye göre gerilme analizi yapılmıştır. Gemi pervanesinin kanat açıları değiştiği durumlarda pervane kanatları üzerinde gerçekleşen farklı kuvvetler için pervane kanadındaki gerilme analizinden yararlanılarak pervane kanadındaki maksimum mukavemet değerlerinin bulunması amaçlanmıştır. Sonuçlar göstermiştir ki; Pervane kanat açıları arttıkça pervane kanatları üzerinde oluşan gerilme değerlerinin arttığı gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gemi pervanesi , Gemi pervane kanat Açısı, Gemi pervane kanatlarında oluşan gerilme

ABSTRACT

Ships generally use propellers, which are divided into fixed and controllable pitch blade propeller types. While stress analysis is performed on fixed blade ship propellers on angles where the blade angles do not change, stress analysis can be performed on the blade depending on variable angles, since blade angles affect the total distance traveled in mobile blade ship propellers. In cargo ships based on logistics, the arrival time of the ships at the port has a very important place. When the rotation speed of the ship's propeller and the blade angle change, the distance traveled by the ship increases. Consequently; It increases in tension in ship propellers.

In this study; Stress analysis of the blade angles of the ship propeller, which was manufactured by casting in a brass sand mold with an outer diameter of 230mm, a hub diameter of 30mm and a hub length of 24mm, was performed according to 25° and 40°. It is aimed to find the maximum strength values in the propeller blade by using the stress analysis on the propeller blade for the different forces on the propeller blades when the blade angles of the ship propeller change. The results showed that; It has been observed that as the propeller blade angles increase, the stress values on the propeller blades increase.

Keywords: Ship propeller, Ship propeller blade angles, Stress in the ship propeller blade

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM) AND ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

İNSAN KAYNAKLARI YÖNETİMİ (HRM) VE KURUMSAL PERFORMANS: BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR ANALİZ

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ABSTRACT

HRM is crucial for organizational success as it measures performance. It also includes strategic planning, acquisition, structure, and overhaul of valuable power. Effective HRM aligns human capital with business objectives, promoting productivity and engagement. It ensures the right talent is recruited and uses performance management, training, and engagement strategies to enhance individual potential and organizational effectiveness. HRM also contributes to organizational success by creating a positive work culture, promoting teamwork, well-being, job satisfaction, increased turnover, nurturing human capital, and enabling growth. This study aims to investigate the geographical distribution, quantity, and development of the knowledge base by emphasizing current trends in "HRM" and "Organizational Performance" research and focusing on looking at authors, articles, and sources while examining existing literature and intellectual structure. Bibliometric analysis was used by using the Scopus database. From 2000 to 2023 June, 257 articles on "HRM" and "Organizational Performance" were covered by this study. As a result of this study, 2022 was the most productive year with 36 publications. As for citations, 2019 was the most prolific year with 1302 citations. The United Kingdom was the most productive country with 53 publications and 1519 citations. As regards the number of citations per publication the United Arab Emirates ranked first with 91.1 citations per publication. Considering the co-authorship, Australia-United Kingdom and China-United Kingdom collaborations were the most productive collaborations with 5 publications. The University of Manchester is the most publishing university with 8 publications. Singh, S., and Darwish T.K are the most productive authors with 6 publications and 131 citations. "High-performance work systems and organizational performance: The mediating role of internal social structure" which was written by Evans, W.R. and Davis, W.D. in 2005 was the most cited article with 458 citations. Sustainability has been identified as the most efficient resource with 20 publications.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Human Resource Management, Organizational Performance

ÖZET

İKY, örgütsel başarı için performansı şekillendirdiğinden dolayı çok önemlidir. Aynı zamanda, stratejik planlama, değerli bir işgücünün edinilmesi, geliştirilmesi ve elde tutulmasını içermektedir. Etkili İKY, insan sermayesini iş hedefleriyle uyumlu hale getirerek üretkenliği ve katılımı teşvik etmektedir. Doğru yeteneklerin işe alınmasını sağlayarak ve bireysel potansiyeli ve kurumsal etkinliği artırmak için performans yönetimi, eğitim ve katılım stratejilerini kullanmaktadır. İKY aynı zamanda olumlu bir çalışma kültürü yaratarak, takım çalışmasını, refahı, iş tatminini ve ciro artışını teşvik ederek, insan sermayesini besleyerek ve büyümeyi sağlayarak örgütsel başarıya katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışma, "İKY" ve "Örgütsel Performans" araştırmalarındaki güncel eğilimleri vurgulayarak ve mevcut literatürü ve entelektüel yapıyı incelerken yazarlara, makalelere ve kaynaklara bakmaya odaklanarak bilgi tabanının coğrafi dağılımını, miktarını ve gelişimini araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Scopus veri tabanından faydalanılarak bibliyometrik analiz kullanılmıştır. 2000'den Haziran 2023'e kadar "İKY" ve "Örgütsel Performans" konulu 257 makale bu çalışma kapsamına alınmıştır. Bu çalışma sonucunda 2022 yılı 36 yayın ile en verimli yıl olmuştur. Alıntı bakımından, 2019 1302 alıntıyla en verimli yıl olmuştur. Birleşik Krallık 53 yayın ve 1519 atıf ile en verimli ülkedir. Yayın başına atıf sayısı bakımından Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri yayın başına 91,1 atıf ile ilk sırada yer almıştır. Ortak yazarlık dikkate alındığında Avustralya-Birleşik Krallık ve Çin-Birleşik Krallık iş birlikleri 5 yayınla en verimli iş birliklerini olmuştur. Manchester Üniversitesi 8 yayınla en çok yayın yapan üniversitedir. Singh, S. ve Darwish T.K 6 yayın ve 131 atıf ile en verimli yazarlardır. Evans, W.R. ve Davis, W.D. tarafından 2005 yılında yazılan "Yüksek performanslı çalışma sistemleri ve örgütsel performans: İç sosyal yapının aracı rolü" 458 atıf ile en çok atıf alan makaledir. Sürdürülebilirlik ise, 20 yayınla en verimli kaynak olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bibliyometrik Analiz, İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi, Organizasyonel Performans

ANTİMİKROBİYAL VE YENİLİKÇİ GÖRÜNÜME SAHİP TEKSTİL ÜRÜNLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS WITH ANTIMICROBIAL AND INNOVATIVE APPEARANCE

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ÖZET

Tekstil ürünlerinin üretimi ve kullanımı, başlangıcından itibaren insanlık tarihiyle iç içe geçmiştir. Zaman içinde tekstil ürünlerinden beklentiler, sağlık, moda, güvenlik, teknolojik gelişmeler, kullanım kolaylığı ve konfor gibi faktörleri kapsayacak şekilde evrim geçirmiştir. Bu durum, fonksiyonel tekstiller, teknik tekstiller ve akıllı tekstiller gibi kavramların ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Bu kavramlar, tüketicilerin artan taleplerine cevap verebilmek amacıyla çeşitli malzemelerin işlevselliği üzerinde araştırmalar yapılarak ortaya çıkan leke ve yağ tutmama, yanmazlık, antistatik özellikler gibi özelliklere sahip tekstillerin oluşturulmasını sağlamıştır. Ayrıca, daha yeni yenilikler arasında termal konfor sağlayan, vitamin içeren, antibakteriyel özellikli ve böcek kovucu özelliklere sahip kumaşlar da bulunmaktadır [1]. Bu işlevsel özellikler arasında antibakteriyel özellik, önemli bir konumdadır. Antibakteriyel tekstillerin endüstriyel üretimi, Alman ve Amerikan askerlerin 1930'lu yılların sonlarında üniformalarında koku ve enfeksiyonu önlemek için kullanılan kuaterner amonyum tuzlarıyla başlamıştır [2]. Son yıllarda, özellikle tekstil ürünlerinde bakterilerin neden olduğu hasar ve hoş olmayan kokular gibi sorunları ele almak için antibakteriyel malzemelerin kullanımı büyük önem kazanmıştır. Özellikle doğal liflerden yapılan tekstil malzemeleri, büyük yüzey alanları ve nem tutma kapasiteleri nedeniyle mikroorganizmaların büyümesi için mükemmel bir ortam sağlar [3]. Bu çalışmada mikroorganizmaların yaşamasını engelleyerek insan sağlığını ve güvenliğini sağlarken daha canlı ve dayanıklı bir görünüme sahip yenilikçi tekstil ürünleri geliştirmeyi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında 10 yıkamaya kadar etkinliğini koruyan örme ürünlerde %90,77, %99,93, 5 yıkamada ise %99,97 oranında bakteri azalması tespit edilmiş olup yenilikçi görünüm için tuşe özellikleri duyusal analiz ve dökümlülük testleriyle tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süprem örgü, Antimikrobiyal, Tuşe

ABSTRACT

The production and use of textile products have been intertwined with human history since its inception. Over time, the expectations from textile products have evolved, encompassing factors such as healthiness, fashionability, safety, technological advancements, convenience, and comfort. This has given rise to the concepts of functional textiles, technical textiles, and smart textiles, which aim to cater to the ever-growing demands of consumers. To meet these expectations, textile manufacturers have explored the functionality of various materials, resulting in the creation of textiles with properties like stain and oil repellency, flame resistance, antistatic capabilities, as well as more recent innovations such as thermal comfort, vitamin-infused fabrics, antibacterial properties, and insect repellency [1]. Among these functional properties, antibacterial functionality is of particular importance. The industrial production of antibacterial textiles originated in the late 1930s when German and American soldiers utilized quaternary ammonium salts to prevent odor and infections in their uniforms [2]. In recent years, the use of antibacterial materials has gained significant importance, especially in textile products, to address the issues caused by bacteria, such as damage and unpleasant odors. Textile materials, particularly those made from natural fibers, provide an excellent environment for the growth of microorganisms due to their large surface areas and moisture retention capacities [3]. The aim of this study is to develop innovative textile products that provide human health and safety by preventing the survival of microorganisms, while also offering a more vibrant and durable appearance. Within the scope of the study, it has been determined that knitted products maintain a bacterial reduction rate of 90.77% for up to 10 washes, 99.93% for 5 washes, and 99.97% for innovative appearance. The touch properties for innovative appearance have been discussed through sensory analysis and drapeability tests.

Keywords: Single jersey knitting, Antimicrobical, Hand feel.

HAVA KAYNAKLI ISI POMPASI SİSTEMİNE SAHİP BİR SU ISITICISINDA 3-AKIŞKANLI EVAPORATÖR UYGULAMASI

3-FLUID EVAPORATOR APPLICATION IN A WATER HEATER WITH AIR SOURCE HEAT PUMP SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Küresel olarak artan enerji ihtiyacı ve buna bağlı küresel ısınma etkisinin artması evsel su ısıtıcılarda ısı pompası kullanımının giderek tercih edilen bir uygulama olmasını sağlamaktadır. Ancak ısı pompası geleneksel elektrikli direnç tip ısıtıcılara göre enerji tüketimlerini azaltsa da ısı pompası özelinde enerji tüketimini azaltacak uygulamalara ihtiyaç duyulmaya devam edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada da bu ihtiyacı karşılamak için ısı pompalı evsel su ısıtıcısında evaporatörün iki ve üç akışkanlı olması durumu bir deney düzeneğinde karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada mevcut sistemde kullanılan evaporatör boyutları büyütülmeden aynı evaporatörün üç akışkanlı olarak kullanılabildiği bir yapı önerilmiştir. Mevcut iki akışkanlı evaporatör 6 sıra boru dizilimine sahip boru kanat tipinde bir ısı değiştiricidir. Bu evaporatörde bir sıra boru hattı kendi giriş çıkışı olan harici bir su hattı olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu sayede aynı kanat yapısı içinde olup, birbirinden bağımsız giriş ve çıkış hatları olan hem soğutucu akışkan hem de su hattı olan boru kanat yapısında evaporatör elde edilmiştir. Bu yeni evaporatörde üçüncü akışkan olarak başlangıç su sıcaklığı 40°C olan bir atık su kullanılmıştır. Evaporatöre atık sıcak su uygulanarak üç akışkanlı durum oluşturulduğunda evaporatör kapasitesi %42'e kadar arttırılabilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalarda 3 akışkanlı evaporatör uygulamasının 2 akışkanlı evaporatör durumuna göre evsel su ısıtıcı enerji tüketimini %13'e ve çalışma süresini %22'ye kadar azalttığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Isı Pompalı Su Isıtıcı, Üç Akışkanlı Evaporatör, Atık Su, Enerji Tüketimini Azaltılması.

ABSTRACT

The globally increasing energy demand and the consequent intensification of global warming make the use of heat pumps in domestic water heaters an increasingly preferred application. However, despite the fact that heat pumps reduce energy consumption compared to traditional electric resistance heaters, there is still a need for applications that further decrease energy consumption specifically for heat pumps. In this study, the case of having a two-fluid and three-fluid evaporator in a heat pump domestic water heater was comparatively examined in an experimental setup to meet this need. Without enlarging the dimensions of the current system's evaporator, a new structure was proposed where the same evaporator could be used as a three-fluid evaporator. The current two-pass evaporator is a tube-fin type heat exchanger with a 6-row tube arrangement. In this evaporator, one row of tubes is utilized as an external water line with its own inlet and outlet. This configuration allows for the formation of an evaporator with both refrigerant and water lines, which are independent from each other, within the same fin structure. In this new evaporator, waste water with an initial temperature of 40°C was used as the third fluid. When waste hot water was applied to the evaporator to create a three-fluid condition, the evaporator capacity could be increased by up to 42%. The studies showed that the application of a three-fluid evaporator reduced the energy consumption of the domestic water heater by 13% and the operating time by 22% compared to the two-fluid evaporator condition.

Keywords: Heat Pump Water Heater, Three-Fluid Evaporator, Waste Water, Reduction of Energy Consumption

GRAFİK TASARIM ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN TASARIM BECERİLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN SKILLS OF STUDENTS IN THE FIELD OF COMPUTER GRAPHICS.

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı üniversite öğrencilerinin grafik tasarım becerilerini geliştirmeyi sağlayacak ilke ve yöntemler ile olası yenilikçi temel ve fikirleri ortaya koyan yeni bir metodolojik yaklaşım geliştirilmesidir.

Çalışma sırasında, grafik tasarımı öğretiminde öğrencilerin yeterliklerini geliştirmeye yönelik genel bir konsept belirlenmiş ve uygulanmıştır. Bu konseptin odak noktasında sosyokültürel yaklaşım, kişisel yeterliklerin dikkate alınması, uygulama odaklı, sistem, yenilikçilik ve yeterliğe dayalı tasarım yaklaşımlarını yer almaktadır. Sosyokültürel yaklaşım, kültürün etkisinin bir sonucu olarak entelektüel yeteneklerin gelişimini, bir bütün olarak sosyalleşme süreci kapsamında ele almaktadır. Kişisel gelişim yaklaşımı bir kişinin genel gelişimi için bir öncelik olarak bireysel yeteneklerin gelişimini, amaçlı öğrenmenin bir ürünü olarak bilgisayar grafiklerinin yapılmasını ifade etmektedir. Uygulama odaklı yaklaşım ise üniversitedeki grafik tasarımı öğretiminde araştırma, üretim ve eğitim faaliyetlerinin bir kombinasyon olarak gerçekleştirilmesi şeklinde ifade edilirken, yeterliğe dayalı sistem yaklaşımı, öğrencilerin entelektüel yeteneklerini geliştirme sürecini bir sistem organizasyonu olarak görülmesini, yenilikçi yaklaşım, teknolojik bilgi sisteminin büyümesini sağlayan mekanizmalara odaklanılmasını, yeterliliğe dayalı yaklaşım ise bilişsel yeterliliği, entelektüel yeteneklerin gelişim sürecinin bir kriter-gösterge bileşeni olarak ortaya koymayı ifade etmektedir. Bu kapsamda grafik tasarımı öğretiminde tasarım yeteneklerinin gelişiminde çok sayıda kaynağın dikkate alınması önerilmektedir. Bu kaynaklardan ilki, üst düzey tasarım yeteneklerine sahip nitelikli uzmanların eğitimi için gerçekçi gereksinimleri kapsayan sosyal düzendir. İkinci kaynak, tasarım yeteneklerinin yalnızca üniversite eğitimi ile sınırlı kalmasının ötesinde endüstriyel bir işletmede tasarım faaliyetleri gerçekleştirmeyi sağlayan staj odaklı bir öğrencidir. Üçüncü kaynak ise öğrencilerin tasarım yeteneklerinin üst düzeye çıkarılabilmesi için işverenin mesleki acıdan kurduğu sistematik düzendir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Grafik tasarım, tasarım yeterlikleri, yaklaşım.

ABSTRACT

A collection of methodological approaches, principles, methods, innovative foundations, ideas aimed at activating the process of developing the intellectual capabilities of students, which are a priority in teaching computer graphics in a technological university.
In the course of the study, a general concept of the process of developing the intellectual abilities of students in teaching computer graphics at a technological university was developed, reflecting the use of a set of methodological approaches. The sociocultural approach considers the development of intellectual abilities as a result of the influence of culture, the process of socialization as a whole. The personal development approach is aimed at studying the development of intellectual abilities as a priority for the overall development of a person, computer graphics as a product of purposeful learning. The system approach allows us to consider the process of developing the intellectual abilities of students as a system organization. The innovative approach focuses on the mechanisms that ensure the growth of the technological knowledge system. The competence-based approach reveals cognitive competence as a criterion-indicator component of the process of development of intellectual abilities. The practice-oriented approach is expressed in the active combination of research, production and educational activities in teaching computer graphics in a technological university. The development of intellectual capabilities has many sources of goal setting.
The first source is the social order, expressed in the objective requirements for the training of qualified specialists with a high level of development of intellectual capabilities. The second resource is a student whose intellectual capabilities are independent not only while studying at a technological university, but also during his further labor activity at an industrial enterprise. Student age is a universal source of development of the intellectual abilities of each student. The third source is the professional order of the employer for a high level of development of the intellectual abilities of students.

Key words: design, intellectual, innovative, competence.

ÇİFT KAFESLİ ASENKRON MOTORUN OLUK YAPISININ MOTOR PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİNİN SONLU ELEMANLAR METODU İLE ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF DOUBLE-CAGE ASYNCHRONOUS MOTOR'S SLOT STRUCTURE ON MOTOR PERFORMANCE USING THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

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ÖZET

Gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte çevre dostu ürünlerin kullanılması kaçınılmaz bir gerekliliktir. Araçlarda kullanılan içten yanmalı motorlar düşük verime sahip ve zararlı gaz emisyonlarına neden olmaktadırlar. İçten yanmalı motorlara sahip araçlara alternatif olarak düşünülen elektrikli araçların kullanımı gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Elektrikli araçlarda tekerleklere aktarılan tork, araçta kullanılan elektrik motoru tarafından üretilmektedir. Bu yüzden tercih edilen motorun performansı direkt olarak aracın performansını belirlemektedir. Elektrikli araçlarda doğru akım motoru, asenkron, senkron ve anahtarlamalı relüktans motorlar tercih edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada elektrikli araçlar için tasarlanan çift kafesli asenkron motorun oluk yapısı incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla, rotor oluk yapısı değişken belirlenerek motorun verim, kalkınma torku, çıkış gücü gibi performans değerleri elde edilmiştir. İlk tasarım aşamasını başarı ile geçen tasarımın 3 boyutlu modeli çıkarılarak manyetik akı yoğunluğu dağılımı sonlu elemanlar metodu ile çıkarılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrikli araçlar, Asenkron motor, Oluk yapısı, Sonlu elemanlar analizi

ABSTRACT

The use of environmentally friendly products is an inevitable necessity with the advancing technology. Internal combustion engines used in vehicles have low efficiency and cause harmful gas emissions. The usage of electric vehicles, which are considered as an alternative to vehicles with internal combustion engines, is increasing day by day. The torque transferred to the wheels in electric vehicles is generated by the electric motor used in the vehicle. Therefore, the performance of the chosen motor directly determines the performance of the vehicle. In electric vehicles, direct current motors, asynchronous, synchronous, and switched reluctance motors are preferred. In this study, the slot structure of the double-cage

asynchronous motor designed for electric vehicles has been examined. For this purpose, by varying the rotor slot structure, performance values such as efficiency, starting torque, output power, etc., have been obtained. After successfully passing the initial design stage, a 3D model of the design was created, and the magnetic flux density distribution was determined using the finite element method.

Keywords: Electric vehicles, Asynchronous motor, Slot structure, Finite element analysis

CAM TAVAN SENDROMU KAVRAMININ BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ İLE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THE CONCEPT OF GLASS CEILING SYNDROME BY BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Kadın çalışanlar, iş dünyasında hangi sektörde çalıştıklarına bakılmaksızın görünmeyen bazı engellerle karşılaşmaktadırlar. Karşılaştıkları bu engelleri aşmak amacıyla erkeklerden daha fazla çaba sarf etmektedirler. İşte bu engeller cam tavan olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Cam tavan sendromu, kadınların işletme içerisinde yönetim hiyerarşisinde ilerlerken karşılaştığı durumları ifade etmek amacıyla kullanılan bir metafor olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Cam tavan sendromuna toplumsal değerler, kurumsal faaliyetler, aile desteğinin olmaması gibi belli başlı sebepler neden olmaktadır. Bir işletmenin içerisinde yer alan örgüt kültürünün de doğrudan cam tavan üzerinde bir etkisi bulunmaktadır. Bir örgüt kültüründe kadın çalışanlara yaklaşım eşitlikçi davranış ve tutumlarla gerçekleşirken bir diğer örgüt kültüründe ise tam tersi olarak kadın çalışanın yükselmesini engelleyecek birtakım durumlar oluşturulmaktadır.

Cam tavan sendromu kavramının teorik altyapısının anlatıldığı bu çalışmada sonrasında Web of Science platformu üzerinden konu filtresiyle birlikte glass ceiling kavramı aratılmış, mevcut bulunan 1661 çalışmadan tamamı araştırmaya dahil edilerek incelenmiştir. Çalışmada kısıt olarak sadece Web of Science platformundaki çalışmalar incelenmiş olup Ulusal Tez Merkezi, Scopus ve TR Dizin gibi platformlardaki çalışmalar incelenmemiştir.

Bibliyometrik analiz ile çalışmaların ortak yazar analizi, yazar atıf analizi, kaynak atıf analizi, ülke atıf analizi, kurum atıf analizi, anahtar sözcük analizi, metinlerin bibliyografik eşleşme analizi ve yazarların eşatıf analizleri yapılmıştır. Bu analizler VOSviewer programı ile yapılmış olup tüm analizlerin verileri şekillerle ayrı ayrı incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgüt, Cinsiyet, Cam Tavan Sendromu, Bibliyometrik Analiz

ABSTRACT

Women employees face invisible barriers in the business world, regardless of the sector they work in. They exert more effort than men to overcome these barriers. These obstacles are commonly referred to as the glass ceiling. The glass ceiling syndrome is a metaphor used to describe the situations women encounter as they strive to advance in the management hierarchy within an organization.

The glass ceiling is caused by several major factors such as societal values, institutional practices, and lack of family support. The organizational culture within a company also has a direct impact on the glass ceiling. In one organizational culture, the approach towards female employees may be characterized by equal treatment and attitudes, while in another culture, certain situations are created that hinder the advancement of female employees.

In this study, the theoretical background of the glass ceiling concept is presented, followed by a search for the term "glass ceiling" on the Web of Science platform using the subject filter. All 1661 identified studies were included and examined as part of the research. It should be noted that only studies available on the Web of Science platform were considered, and works from other platforms such as the National Thesis Center, Scopus, and TR Index were not included in the analysis.

In this study, bibliometric analysis was conducted using the VOSviewer program to examine various aspects of the included studies. The following analyses were performed: co-author analysis, author citation analysis, source citation analysis, country citation analysis, institution citation analysis, keyword analysis, analysis of bibliographic coupling of texts, and author co-citation analysis. All analyses were conducted separately, and the results were presented using visualizations.

Keywords: Organization, Gender, Glass Ceiling Syndrome, Bibliometric Analysis.

MANAGEMENT OF INTESTINAL BACTERIA TRIGGER COMPLICATIONS AFTER SURGERY. THE IMPACT OF DENIPLANT POST OPERATOR TEA

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ABSTRACT

Background Even if the actual operation goes well, it is not uncommon for a wound infection to occur afterwards, which can have dramatic consequences for those affected.
Objective A new study now shows that, in most cases, the causative agents of these infections are bacteria from the patient's own intestine. These pathogens overcome the intestinal barrier postoperatively and spread throughout the body via the bloodstream and lymphatic vessels. For this reason, authors investigated the impact of Deniplant post operator tea to eliminate microorganisms in the surgical field.
Materials and methods In particular, patients after a major surgical procedure suffered such infections, which significantly delayed the healing process. It has long been known that side infections increase mortality during invasive procedures. Gut microbiota is beneficial to humans: they help with digestion, eliminate pathogens and train the immune system. However, this only applies as long as these bacteria do not overcome the so-called intestinal barrier and spread throughout the body.
Results In virtually all cases, the infectious agents were bacteria from the patient's intestine, such as Enterococcus, Escherichia coli and Clostridium. We know that special cells of the immune system are responsible for controlling these spreading bacteria after major surgery.
Conclusion Deniplant post operator tea represents a useful prophylactic and therapeutic alternative strategy to standard antimicrobial therapies to prevent concomitant infections after surgery. It has been clarified which factors are responsible for the intestinal barrier no longer preventing intestinal bacteria from invading the interior of the body after a surgical intervention.

Keywords: intestinal bacteria, surgical field, Deniplant post operator tea

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ENGINEERING BEHAVIOUR OF SOIL STABILIZATION WITH PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF GGBS AND LIME

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ABSTRACT

Soil stabilization is the process of improving the engineering properties of soil and thus making it more stable. It is required when the soil available for construction is not suitable for the intended purpose. It is commonly used to reduce the compressibility and to increase the bearing strength of the sub grade soil. Stabilization is a broad sense for the various methods employed and modifying the properties of a soil to improve its engineering performance and used for a variety of engineering works.

Soil stabilization has become the major issue in construction engineering and the researches regarding the effectiveness of using industrial wastes as a stabilizer are rapidly increasing. This study briefly describes the suitability of the lime and ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS) in improving the soil stabilization. So, in the present study, different amounts of lime and GGBS are added by dry weight of soil and are used to study the stabilization of soil. The performance of stabilized soil is evaluated by using physical characteristics and strength Performance tests like specific gravity, Atterberg limits, and California bearing ratio (CBR) test at optimum moisture content. The improvement in the bearing capacity parameters has been stressed upon and comparative studies have been carried out using different methods of mechanical stabilization.

Keywords: Stabilization of soil, lime, GGBS, CBR values.

AKADEMİSYENLERİN HİPERTANSİYONDAN KORUNMA TUTUMLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE ATTITUDES OF ACADEMICS TO PREVENT HYPERTENSION

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ÖZET

Giriş: Hipertansiyon, dünya çapında erken ölümlerin önemli bir nedenidir. Akademisyenler, fazla ders yükü, stresli çevre, uzun süre masa başında inaktif geçirilen saatler gibi hipertansiyona neden olabilecek birçok faktörü deneyimlemektedir. Bu nedenle hipertansiyona neden olabilecek faktörlerden korunmaya yönelik tutumlar belirlenmelidir.

Amaç: Bu çalışma akademisyenlerin hipertansiyondan korunmaya yönelik tutumlarını belirlemek amacıyla yapıldı.

Materyal Metod: Araştırma Türkiye'nin batısında bir üniversitede, tanımlayıcı bir tasarımda yürütüldü. Veriler 27 Şubat ile 15 Mayıs 2023 tarihleri arasında, çevrim içi google anket formu kullanılarak toplandı. Verilerin toplanmasında "Katılımcı Bilgi Formu" ve "Hipertansiyondan Korunma Tutumları Ölçeği" kullanıldı. Dahil edilme kriterlerine uyan 217 katılımcı çalışmaya dahil edildi. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, t-test analizi, One-Way ANOVA ve Kruskal Wallis-H analizi uygulandı

Bulgular: Katılımcıların "Hipertansiyondan Korunma Tutumları Ölçeği" toplam ortalama puanlarının 111,26±9,19 olduğu, en yüksek ortalama puanın "Korunma ve Kontrol (38,52±3,66)" alt boyutundan alındığı bulundu. "Hipertansiyondan Korunma Tutumları Ölçeği" puan ortalamaları kadınlarda ($p=0,001$), sağlık/spor bölümünde çalışanlarda ($p=0,000$) ve ailede hipertansiyon olanlarda ($p=0,000$) yüksekti ($p<0,05$).

Sonuç: Erkek, sağlık ve spor bölümünde çalışmayan ve ailesinde hipertansiyonu olmayan akademisyenlerde hipertansiyondan korunmaya yönelik farkındalık oluşturulması için eğitimler verilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: hipertansiyon, tutum, önlem ve kontrol

SUMMARY

Background: Hypertension is a major cause of premature death worldwide. Academicians experience many factors that can cause hypertension, such as excessive course load, stressful environment, inactive hours at the desk for a long time. Therefore, attitudes towards prevention from factors that may cause hypertension should be determined.

Aim: This study was conducted to determine the attitudes of academicians towards prevention of hypertension.

Materials and methods: The research was conducted in a descriptive design at a university in western Turkey. Data were collected between February 27 and May 15, 2023 using the online google survey form. "Participant Information Form" and "Attitude Scale Towards Prevention Hypertension" were used to collect data. 217 participants who met the inclusion criteria were included in the study. Descriptive statistics, t-test analysis, One-Way ANOVA and Kruskal Wallis-H analysis were used in the analysis of the data.

Results: It was found that the total mean score of the participants on the " Attitude Scale Towards Prevention Hypertension " was 111.26±9.19, and the highest mean score was obtained from the "Prevention and Control (38.52±3.66)" sub-dimension. The mean scores of the "Attitude Scale Towards Prevention Hypertension" were higher in women ($p=0.001$), those working in the health/sports department ($p=0.000$), and those with a family history of hypertension ($p=0.000$) ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Trainings can be given to raise awareness on prevention of hypertension in male academicians who do not work in the health and sports department and do not have hypertension in their family.

Keywords: Hypertension, attitude, prevention and control

KARACAÖREN II BARAJ GÖLÜ SU ÖRNEKLERINDE METAL KIRLILIĞI SEVIYESININ ALEVLI ATOMIK ABSORPSIYON SPEKTROMETRESI İLE BELIRLENMESI

DETERMINATION of METAL POLLUTION LEVEL IN WATER SAMPLES of KARACAÖREN II DAM LAKE BY FLAME ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROMETER

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Karacaören II Baraj gölünün farklı noktasından alınan su örneklerinin metal analizleri yapılmıştır. Metal analizleri gerçekleştirilmeden önce numuneler çeşitli işlemlerden geçirilerek hazır hale getirildi. Su örneklerinin metal analizleri Perkin-Elmer AAnalyst 400 model Alevli Atomik Absorpsiyon Spektrometresi (FAAS) ile gerçekleştirildi. Metal analizleri sonucu tespit edilen bakır, çinko, kobalt, nikel ve manganın Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı'nın belirlediği müsaade edilen değenlerinin altında olduğu gözlenmiştir. Su kalite kriterleri yönetmeliğinde (SKKY) yer alan parametrelere göre su kalitesi I sınıfta (Kurşun dikkate alınmadığında) yani yüksek kaliteli su sınıfında yer almaktadır. Elde edilen sonuçlar ulusal diğer çalışmalarla karşılaştırılmıştır. Bölgesel jeolojik farklılıklara bağlı olarak elementel konsantrasyon farklılıkları oluşmuştur. Çalışma bölgemizde yapılan daha önceki sediment analizleri sonuçları dikkate alındığında bizim çalışmamızda kükürt, nikel, bakır, arsenik ve cıva elementleri ilave olarak tespit edilmiştir. Farklı spektroskopik yöntemler kullanılması sonucunda elementler arsında konsantrasyon farklılıkları gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karacaören II Baraj Gölü, Su, Metal Analizi, Alevli Atomik Absorpsiyon Spektrometresi

ABSTRACT

In this study, metal analyses of water samples taken from different points of Karacaören II Dam Lake were made. Before the metal analysis was carried out, the samples were prepared

by going through various processes. The Perkin-Elmer AAnalyst 400 model Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (FAAS) was used to analyse the metal content of water samples. Copper, zinc, cobalt, nickel, and manganese measured through metal analysis have been found to be below the permissible values established by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. When lead is not taken into account, the water quality is in the I class, or the high-quality water class, as per the parameters in the Water Quality Criteria Regulation (WPCR). The outcomes were compared with those of other regional and national studies. Considering the results of previous sediment analyses in our study area, sulphur, nickel, copper, arsenic and, mercury elements were additionally detected in our study. As a result of using different spectroscopic methods, concentration differences were observed among the elements.

Keywords: Karacaören II Dam Lake, Water, Metal Analysis, Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometer

“THE IMAGINARY WORLD (MUNDUS IMAGINALIS) AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF KAZAKH CULTURAL IDENTITY’’

Written within the framework of the project «Scientific concept of Kazakh rhetoric: rhetorical ideal, identity, argumentation and speech practice»

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ABSTRACT

The poetry of zhyrau of the XV-XVIII centuries, as well as folklore, is a source of construction of Kazakh cultural identity. If we consider the influence on the formation of cultural identity of the history and shared memory of the people, zhyrau poetry is an interesting and understudied subject in the aspect of ethno-cultural identification. They are embodied primarily in the concepts of Kazakh cultural identity, the understanding of which requires decoding the myths and symbols that gave rise to both the lyrical subjects of Kazakh poetry and the techniques of imagery. The object of study in this report is the poetry of Kaztugan zhyrau, Bukhar zhyrau and other poets. The subject is the "imaginary world" (Mundus Imaginalis), which draws the boundary between the material and spiritual worlds, between the sensual and the mental realms. The analysis of the ways of embodiment of the imaginary world is based on the main concepts of Kazakh identity and represents an analysis of mythological images of the chthonic world, thanatological motifs, the opposition of life and death, the trinitarian world model, and the semiotics of the image-sign "Steppe" as a central element in the Steppe's world view. This approach contributes to an understanding of the forms and ways in which cultural identity has been constructed. The theoretical significance of the topic stems from the development of methodological and conceptual foundations for the study of cultural identity and ways of constructing it. The results of the analysis can be applied to the development of courses in cultural studies, cultural anthropology, sociology and philosophy.

Key words: cultural identity, mythology, symbolism, national picture of the world, zhyrau.

NOMOFOBI VE KIŞILIK ÖZELLIKLERI ARASINDAKI İLIŞKIDE SOSYAL MEDYA BAĞIMLILIĞININ ARACI ROLÜ

MEDIATOR ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NOMOPHOBIA AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

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ÖZET

: Bu çalışmada üniversite öğrencilerinin nomofobi, sosyal medya bağımlılığı ve kişilik özellikleri cinsiyet ve yaş değişkenine göre incelenmiştir. Bunun yanında üniversite öğrencilerinin nomofobi düzeylerini açıklayabilmek için sosyal medya bağımlılığı ve kişilik özelliklerini içeren aracı model kurulmuştur. Bu araştırmanın bağımlı değişkeni kişilik özellikleri aracı değişkeni sosyal medya bağımlılığı ve bağımsız değişkeni nomofobidir. Çalışmanın çalışma grubunu Selçuk Üniversitesinde öğrenim görmekte olan formasyon öğrencilerinden oluşturmuştur. Araştırma ilişkisel tarama yöntemi kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya Selçuk üniversitesi 2021-2022 ve 2022-2023 öğretim yılında eğitim alan formasyon öğrencilerinden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada kolayda örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılanların %60.2 si (340) kadın %39,8'i Erkek (225)tir. Örneklemin yaşa göre dağılımı ise 20- 24yaş arasındadır yaş ortalaması 22.71(Ss:1,90)'dır. Katılımcıların nomofobi düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla "Nomofobi Ölçeği" sosyal medya bağımlılığını belirlemek amacıyla "Bergen Sosyal Medya Bağımlılığı Ölçeği" kişilik özelliklerini belirlemek amacıyla "Sıfatlara Dayalı Kişilik Testi (SDKT)" ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucuna göre Üniversite öğrencilerinin yaşa ve cinsiyete göre yapılan t-testleri sonucunda araştırma değişkenleri açısından gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır. Nomofobi ile sosyal medya bağımlılığı arasında yüksek düzeyde pozitif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu durum nomofobi ile sosyal medya bağımlılığı; sosyal medya bağımlılığı ile kişilik özellikleri arasında ve sosyal medya bağımlılığı, kişilik özellikleri arasında pozitif yönde ilişkili olduğu göstermektedir. Çalışmada dolaylı etkinin anlamlılığını test etmek için bootstrapping yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Üniversite öğrencilerinde sosyal medya bağımlılığının, nomofobi ve kişilik özellikleri arasında kısmi aracı role sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Buradan hareketle Üniversite öğrencilerinde sosyal medya bağımlılığının ile kişilik özellikleri ile birlikte nomofobiyi artıracağı söylenebilir. Aynı zamanda kişilik özelliklerinin, sosyal medya bağımlılığını etkilendiği söylenebilir. "T.C. Selçuk Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Etik Kurulu etik kurulu 06.06.2023 Tarihli 526757sayılı kararına" göre etik kurul izni alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: psikoloji, nomofobi, sosyal medya bağimliliği, kişilik özellikleri, aracilik

ABSTRACT

: In this study, nomophobia, social media addiction and personality traits of university students were examined according to gender and age. In addition, an intermediary model including social media addiction and personality traits was established to explain the nomophobia levels of university students. The dependent variable of this study is personality traits, the mediator variable is social media addiction, and the independent variable is nomophobia. The study group of the study consisted of formation students studying at Selçuk University. The research was conducted using the relational screening method. The research consists of formation students studying at Selçuk University in the 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 academic years. Convenience sampling method was used in the research. 60.2% (340) of the participants were female and 39.8% male (225). The age distribution of the sample is between 20 and 24 years old, with an average age of 22.71 (Sd: 1.90). In order to determine the nomophobia levels of the participants, the "Nomophobia Scale" was used to determine the social media addiction, the "Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale" and the "Adjective-Based Personality Test (SDKT)" scale was used to determine the personality traits. According to the results of the study, there was no significant difference between the groups in terms of research variables as a result of the t-tests performed according to age and gender of university students. It has been determined that there is a high level of positive and significant relationship between nomophobia and social media addiction. This is nomophobia and social media addiction; shows that there is a positive correlation between social media addiction and personality traits, and social media addiction and personality traits. The bootstrapping method was used to test the significance of the indirect effect in the study. It has been observed that social media addiction has a partial mediator role between nomophobia and personality traits in university students. From this point of view, it can be said that social media addiction and personality traits will increase nomophobia in university students. At the same time, it can be said that personality traits affect social media addiction. T.C. Ethics committee permission was obtained according to the decision of the Ethics Committee of Selcuk University Education Faculty Ethics Committee dated 06.06.2023 and numbered 526757.

Keywords: psychology, nomophobia, social media addiction, personality traits, mediation

TRANSITION TO HYDROGEN IN NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Approximately 25% of the global electricity production in the world is met from natural gas; It is predicted that the importance of natural gas will continue to increase in the medium term, both in meeting the energy needs and in the transition to the net zero target. The use of natural gas, which has increased rapidly and more than other fossil fuels in recent years, meets almost one third of the energy demand in our country. According to the "European Hydrogen Roadmap" report prepared by the European Hydrogen Union; It is aimed to start the use of gas blended with hydrogen in five European Union countries by 2023, to use hydrogen in ten European Union countries by 2025 and to use 100% hydrogen for residences in two European Union regions.

Our country is a party to the International Climate Agreements and in this context, the "Turkey Hydrogen Technologies Strategy and Roadmap" report has been prepared by the Ministry of Energy in direct proportion to the Hydrogen targets planned to be realized in the European Union. According to the report; Reducing the green hydrogen production cost to below US$2.4/kgH by 2035 and below US$1.2/kgH by 2053, and the electrolyzer installed power capacity to reach 2 GW in 2030, 5 GW in 2035, and 70 GW in 2053 is targeted. In the future, hydrogen infrastructure will link hydrogen supply and demand centers in Europe (between industrial zones, carbon capture and storage sites, offshore wind farms in the North Sea, large-scale renewable power generation facilities, including solar power plants in the south). is; It is thought that building a hydrogen infrastructure will encourage increased hydrogen production and use.

In line with the global vision and targets, targets regarding the desired share of Hydrogen in the energy consumption of the European Union have been specified. The characteristics of the projects that started as of 2018 and are still ongoing are shared. In the same context, under the heading of the future of hydrogen technology in natural gas systems, the strategic targets specified in the European Hydrogen Roadmap report are specified.

In this study, a sample study on the compatibility of hydrogen with natural gas infrastructure and domestic appliances is given and the targets and policies regarding hydrogen technologies in our country are explained. As a result of the study, it has emerged that for the development of a domestic green hydrogen market, the necessity of making the current legislation appropriate by predicting the future regarding the energy to be obtained from

hydrogen and the development of technical standards in line with international standards regarding the production, distribution, storage and end-use processes of green hydrogen.

Keywords: Natural Gas, Green Hydrogen, Net Zero Emissions.

İNSAN HAKLARI SÖZLEŞMELERİ'NİN DÖNÜŞTÜRÜCÜ ETKİSİ

THE TRANSFORMATIVE EFFECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

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ÖZET

İnsan hakları, tüm insanların salt insan olarak doğmalarından kaynaklı olarak hiçbir sosyal sınıf ayrımı gözetmeksizin yararlanabileceği ve güvence atına alınmasını devletten talep edebileceği, dokunulmaz, devredilemez hak ve hürriyetlerdir. Devletler hiçbir ayrım gözetmeden tüm bireylerin insan haklarını korumak, güvence altına almak ve bu haklara saygı göstermek zorundadır. Bireyin kendi değerini anlaması ve bu uğurda mücadele etmesi neticesinde devlet için birey anlayışı, birey için devlet anlayışına dönüşmüştür. Batı Avrupa'da gerçekleşen reformlarla pozitif hukukta yerini alan insan hakları hâlihazırda da gelişmeye devam etmektedir.

Dünyada yaşanan insan hakları alanındaki gelişmeler özellikle İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Birleşmiş Milletler bünyesinde düzenlenen uluslararası insan hakları sözleşmeleri ile hızlanmıştır. Dünyada bu alanda değişim ve dönüşümün ülkemize en yoğun yansıması Avrupa Birliği'ne adaylık sürecinde olmuştur. Avrupa Birliği üyeliği hayali ülkemizdeki yasalarda birçok değişiklik yapılmasını sağlayarak itici güç olmuştur. Birleşmiş Milletler bünyesinde düzenlenen sözleşmelerle oluşturulan uluslararası koruma mekanizmaları raporları ve bölgesel sistemde oluşturulan koruma mekanizmaları raporları ve kararları dikkate alınarak hem normatif hem hukuk politikası alanında olmak üzere iç hukukumuzda dönüşüm gerçekleşmiştir.

Bu çalışma, uluslararası insan hakları sözleşmelerinin iç hukukta yarattığı dönüştürücü etkinin saptanması amacıyla ele alınmıştır. Tüm insanların ortak noktası olan insan haklarının korunması, dünya barışının sağlanmasında başat rol oynar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan hakları, Türk hukuku, İnsan hakları sözleşmeleri, Birleşmiş Milletler, Dönüştürücü etki

ABSTRACT

Human rights are inviolable, inalienable rights and freedoms that all people can benefit and demand from the state to be secured, regardless of social class, simply because they are born as human beings. States are obliged to protect, guarantee and respect the human rights of all individuals without any discrimination. As a result of the individual's understanding of his/her own value and struggle for this cause, the understanding of the individual for the state has turned into the understanding of the state for the individual. Human rights, which took their place in positive law through reforms in Western Europe, are still continuing to develop.

Developments in the field of human rights in the world accelerated especially after the Second World War with the international conventions on human rights organized within the

United Nations. The most intense reflection of the change and transformation in this field in the world on our country has been in the process of candidacy to the European Union. The dream of European Union membership has been the driving force behind many changes in the laws in our country. Taking into account the reports of international protection mechanisms created by conventions organized within the United Nations and the reports and decisions of protection mechanisms created in the regional system, our domestic law has been transformed both in normative and legal policy areas.

This study has been discussed in order to identify the transformative effect of international human rights conventions on domestic law. The protection of human rights, which is the common point of all human beings, plays a leading role in ensuring world peace.

Keywords: Human Rights, Turkish Law, Human Rights Conventions, United Nations, Transformative Effect

P-TİP $Bİ_2TE_3$ YARIİLETKENLERİN 291-373K SICAKLIK ARALIĞINDAKİ TERMOELEKTRİK PARAMETRELERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTİGATİON OF THERMOELECTRİC PARAMETERS OF P-TYPE $Bİ_2TE_3$ SEMİCONDUCTORS IN A TEMPERATURE RANGE 291-373K

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ÖZET

Günümüz dünya, ısı enerjisini direkt elektrik enerjisine dönüştürme ve elektrik enerjisini direkt ısıya çevirmek gibi problemler ile ilgili yarıiletkenlerin termoelektrik özelliklerinin araştırılmasına ağırlık vermiştir. Ayrıca yarıiletkenlerin termoelektrik özelliklerinin araştırılması, yarıiletken fiziğinin temel araştırmalarından olup buna bağlı bilim dallarının gelişmesi açısından da önem taşımaktadır. Termoelektrik yarıiletkenler şu anda bile en çok kullanım alanına sahip oldukları bilinmekte; yakın bir gelecekte de, daha farklı alanlarda kullanılabileceği düşünülmektedir. Termoelektrik yarıiletkenlerden yapılan sistemler, uzay teknolojisinden beyaz eşya teknolojisine kadar uzanan geniş bir alanda kullanılmaktadır. Bu sistemlerin araştırılması günden güne derinleşerek ve genişleyerek devam etmektedir. Çünkü burada elde edilen temel bilgiler diğer teknolojilere göre daha kısa süre içinde sanayide aktarılmakta ve para kazandırmaktadır. Bundan dolayı en çok araştırma yarıiletkenlerin termoelektrik özellikleri ve termoelektrik teknolojisi üzerinde yoğunlaşmış durumdadır. Makalede, P-tip Bi_2Te_3 yarıiletkenlerin 291-373K sıcaklık aralığındaki termoelektrik parametreleri incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada iki farklı yöntemle elde edilmiş P tipi iki çeşit yarıiletkenin termoemk, elektrik iletkenliği, ısı iletkenliği, Z parametresinin yüksek sıcaklıklardaki davranışları araştırılmış ve teorik bulgularla kıyaslanmıştır. Ayrıca, elektrik iletkenliğinin sıcaklığa göre değişimini kullanarak yarıiletkenlerin enerji bantlarındaki yasak aralığı ayrı ayrı hesaplanmış ve teori ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen deneysel sonuçlar hata sınırları içinde literatürdeki teorik bilgilerle aynı olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: P-tip Bi_2Te_3 yarıiletkenlerin, termoelektrik parametreler

Teşekkürler:

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Proje No: FYL/2022-8239

ABSTRACT

Today's world has focused on investigating the thermoelectric properties of semiconductors related to problems such as direct conversion of heat energy to electrical energy and direct conversion of electrical energy to heat. In addition, the investigation of the thermoelectric properties of semiconductors is one of the basic researches of semiconductor physics and is important for the development of related sciences. Thermoelectric semiconductors are known to have the most usage area even now; It is thought that it can be used in different fields in the near future. Systems made of thermoelectric semiconductors are used in a wide area ranging from space technology to white goods technology. The research of these systems continues by deepening and expanding day by day. Because the basic information obtained here is transferred to the industry in a shorter time compared to other technologies and makes money. Therefore, most research has focused on the thermoelectric properties of semiconductors and thermoelectric technology. In the article, thermoelectric parameters of P-type Bi_2Te_3 semiconductors in the temperature range of 291-373K were investigated. In this study, the thermoemf, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, Z parameter behavior at high temperatures of two types of P-type semiconductors obtained by two different methods were investigated and compared with the theoretical findings. In addition, using the variation of electrical conductivity with temperature, the band gap of the semiconductors was calculated separately and compared with the theory. It has been determined that the experimental results obtained are the same as the theoretical information in the literature within the error limits.
Keywords: P-type Bi_2Te_3 semiconductors, thermoelectric parameters

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YENİ MEDYA SANATI ÖRNEKLEMİNDE KÜLTÜREL/SOSYAL YABANCILAŞMA DURUMUNUN ESERLERDE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF CULTURAL/SOCIAL ALIENATION IN WORKS IN THE SAMPLE OF NEW MEDIA ART

Dr. Aşkın BAHADIR

Kurumdan Bağımsız Araştırmacı

ÖZET

Yabancılaşma kavramı, yabancılık çekme duygusuyla ortaya çıkan bir durum olarak, bireyin içerisinde bulunduğu durumu kabul edememesidir. Yabancılaşma kavramı, bireyde görülen kendine, topluma ya da nesneyle oluşturduğu bağdan kopması olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. En genel tanım olarak, yabancılaşma kavramı, bireyin toplumdan uzaklaşmasına ilişkin bulundurduğu duygulardır. Yabancılaşma, psikolojik sonuçları olan bir durum olsa da, sosyolojik, ekonomik ve kültürel gibi çevresel faktörler sonucunda bireyin verdiği tepki olarak kabul edildiğinden, sosyoloji, psikoloji ve felsefe alanlarında kuramsal yaklaşımlar ortaya koyulmuş, hatta disiplinlerarası boyutta araştırılmış bir konudur. Yabancılaşmanın her dönem bireyde görüldüğü çeşitli araştırmalarda belirtilse de, modern dönemde ortaya çıkan akılcılıkla, endüstrinin getirileriyle bireyin yabancılaşma durumu yaygın hale gelmiştir. Modern dönemin ardından Postmodern dönemle, Post-endüstriyel yapılanmanın ve günümüz sanal dünya/teknolojinin bireyi dönüştürmesiyle, bireylerde yabancılaşma durumunun gözlemlenmesi en üst seviyelere ulaşmıştır. Toplumsal, felsefi ve psikolojik boyutları bulunan yabancılaşmanın toplumsal yapının bir parçası olan sanatçı psikolojisinde ve bu bağlamda üreten birey olarak sanatsal üretimlerinde kendisini göstermesi söz konusudur. Toplumsal açıdan yaşanan değişimlerle ortaya çıkan psikososyal etkilerden ortaya çıkan yabancılaşma, sanatçıların eserlerinde kimlik, beden, göç, ırkçılık, savaş, kültür, travmalar (kişisel ya da toplumsal) gibi kavramlar üstünden eserlerde kendisini göstermektedir. Çağdaş sanatın sınırsız malzeme olanakları içerisinde, yeni medya sanatında da içeriksel olarak yabancılaşmanın konu edildiği eserler sıklıkla kendisini göstermektedir. Toplumsal yapının bir parçası olan sanatçı, yabancılaşma durumunu yaratıcı güce çevirerek, sanatsal motivasyona dönüştürmüştür. Bu bağlamda, araştırmada, çağdaş sanat akımlarından, yeni medya sanatında, sosyal ve kültürel açıdan yabancılaşma yaşayarak bunu sanatsal uygulamalarında sanatsal bir motivasyona dönüştürerek eserler üreten sanatçıların eserleri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancılaşma, Kültürel Yabancılaşma, Sosyal Yabancılaşma, Yeni Medya Sanatı

ABSTRACT

The concept of alienation is the inability of the individual to accept the situation he is in, as a situation that arises with the feeling of alienation. The concept of alienation can be defined as the separation of the individual from the bond he has formed with himself, society or the object. As the most general definition, the concept of alienation is the feelings of the individual regarding his alienation from society. Although alienation is a situation with psychological consequences, since it is accepted as an individual's reaction as a result of environmental factors such as sociological, economic and cultural, theoretical approaches have been put forward in the fields of sociology, psychology and philosophy, and it is even an interdisciplinary subject. Although it is stated in various studies that alienation is seen in the individual in every period, the alienation of the individual has become common with the rationality that emerged in the modern period and the benefits of the industry. After the modern period, with the Postmodern period, with the transformation of the individual by the Post-industrial structuring and today's virtual world/technology, the observation of alienation in individuals reached the highest levels. Alienation, which has social, philosophical and psychological dimensions, manifests itself in the psychology of the artist, which is a part of the social structure, and in this context, in artistic productions as a producer. Alienation, which arises from the psychosocial effects of social changes, manifests itself in the works of artists through concepts such as identity, body, migration, racism, war, culture, traumas (personal or social). Within the limitless material possibilities of contemporary art, works in which alienation is the subject of content in new media art often show themselves. The artist, who is a part of the social structure, has turned the alienation into a creative power and transformed it into artistic motivation. In this context, the works of artists who produce works by experiencing social and cultural alienation from contemporary art movements, new media art, and transforming this into an artistic motivation in their artistic practices will be examined.

Key Words: Alienation, Cultural Alienation, Social Alienation, New Media Art

YAPAY ZEKÂ TEKNOLOJİSİNİN TURİZM İŞLETMELERİNİN FİNANSAL PERFORMANSLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ: BIST TURİZM ENDEKSİ ŞİRKETLERİ İNCELEMESİ

THE EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCES OF TOURISM ENTERPRISES: BIST TOURISM INDEX COMPANIES REVIEW

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ÖZET

İşletmeler yüksek getiri beklentisiyle kurulup çalışmalarını bu beklenti ekseninde yürütürler. Gerek kâr elde etme gerekse bulunduğu sektörün bayrak taşıyıcısı olma gibi amaçların taşınması nedeniyle işletmeler faaliyetlerini yürütürken dinamizm anlayışı içerisinde olurlar. Endüstriyel değişimler de hesaba katıldığında işletmeler güncel teknolojik uygulamalardan yardım alarak faaliyetlerini gerçekleştirmek zorundadır. Bu sayede hedefledikleri ekonomik kazanımları elde ederek finansal varlıklarının devamlılığını sağlayabilirler.

Bazı araştırmacılara göre dördüncü endüstri devrimi (Endüstri 4.0) olarak adlandırılan sürecin yaşandığı günümüzde yapay zeka sistemleri bilişim sektöründen mühendislik alanına, sağlık hizmetlerinden askeri savunma sistemlerine kadar üretim ve hizmet sektörlerinin neredeyse tamamında kullanılmaktadır. Hizmet sektörünün önemli bir parçası olan turizm sektörü de çağın gerektirdiği inovatif hareketlerin bir takipçisi konumundadır.

Bu çalışmasında; Borsa İstanbul (BIST) bünyesinde bulunan dokuz konaklama işletmesinin turizm faaliyetlerini yürütürken yapay zekâ teknolojisi uygulamaları ile olan ilişkileri incelenerek yapay zekâ uygulamalarının sağladığı getirilerin bu işletmelerin finansal performansları üzerinde herhangi bir etkisi olup olmadığı tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularını elde etmek amacıyla literatürde geniş çaplı bir tarama yapılmış ve doküman incelemesi kapsamında yukarda bahsi geçen BIST'e kote edilmiş dokuz konaklama işletmesinin web siteleri, sosyal medya içerikleri, yıllık faaliyet raporları ve yıllık finansal raporları incelenmiştir. İnceleme sonucunda yapay zekâ teknolojilerinin bahse konu dokuz konaklama işletmesinin üretim ve hizmet süreçlerinde çok az yer aldığı, araştırma ve geliştirme projelerinin çoğunlukla hizmet kalitesini arttırma ve yatırım kararları üzerinden şekillendiği saptanmıştır. Yapay zekâ temelli teknolojilerin şirketlerin cari, nakit ve karlılık oranlarında önemli bir değişime yol açmadığı için şirketlerin finansal performansları üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisinin olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: BIST Turizm, Yapay Zeka, Finansal Performans.

ABSTRACT

Businesses are established with the expectation of high returns and carry out their work on this expectation axis. Because of the transportation of goals such as making profit and being the flag carrier of the sector, the enterprises are in the understanding of dynamism while carrying out their activities. When industrial changes are taken into account, businesses have to carry out their activities with the help of current technological applications. In this way, they can achieve the economic gains they target and ensure the continuity of their financial assets.

According to some researchers, the fourth industry revolution (Industry 4.0) is experienced today, artificial intelligence systems are used in almost all of the production and service sectors, from the IT industry to the engineering field, health services to military defense systems. The tourism sector, which is an important part of the service sector, is also a follower of the innovative movements required by the era.

In this study; Istanbul Stock Exchange (BIST) whether the returns provided by artificial intelligence applications by examining the relations of artificial intelligence technology applications while conducting tourism activities of nine accommodation enterprises within the scope of whether these enterprises have any effect on the financial performance of these enterprises tried to be detected. In order to obtain research findings, websites of nine accommodation businesses that have been extensively screened in the literature and included in the Istanbul Stock Exchange mentioned above within the scope of document review, social media content, annual activity reports and annual financial reports were examined. As a result of the review, it was determined that artificial intelligence technologies are very little involved in the production and service processes of nine accommodation enterprises, and that research and development projects are mostly shaped by increasing service quality and investment decisions. It has been determined that artificial intelligence-based technologies do not have a significant change in the current, cash and profitability rates of companies, and companies do not have a significant impact on their financial performance.

Keywords: BIST Tourism, Artificial Intelligence, Financial Performance.

NEBÜLİZATÖR İLE İLAÇ UYGULAMADA HASTA EĞİTİMİ VE HEMŞİRELİK YÖNETİMİ

DRUG ADMINISTRATION WITH NEBULIZER PATIENT EDUCATION AND NURSING MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde kronik solunum hastalıkları morbidite ve mortalite yükü fazla olan hastalıklar arasındadır. Bu hastalıkların yönetiminde inhaler tedavi sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. İnhalasyon yoluyla verilen ilaçlar nebülizatör aracılığıyla uygulanabilmektedir. Ancak, nebülizatör ile ilaç uygulanmasında farklı tekniklerin olması hemşirelerin, hasta ve hasta yakınlarının hatalı uygulamalar yapmasına neden olabilir. Bu durum semptom yükünün artmasına, geri dönüşü olmayan komplikasyonların gelişmesine, hastaneye yatışa ve tedavi maliyetinde artışa neden olabilir. Ayrıca hastaların yaşam kalitesini olumsuz etkileyebilir. Bu nedenle nebülizatör ile ilaç uygulamalarının doğru ve güvenilir teknikle yapılması, hastaların tedaviye uyum sağlaması önceliklidir. Literatürde doğru ve güvenli nebülizatör kullanımında hasta eğitiminin önemi ve hemşirelik yönetimi ile ilgili mevcut kaynaklar sınırlıdır. Bu nedenle derleme nebülizatör ile ilaç uygulamada hasta eğitiminin önemini ve hemşirelik yönetimini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nebülizatör, tedaviye uyum, hemşire, hasta eğitimi

ABSTRACT

In our country, chronic respiratory diseases are among the diseases with high morbidity and mortality burden. Inhaler therapy is frequently used in the management of these diseases. Drugs given by inhalation can be administered via nebulizer. However, the fact that there are different techniques in drug administration with nebulizers may cause nurses, patients and their relatives to make erroneous applications. This may lead to increased symptom burden, development of irreversible complications, hospitalization and increased treatment costs. It may also negatively affect the quality of life of patients. Therefore, it is a priority that nebulizer drug administration is performed with the correct and safe technique and that

patients comply with the treatment. The available literature on the importance of patient education and nursing management in correct and safe nebulizer use is limited. Therefore, this review emphasizes the importance of patient education and nursing management in nebulizer drug administration.

Keywords: Nebulizer, medication adherence, nurse, patient education

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVERNMENT IN THE STATE APPARATUS OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT
Power is a social phenomenon that arises in organizations, which can require or compel their members to adhere to common goals that have been set. In these organizations, the political community (as a product of human civilization) is a comprehensive and well-structured society that is seen as an authoritative state. Here, the power of the ruling class is delegated to the state to use material force to subdue other powers and link all forms of human activity in the political community. People may not participate in a particular organization, but they cannot help but participate in a political community, they cannot be unbound by a state that the state represents. Precisely because the state has such a supremacy and overarching, the question of state or, in other words, government, is the most important problem of every revolution as the classics of Marxism-Leninism have said.
Accordingly, the relationship between the National Assembly and the Government is the most important of all the relationships between state agencies. This relationship determines the polity of each state. Our state apparatus is a system of agencies from central to local levels built on the principle of decentralization. However, there is coordination among agencies. state in the exercise of legislative, executive and judicial powers. In which, the National Assembly is the legislative body and the Government is the leading executive body in the State apparatus of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, holding important powers and duties in running the country. they do not exist independently of each other but always restrain and also support each other to create a sustainable relationship.
Key word: Government, parliament, relationship, power

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS: TEXT ANALYSIS OF BIST100 COMPANIES THAT ANNOUNCED THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS AT THE WEEKEND

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ABSTRACT
Sentiment analysis plays a crucial role in understanding the underlying emotions and attitudes expressed in textual data. It can provide valuable insights into investor sentiment and market dynamics. This study focuses on sentiment analysis of the annual reports of companies listed on the Borsa Istanbul (BIST) 100 index, specifically those companies that announce their annual reports at the weekend. The aim of this research is to examine the sentiment conveyed in these reports and explore potential implications for market participants. Using advanced text analysis techniques, including natural language processing and machine learning algorithms, we conduct sentiment analysis on a dataset comprising annual reports from a selected group of BIST100 companies. By examining the sentiment expressed in these reports, we aim to identify patterns, trends, and potential market reactions that may arise from the information disclosed over the weekend. The findings of this study provide valuable insights into the sentiment expressed in the annual reports of BIST100 companies announced at the weekend. By analyzing the sentiment conveyed in these reports, we aim to shed light on market dynamics and the impact of such announcements on investor sentiment and subsequent market reactions. This research aims to contribute to the growing literature on sentiment analysis in financial markets. The empirical results obtained have practical implications not only for the academic field, but also for market participants, including investors, analysts and regulators. Understanding the sentiment expressed in annual reports can help investors make more informed investment decisions and assess the potential risks and opportunities associated with the companies in the BIST100 index. Moreover, regulators can utilize the insights gained from sentiment analysis to enhance market surveillance and detect potential anomalies or irregularities in market behavior. In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of sentiment analysis in the context of financial markets,

specifically focusing on the sentiment expressed in annual reports of BIST100 companies that announce their reports at the weekend. The research contributes to our understanding of the relationship between textual sentiment and market dynamics and offers practical implications for market participants and regulators.

Keywords: Sentiment Analysis, Text Analysis, Annual Reports, BIST100 İndex, Financial Markets.

EMPOWERING PAKISTANI FARMERS THROUGH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING: A KEY TO SUCCESS

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural training plays a crucial role in enhancing the knowledge, skills, and productivity of farmers in Pakistan. The country's economy heavily relies on agriculture, which employs a significant portion of the population and contributes to the nation's gross domestic product (GDP). Agriculture accounts for about 22% share in GDP. Being the backbone of the country, to ensure sustainable agricultural practices, increase crop yields, and improve farmers' livelihoods, various agricultural training programs and initiatives have been introduced across the country by Agriculture Departments i.e., Water Management Training Institute (WMTI) Lahore is working hard for this purpose. These agricultural training programs have emerged as a key driver in empowering and capacity-building the nation. Pakistani farmers are still relying on traditional agricultural practices gaining very low per acre yield. By enhancing technical knowledge, promoting sustainable practices, improving livelihoods, and facilitating advanced technology adoption, these programs equip farmers with the tools necessary for success. To further harness the potential of agricultural training, continued investment, collaboration, and expansion of these initiatives are crucial. By empowering farmers, Pakistan can unlock the full potential of its agricultural sector, ensure food security, and drive sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: growers, guidelines, practical demonstration, capacity building

NİKEL OKSİT VE NİKEL OKSİT NANOPARTİKÜLLERİNİN RAT BEYİN DOKUSUNA ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF NICKEL OXIDE AND NICKEL OXIDE NANOPARTICLES ON RAT BRAIN TISSUE

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ÖZET

Nanoteknolojik uygulamaların gelişmesiyle birlikte oldukça çeşitli nanopartiküllerin üretilmeye başlandığı ve bu alandaki bilimsel araştırmaların yaygınlaştığı gözlenmiştir. Tasarlanan nanopartiküllerin spesifik özellikleri nedeniyle otomotiv, biyomedikal ve ilaç endüstrilerinde sıklıkla kullanılmaya başlanması nano uygulama temelli birçok ürünün çevreye yayılmasına yol açmış ve bunun sonucu olarak da doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak çevre ve toplum sağlığına tehdit eden ürünler haline gelmiştir. Endüstride nikel oksit mikropartikülü (NiOMP) ve bu metalden üretilen nikel oksit nanopartiküllerinin (NiONP) yaygın şekilde kullanıldığı ve bu metalin, canlılarda toksisite oluşturduğu, oksidatif stresi indüklediği ayrıca hücre zarları ve proteinleri ile etkileşime girerek doku ve organlarda birikme yaptığı belirtilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada NiO ve NiO-NP'lerinin rat beyin dokusu üzerine etkilerinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada, 42 adet erkek Wistar rat 7 gruba ayrılmıştır. 1. Kontrol grubu, 2. NiOMP (150 mg/kg/gün) oral uygulanan grup, 3. NiOMP (20 mg/kg/gün) intraperitoneal uygulanan grup, 4. NiOMP (1 mg/kg/gün) intravenöz uygulanan grup, 5. NiONP (150 mg/kg/gün) oral uygulanan grup, 6. NiONP (20 mg/kg/gün) intraperitoneal uygulanan grup, 7. NiONP (1 mg/kg /gün) intravenöz uygulanan grup. Bu çalışma için G.Ü. Hayvan Deneyleri Yerel Etik Kurulundan izin alınmıştır (G.Ü.ET-21.033). 21 gün sonra ratların beyin dokusunda lipid peroksidasyonun son ürünü olan malondialdehit (MDA) ve antioksidan enzim aktiviteleri [süperoksit dismutaz (SOD), katalaz (CAT), glutatyon peroksidaz (GPx), ve glutatyon-S-transferaz (GST)] spektrofotometre ile ölçülmüştür.

21 günlük deney uygulamasının sonunda ratların beyin dokuları, MDA, antioksidan enzim aktiviteleri (SOD, CAT, GPx ve GST) açısından araştırılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, kontrol grubu ile NiOMP ve NiONP uygulanan gruplar MDA bakımından karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir artış gözlenmiştir. NiOMP ve NiONP uygulanan tüm gruplar karşılaştırıldığında da istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir artış gözlenmiştir. Antioksidan enzim aktivitesi (SOD, CAT, GPx, GST) bakımından kontrol grubu ile NiOMP ve NiONP uygulanan tüm gruplar karşılaştırıldığında istatiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalma gözlenmiştir. NiOMP ve NiONP uygulanan tüm gruplar karşılaştırıldığında da istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalma gözlenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, NiOMP ve NiONP uygulanan grupların, ratların beyin dokusunda MDA miktarında artışa neden olurken, antioksidan enzim aktivitelerinde azalmaya neden olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağır Metal, Nanopartikül, Nikel oksit, Antioksidan, Oksidatif Stres

ABSTRACT

It has been observed that with the development of nanotechnological applications, quite a variety of nanoparticles have begun to be produced and scientific research in this area has become widespread. Due to the specific properties of the designed nanoparticles, the frequent use of nanoparticles in the automotive, biomedical and pharmaceutical industries has led to the spread of many nano-application-based products to the environment, and as a result, they have become products that directly or indirectly threaten the environment and public health. It has been stated that nickel oxide microparticle (NiOMP) and nickel oxide nanoparticles (NiO-NP) produced from this metal are widely used in industry and this metal causes toxicity in living things, induces oxidative stress, and also interacts with cell membranes and proteins and accumulates in tissues and organs.

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the effects of NiOMP and NiONPs on rat brain tissue. In the study, 42 male Wistar rats were divided into 7 groups. 1. Control group, 2. NiOMP (150 mg/kg/day) orally administered group, 3. NiOMP (20 mg/kg/day) intraperitoneally administered group, 4. NiOMP (1 mg/kg/day) intravenously administered group, 5. NiONP (150 mg/kg/day) orally administered group, 6. NiONP (20 mg/kg/day) intraperitoneally administered group, 7. NiONP (1 mg/kg/day) intravenously administered group . For this study, G.U. Permission was obtained from the Animal Experiments Local Ethics Committee (G.Ü.ET-21.033). After 21 days, malondialdehyde (MDA), the end product of lipid peroxidation, and antioxidant enzyme activities [superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), glutathione peroxidase (GPx), and glutathione-S-transferase (GST)] in the brain tissue of rats were measured by spectrophotometer.

At the end of the 21-day experiment, the brain tissues of the rats were investigated in terms of MDA, antioxidant enzyme activities (SOD, CAT, GPx and GST). As a result of the study, a statistically significant increase was observed when the control group and NiOMP and NiONP applied groups were compared in terms of MDA. A statistically significant increase was also observed when all groups treated with NiOMP and NiONP were compared. In terms of antioxidant enzyme activity (SOD, CAT, GPx, GST), a statistically significant decrease was observed when the control group and all groups administered NiOMP and NiONP were compared. A statistically significant decrease was also observed when all groups treated with NiOMP and NiONP were compared.

As a result, while NiOMP and NiONP applied groups caused an increase in the amount of MDA in the brain tissue of rats, it caused a decrease in antioxidant enzyme activities.

Keywords: Heavy metal, Nanoparticle, Nickel oxide, Antioxidant, Oxidative Stress,

THE MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES FROM VARIOUS PLACES

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ABSTRACT

Water, the universal solvent, is essential to life. In drier climes, people will even fight over it. Critical to our modern civilization is the availability of a clean water supply for bathing, drinking and cooking. Unfortunately, many pathogens are transmitted through the water supply. Some of these disease-causing pests enter water from the feces of ill individuals and are then ingested and thereby transmitted to others. Diseases such as polio, typhoid, cholera, hepatitis, shigellosis, salmonellosis and others can spread in this manner. To assure a safe water supply, it is critical to monitor for the presence of these pathogens. However, it would be expensive and time consuming to check the water supply for all of them. Presently, several tests are in use to assay for coliforms in water, in these test three steps are performed; the presumptive, confirmed, and completed tests. A moderately selective lactose broth medium, containing a Durham tube, is first used in the presumptive test to encourage the recovery and growth of potentially stressed coliforms in the sample. A tube containing both growth and gas is recorded as a positive result. It is possible for non-coliforms (*Clostridium* or *Bacillus*) to cause false positives in this medium and therefore all positive tubes are then inoculated into a more selective EMB agar medium to begin the confirmed test.

Key words: Water, salmonellosis, coliforms, cholera, hepatitis, shigellosis

TERMOELEKTRİK KRİYO İĞNENİN PARAMETRELERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF PARAMETERS OF THERMOELECTRIC CRYO NEEDLE

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ÖZET

Vücut ısısı normalin altına düştüğünde hipotermi meydana gelir. Hipoterminin, özellikle beyin hipotermisi ve kriyoterapinin sadece bir tedavi yöntemi değil, aynı zamanda bir anestezi ve teşhis yöntemi olduğu İbn-i Sina'dan bilinmektedir. Travma ve açık kalp ameliyatlarında kalp herhangi bir nedenle durursa kısa sürede beyinde hücre ölümü başlar. Bunu önlemek için; beynin hızlı bir şekilde soğutulması gerekir. Hücrelerin ve sinirlerin hipotermisine kriyo tedavisi denir. Kriyo uygulamaları, aşırı soğuğun canlıların biyolojik yapıları üzerindeki etkilerinden yararlanılarak geliştirilmiş teşhis ve tedavi yöntemleridir. Günümüzde aşırı soğuğun biyolojik sistemler üzerindeki iki farklı etkisi kullanılarak tanı ve tedavi amaçlı üç farklı kriyo uygulama yöntemi geliştirilmiş ve ortopedi, göğüs hastalıkları, dermatoloji, üroloji ve karaciğer metastaz cerrahisinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Dünyada termoelektrik medikal sanayisini oluşturan kriyo iğne cihazının parametrelerinin iyileştirilmesi konusundaki çalışmalar gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Bu tip araştırmaları yapabilmek için kriyo iğne cihazın özelliklerinin incelenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada dünyada ilk kez TES Termoelektrik Ltd. Şti. de üretilen Türk patentli (Patent No:2020-22699, PCT/TR/2021/051301) termoelektrik kriyo iğne cihazın parametlerini iyileştirmek amacıyla araştırmalar yapıldı. Bunun için yeni soğutma yöntemleri ve teknolojileri kullanılarak üretilen çevre dostu, ucuz, pratik ve kullanışlı termoelektrik kriyo iğnenin tüm termoelektrik parametreleri teorik ve deneysel olarak incelenmiştir. Elde edilen deneysel sonuçlar hata sınırları içinde teorik hesaplama sonuçlarıyla aynı olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Termoelektrik, kriyo iğne, parametreler

Teşekkürler: Bu çalışma Gazi Üniversitesi BAP projesi kapsamında desteklenmiştir.

Proje No: FYL/2023-8542

ABSTRACT

Hypothermia occurs when the body temperature drops below normal. It is known from Ibn Sina that hypothermia, especially brain hypothermia and cryotherapy, is not only a treatment method, but also an anesthesia and diagnostic method. If the heart stops for any reason in trauma and open heart surgeries, cell death begins in the brain in a short time. To prevent this; the brain needs to be cooled quickly. Hypothermia of cells and nerves is called cryotherapy. Cryo applications are diagnostic and treatment methods developed by taking advantage of the effects of extreme cold on the biological structures of living things. Today, three different cryo application methods have been developed for diagnosis and treatment by using two different effects of extreme cold on biological systems and are widely used in orthopedics, chest diseases, dermatology, urology and liver metastasis surgery. Studies on the improvement of the parameters of the cryo-needle device, which constitute the thermoelectric medical industry in the world, are increasing day by day. In order to do this type of research, it is necessary to examine the features of the cryo-needle device. In this study, research was carried out to improve the parapets of the Turkish patented (Patent No:2020-22699, PCT/TR/2021/051301) thermoelectric cryo-needle device, which was produced for the first time in the world by TES Thermoelectric Ltd. For this, all the thermoelectric parameters of the environmentally friendly, inexpensive, practical and useful thermoelectric cryo needle, which is produced using new cooling methods and technologies, have been investigated theoretically and experimentally. It has been determined that the experimental results obtained are the same as the theoretical calculation results within the error limits.

Keywords: Thermoelectric, cryo needle, parameters

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Project No: FYL/2023-8542

TERMOELEKTRİK BUZ MAKİNESİNİN PARAMETRELERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF PARAMETERS OF THERMOELECTRIC ICE MACHINE

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ÖZET

Dünyamızın en önemli problemleri çevre kirliliği, temiz içme suyunun ve enerjinin yetersizliğidir. Sanayileşme ve nüfus artışı ile beraber enerji ve temiz içme suyu ihtiyacı giderek artarken bu faaliyetler neticesinde ortaya çıkan atıklar çevre kirliliğine sebep olmaktadır. Enerji üretimi, soğutma ve ısıtma amaçlı termoelektrik (TE) teknolojisi günümüz ve gelecekteki temel sorunları çözmeye aday bir teknolojidir. Çevre dostu olması nedeniyle kirlilikle mücadelede; atık ısı ve güneş gibi ısı kaynaklarını doğrudan elektrik enerjisine çeviren bir teknoloji olması nedeniyle, enerji alanında ve enerji üretimi esnasında sıcak su üretimi sağlaması nedeniyle su tasarrufu sağlamada alternatif yöntemlerden en iyisidir. Dünyada termoelektrik soğutma sanayisini oluşturan buz makinelerinin parametrelerinin iyileştirilmesi konusundaki çalışmalar gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Bu tip araştırmaları yapabilmek için buz makinelerinin özelliklerinin incelenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada dünyada ilk kez TES Termoelektrik Ltd. Şirketinde üretilen Türk patentli (Patent No:2014-14588) termoelektrik buz makinesinin parametrelerini iyileştirmek amacıyla araştırmalar yapılmıştır. Bunun için çevre dostu, elektrik ve su tasarruflu termoelektrik ısı borulu buz makinesinin (TEBM) deneysel olarak bütün parametreleri incelenmiştir. Dünyada patenti altın madalya almış olan bu buluş, sadece çevre, enerji ve su sorunlarını çözmemiştir aynı zamanda insanoğlunun buz tüketimi ve üretimi konusunda yeni bir kavram alanı ve çözüm önerisi getirmiştir. Elde edilen deneysel sonuçların hata sınırları içinde teorik hesaplama sonuçlarıyla aynı olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Termoelektrik, buz makinesi, parametreler

Teşekkürler:

Bu çalışma Gazi Üniversitesi BAP projesi kapsamında desteklenmiştir.

Proje No: FYL/2023-8540

ABSTRACT

The most important problems of our world are environmental pollution, inadequacy of clean drinking water and energy. While the need for energy and clean drinking water increases with industrialization and population growth, the wastes that arise as a result of these activities cause environmental pollution. Thermoelectric (TE) technology for energy production, cooling and heating is a candidate to solve the fundamental problems of today and the future. Due to its environmental friendliness, it is the best alternative method for water saving in the fight against pollution, since it is a technology that converts heat sources such as waste heat and sun directly into electrical energy, in the field of energy and during energy production, it provides hot water production. Studies on improving the parameters of ice machines that make up the thermoelectric cooling industry in the world are increasing day by day. In order to do this type of research, it is necessary to examine the properties of ice machines. In this study, research was carried out to improve the parameters of the Turkish patented (Patent No:2014-14588) thermoelectric ice machine, which was produced for the first time in the world at TES Thermoelectric Ltd. For this, all parameters of the environmentally friendly, electricity and water efficient thermoelectric heat pipe ice machine (TEIM) have been experimentally investigated. This invention, which was patented and received a gold medal in the world, not only solved the environmental, energy and water problems, but also brought a new concept and solution to the ice consumption and production of human beings. It has been determined that the experimental results obtained are the same as the theoretical calculation results within the error limits.

Keywords: Thermoelectric, ice machine, parameters

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BETONARME ÇERÇEVELİ YAPILARIN VE KÖŞELERİNDE L ENKESİTLİ PERDELERİN BULUNDUĞU YAPILARIN DAVRANIŞLARININ İNCELEMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF STRUCTURES WITH REINFORCED FRAMES AND STRUCTURES WITH L CROSS- SECTION SHEAR WALLS ON THE CORNERS

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ÖZET

Türkiye'nin birçok bölgesi deprem riski altındadır. Diğer taraftan, daha önceki tarihlerde meydana gelmiş olan büyük depremlerde büyük can ve mal kayıpları yaşandığı da bilinen bir gerçektir. Bu nedenle, betonarme yapıların özellikle deprem güvenliği bakımından; yeterli dayanım, süneklik ve yatay ötelenme rijitliğine sahip olması büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Bu maksatla, yapılara yeterli yatay rijitliği kazandırmak ve yapının düşey ve yatay yükler altında daha az hasar görmesini sağlamak amacıyla perde duvar kullanımına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; ülkemizde en çok tercih edilen bina taşıyıcı sistemlerden olan kolon en-kesit şeklinin kare olduğu betonarme çerçeveli yapılar ile köşelerinde L en-kesitli perdelerin bulunduğu perdeli-çerçeveli yapıların yapısal davranışını karşılaştırmaktır. Bu kapsamda; taşıyıcı sistemi ve geometrisi simetrik olan yapıda: kolon en-kesit şeklinin kare (710 mm x 710 mm) olduğu betonarme çerçeveli taşıyıcı sistem durumu ile köşelerinde en-kesit şekli L olan perdelerin bulunduğu (perdelerin boyutları: 300 mm x 5400 mm) betonarme perdeli-çerçeve taşıyıcı sistem durumu ele alınmıştır. Her iki tipte de toplam düşey taşıyıcı (perde + kolon) en-kesit alanının eşit olması sağlanacak şekilde perde ve kolon boyutları belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada; kullanma amacı konut ve işyeri olan beş katlı yapılar ele alınmıştır. Zemin katın farklı amaçlarla kullanılması ihtimalleri için dört farklı zemin kat yüksekliği (2,5 m – 3,0 m – 4,0 m ve 5,0 m) göz önünde bulundurulmuştur. Bu durumda, sekiz farklı yapı tipi SAP2000 programında üç boyutlu olarak modellenmiş ve yapısal analizleri yapılmıştır. Analizlerde, Eşdeğer Deprem Yükü Yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda analizlerden elde edilen periyot, taban kesme kuvveti, tepe noktası maksimum yer değiştirme ve yumuşak kat düzensizliği katsayısı değerleri kullanılarak, betonarme çerçeveli yapıların davranışı hakkında yorumlar yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Betonarme Yapı, Deprem, Yapısal Analiz, Eşdeğer Deprem Yükü Yöntemi.

ABSTRACT

Many regions of Turkey are at risk of earthquakes. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that great loss of life and property was experienced in the great earthquakes that took place in previous dates. Therefore, especially in terms of earthquake safety of reinforced concrete structures; it is of great importance that it has sufficient strength, ductility and horizontal translational stiffness. For this purpose, the use of shear walls is needed in order to provide sufficient horizontal rigidity to the structures and to ensure that the structure is less damaged under vertical and horizontal loads. The aim of this study is to compare the structural behavior of reinforced concrete framed structures with square column cross-sectional shape, which is one of the most preferred building carrier systems in our country, and wall-frame structures with L cross-section walls at their corners. In this context; In the structure with a symmetrical load-bearing system and geometry: reinforced concrete framed carrier system in which the column cross-sectional shape is square (710 mm x 710 mm), and reinforced concrete shear wall- frame carrier system state is discussed. In both types, wall and column dimensions were determined so that the total vertical carrier (wall + column) cross-sectional area was equal. In this study; five-storey buildings, which are intended to be used as residences and workplaces, are discussed. Four different ground floor heights (2.5 m - 3.0 m - 4.0 m and 5.0 m) were considered for the possibility of using the ground floor for different purposes. In this case, eight different building types were modeled in three dimensions in the SAP2000 program and their structural analyzes were made. Equivalent Seismic Load Method was used in the analyses. At the end of the study, interpretations were made about the behavior of reinforced concrete framed structures using the period, base shear force, peak maximum displacement and soft storey irregularity coefficient values obtained from the analysis.

Keywords: Reinforced Concrete Building, Earthquake, Structural Behavior, Equivalent Earthquake Load Method.

BETONARME ÇERÇEVELİ YAPILARDA KOLON ENKESİT ŞEKLİNİN YAPISAL DAVRANIŞA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF COLUMN SECTION SHAPE ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR IN REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAMED STRUCTURES

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ÖZET

Betonarme çerçeveli sistemler; yatay ve düşey yüklerin, kolon ve kirişlerin birleşmesi ile meydana gelen taşıyıcı sistemle karşılandığı sistemlerdir. Türkiye Bina Deprem Yönetmeliği-2018'de süneklik düzeyine bağlı olarak betonarme çerçeveli binaların maksimum yüksekliği; süneklik düzeyi sınırlı durum için 17,5 m, süneklik düzeyi yüksek durum için 91,0 m olarak sınırlandırılmış olup, betonarme çerçeveli taşıyıcı sistem türü ülkemizde en çok tercih edilen bina taşıyıcı sistemidir. Türkiye'nin önemli fay hatlarının üzerinde bulunması ve eski tarihlerden beri meydana gelmiş olan depremlerde büyük can ve mal kayıplarına uğradığı da dikkate alındığında, betonarme çerçeve taşıyıcı sistemli yapıların yapısal davranışlarının araştırılması büyük önem kazanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada; betonarme çerçeveli yapılarda kolon en-kesit şeklinin kare veya dikdörtgen olmasının yapısal davranışını nasıl etkilediği araştırılmıştır. Bu kapsamda, taşıyıcı sistemi ve geometrisi simetrik olan betonarme çerçeveli yapıda kolon en-kesit şeklinin kare (710 mm x 710 mm) ve dikdörtgen (500 mm x 1000 mm) olması durumları ele alınmıştır. Her iki tipte de toplam kolon en-kesit alanının eşit olması sağlanacak şekilde kolon boyutları belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada; kullanma amacı konut ve işyeri olan toplam beş katlı yapılar incelenmiş olup, zemin katın garaj, konut veya dükkan gibi farklı amaçlarla kullanılması ihtimalleri için beş farklı zemin kat yüksekliği (2m – 2,5 m – 3,0 m – 4,0 m ve 5,0 m) durumu ele alınmıştır. Bu durumda, toplamda on farklı yapı tipi SAP2000 programında üç boyutlu olarak modellenmiş ve dinamik analizleri yapılmıştır. Analizler, Eşdeğer Deprem Yükü Yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda analizlerden elde edilen veriler kullanılarak, betonarme çerçeveli yapıların davranışı hakkında yorumlar yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çerçeveli Yapı, Eşdeğer Deprem Yükü Yöntemi, Yapısal Davranış, Yapısal Düzensizlikler.

ABSTRACT

Reinforced concrete framed systems; they are systems in which horizontal and vertical loads are met by the carrier system formed by the combination of columns and beams, and it is the most preferred building carrier system in our country. In the Turkish Building Earthquake Code-2018, the maximum height of reinforced concrete framed buildings, depending on the ductility level; 17.5 m for the condition with limited ductility level and 91.0 m for the case with high ductility level. Considering that Turkey is located on important fault lines and has suffered great loss of life and property in earthquakes that have occurred since ancient times, reinforced concrete framed structures, especially in terms of earthquake safety; Having sufficient strength, ductility and rigidity gains great importance. For this purpose, it is of great importance to investigate the structural behavior of structures with reinforced concrete frame bearing systems. In this study; In this study, it was investigated how the column cross-sectional shape, whether square or rectangular, affects the structural behavior of reinforced concrete framed structures. In this context, the cases where the column cross-sectional shape is square (710 mm x 710 mm) and rectangular (500 mm x 1000 mm) in the reinforced concrete framed structure with a symmetrical structural system and geometry are discussed. In both types, column dimensions were determined so that the total column cross-sectional area was equal. In the study; A total of five-storey buildings, whose intended use is residences and workplaces, are examined, and five different ground floor heights (2m - 2.5 m - 3.0 m - 4.0 m and 5 m) for the possibility of using the ground floor for different purposes such as garage, residence or shop is considered. In this case, a total of ten different building types were modeled in three dimensions in the SAP2000 program and dynamically analyzed. Analyzes were carried out using the Equivalent Seismic Load Method. At the end of the study, using the data obtained from the analysis; Interpretations were made about the behavior of reinforced concrete framed structures by comparing the period, base shear force, peak maximum displacement and soft storey irregularity coefficient values of the modeled structures.

Keywords: Framed Structure, Equivalent Earthquake Load Method, Structural Behavior, Structural Irregularities.

FASHION DESIGNERS LEADING THE APPLICATION OF THE ART DECO MOVEMENT TO FASHION DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

A movement that had an impact on the fields of architecture and interior architecture, which became widespread especially in France in the 1920s-1930s. Its name was derived from the International Journal of Modern Arts and Industrial Arts (Exposition International des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes) edited in Paris in 1925.), Art Deco has gained an international importance in a short time by overflowing the borders of France where it was born. This style has emerged from various sources and has influenced various disciplines, from the visual-decorative arts to fashion, architecture, cinema and product design. Art Deco style has become synonymous with straight lines, geometric forms, aerodynamically shaped forms, bright and occasionally bright colors, with the transfer of modern technology. Although it lost its vitality after the Second World War, it regained momentum with the consumption habits of the sixties. The tradition of this decorative style is still found today in fashion, manufacturing, and industrial design, due to its global visual language and its nature that meets the requirements of large-scale production. A study of the development of Art Deco shows how closely this art movement is related to changes in fashion and how art and fashion feed each other. The Art Deco 1910-1939 exhibition, which was held in various museums around the world in 2003-2005, placed fashion at the center of the exhibition. It left its mark on the 1920s and 1930s in a very rosy way, it seems that no single name could be used to denote Art Deco. Hand-cast beaded and tasseled "Charleston" dress, style icons Suzanne Lengen's Patou tennis outfits and Chanel's legendary little black dress for Vionnet's draped neo-classical "robes du soir" and Andrian's Jean Harlow" It goes as far as "Hollywood Moderne" gowns. Gabrielle Chanel and Jean Patou, the new generation stars of the 20s of the Paris fashion world, were in perfect harmony with each other over time. The interwar period witnessed their races and victories based on the 'garçonne look', and they pioneered in reflecting the linear and sharp masculine silhouette of the Art Deco movement to fashion.

Keywords: Art Deco, Fashion Design, Art Movement.

DENEYSEL HİPOTİROİDİ OLUŞTURULAN ERKEK RATLARDA KOENZİM Q-10'UN SPERMATOJENİK KÖK HÜCRELERE ETKİSİNİN İMMÜNOHİSTOKİMYA TEKNİKLERİ İLE BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF COENZYME Q-10 ON SPERMATOGENIC STEM CELLS BY IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY TECHNIQUES IN MALE RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL HYPOTHYROIDISM

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ÖZET

Giriş: Hipotiroidizm, tiroid bezinin yetersiz çalışması sonucu gelişen endokrin bir hastalıktır. Hipotiroidizm, seksüel disfonksiyona neden olarak erkekte infertiliteye sebep olabilmektedir. Koenzim Q10 (CoQ10), erkek infertilite tedavisinde yaygın olarak kullanılır. CoQ10, oluşum ve olgunlaşmanın tüm aşamalarında anormal sperm üretimini önleyebilmektedir. Çalışmamızda deneysel hipotiroidi oluşturulmuş ratlarda CoQ10'nin, spermatogenik kök hücrelere etkisi: PLZF, GFRA, THY1 ve SOX3 belirteçleri kullanarak immünohistokimyasal analizlerle, biyokimyasal analizlerle de serum TSH, fT3 ve fT4 hormon düzeylerine etkisi araştırıldı.

Materyal ve Metod: Erişkin erkek Wistar albino türü ratlar (n=28) dört gruba bölündü: Grup 1 (Kontrol grubu); Grup 2 (Hipotiroidizm grubu); Grup 3 (Koenzim Q10 grubu), Grup 4 (Hipotiroidizm + Koenzim Q10 grubu). Deneysel hipotiroidizm oluşturulması için 30 gün boyunca her gün %0,05 w/v oranında PTU (6-n-propyl-2-thiouracil) ratların içme sularına ilave edilmiştir. Tedavi gruplarında CoQ10 intraperitoneal (i.p.) olarak enjekte edilmiştir. Deney sonunda (31. gün) ratlardan, 50 mg/kg Ketalar-Rampun anestezi altında kalpten enjektörle kan örnekleri heparinli tüplere alınarak; TSH, fT3 ve fT4 parametrelerinin ölçümleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Tüm hayvanların testisleri alınmış ve %10'luk formalin solüsyonunda fikse edilmiştir. 5 μm kalınlığında kesitlere Hematoksilen-Eosin boyası ve PLZF, GFRA, THY1, SOX3 immnünohistokimyası uygulanmıştır.

Bulgular: Hipotiroidi oluşturulan grupta, hipotiroidizme bağlı seminifer tübül hasarı ve dejenerasyon gözlendi. İmmünohistokimyasal değerlendirmede PLZF, GDNF, THY1 ekspresyonlarında gruplar arasında önemli bir fark gözlenmezken; SOX3 ekspresyon değerlendirmesinde hipotiroidi gruplarında ekspresyonun çok aza indiği gözlendi. CoQ10 takviyesi yapılan 30 günlük hipotiroidi sonunda, biyokimyasal çalışmalarda serum TSH düzeylerini düşürdüğü, fT3 ve fT4 değerlerini artırdığı saptanmıştır.

Sonuç: 30 günlük deneysel hipotiroidi sonunda biyokimyasal, morfolojik ve immünohistokimyasal değerlendirmelerde hipotiroidi durumunda, muhtemelen kısa süreli deney süresine bağlı olarak, CoQ10'in tüm SKH belirteçlerinde immünoreaktivite değerlendirmesinde gruplar arasında net bir farklılık ve ilişki gözlenmemiştir. CoQ10 takviyesinin, serum TSH, fT3 ve fT4 değerlerini düzelterek terapötik fayda özelliği bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hipotiroidizm, CoQ10, PLZF, SKH, SOX3

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypothyroidism is an endocrine disease that develops as a result of insufficient functioning of the thyroid gland. Hypothyroidism can cause male infertility by causing sexual dysfunction. Coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10) is widely used in the treatment of male infertility. CoQ10 can prevent abnormal sperm production at all stages of formation and maturation. In our study, the effect of CoQ10 on spermatogenic stem cells in rats with experimental hypothyroidism was determined by immunohistochemical analyzes using PLZF, GFRA, THY1 and SOX3 markers; The effects on serum TSH, fT3 and fT4 hormone levels were investigated by biochemical analyzes.

Material and Method: Adult male Wistar albino type rats (n=28) were divided into four groups: Group 1 (Control group), Group 2 (Hypothyroidism group), Group 3 (Coenzyme Q10 group), Group 4 (Hypothyroidism + Coenzyme Q10 group). In order to induce experimental hypothyroidism, PTU (6-n-propyl-2-thiouracil) was added to the drinking water of the rats at a rate of 0.05% w/v every day for 30 days. In the treatment groups, CoQ10 was injected intraperitoneally (i.p.). At the end of the experiment (31st day), TSH, fT3 and fT4 parameters were measured by taking blood samples from the rats with a heart injector into heparinized tubes under 50 mg/kg Ketalar-Rampun anesthesia. Testes of all animals were removed and fixed in 10% formalin solution. Hematoxylin-Eosin stain and PLZF, GFRA, THY1 and SOX3 immunohistochemistry were applied to 5 μm thick sections.

Results:In the hypothyroid group, seminiferous tubule damage and degeneration were observed due to hypothyroidism. In immunohistochemical evaluation, no significant difference was observed between the groups in PLZF, GDNF, and THY1 expressions; In the SOX3 expression evaluation, it was observed that the expression was very low in the hypothyroid groups. At the end of 30 days of hypothyroidism supplemented with CoQ10, biochemical studies showed that it decreased serum TSH levels and increased fT3 and fT4 values.

Conclusions: In the biochemical, morphological and immunohistochemical evaluations at the end of 30 days of experimental hypothyroidism, no clear difference and relationship was observed between the groups in the evaluation of immunoreactivity in all SSC markers of CoQ10 in hypothyroidism, possibly due to the short duration of the experiment. CoQ10 supplementation has therapeutic benefit by improving serum TSH, fT3 and fT4 values.

Keywords: Hypothyroidism, CoQ10, PLZF, SCC, SOX3

ÖZEL BİR PET KLİNİĞİNE GETİRİLEN BİR SOKAK KÖPEĞİNDE BULUNAN KENELERİN TESPİTİ.

DETECTION OF TICKS FOUND IN A STREET DOG BROUGHT TO A PRIVATE PET CLINIC.

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ÖZET

Keneler insan, evcil ve yabani hayvanlarda birçok hastalığa vektörlük yapan tropikal ve subtropikal bölgeler başta olmak üzere dünya genelinde yaygın olarak görülmektedir. Günümüze kadar tespit edilen yaklaşık 899 kene türünden 32 kadarı Türkiye'de görülmektedir. Keneler çok fazla konak seçiciliği olmayan kozmopolit canlılar olup, ömürlerinin bir kısmını konak üzerinde, diğer kısmını da doğada geçirmektedirler.

Çalışmanın amaçı: özel bir pet kliniğine getirilen çok yoğun bir kene enfestasyonu tablosu bulunan bir köpek te toplanan keneleri morfolojik olarak soy ve tür bazında tespit etmeyi amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın materyalini özel bir pet kliniğine getirilen çok yoğun bir kene enfestayonu tablosu bulunan bir sokak köpeğinden toplanan kenelerden oluşmaktadır. Yapılan muayene sonucunda köpeğin üzerinde çok yoğun bir kene olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Tedavisi yapılan köpekte keneler toplanmış, tedavi sonrası hayvan şok sonucu ölmüştür. Köpekte toplanan kenelerin teşhisi için Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi Parazitoloji Anabilim Dalı laboratuvarına getirilip, makroskobik yönden muayene edildi. Tespit edilen keneler %70'lik alkol içerisinde +4 ℃'de tür teşhisleri yapılana kadar saklandı. Toplanan keneler herhangi bir şeffalaştırma işlemi uygulanmadan direk stereo mikroskop altında incelenerek morfolojik özelliklerine göre soy ve tür tayinleri yapıldı. Köpekte toplanan kenelerin incelemesi soucu kenelerin tamamı *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* olarak saptandı.

Yapılan bu çalışma sonucu, özel bir pet kliniğine getirilen köpekte kene yönünden çok yoğun bir şekilde enfeste olabileceğini göstermektedir. Köpek ve diğer hayvanlarda bulunan ektoparazitlerin bakteriyel, viral ve paraziter hastalıklara vektörlük ya da arakonakçılık yapmalarından dolayı hem insan sağlığı hem de hayvan sağlığı açısından önem arz etmektedir. Bu nedenle önemli ektoparazitlerden olan kenelerin varlığına dair verilerin bildirilmesi ve taşıdığı hastalıkların kontrolü açısından önemli olduğu kanısındayız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Köpek, Kene, Enestasyon

ABSTRACT

Ticks are common throughout the world, especially in tropical and subtropical regions, which are vectors for many diseases in humans, domestic and wild animals. About 32 of the 899 tick species detected so far are seen in Turkey. Ticks are cosmopolitan creatures that do not have much host selectivity, and they spend part of their life on the host and the other part in nature.

Purpose of the study: It was aimed to morphologically determine the ticks collected in a dog with a very intense tick infestation table brought to a private pet clinic on the basis of lineage and species. The material of this study consists of ticks collected from a stray dog with a very intense tick infestation, which was brought to a private pet clinic. As a result of the examination, it was determined that there was a very dense tick on the dog. Ticks were collected in the treated dog, and after the treatment, the animal died as a result of shock. For the diagnosis of ticks collected on the dog, they were brought to the laboratory of the Department of Parasitology of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Van Yüzüncü Yıl University and examined macroscopically. Detected ticks were stored in 70% alcohol at +4 °C until species identification. The collected ticks were examined directly under a stereo microscope without any purification process, and lineage and species determinations were made according to their morphological characteristics. Upon examination of the ticks collected in the dog, all of the ticks were identified as Rhipicephalus sanguineus.

The result of this study shows that the dog brought to a private pet clinic may be heavily infested with ticks. Ectoparasites in dogs and other animals are important for both human and animal health because they are vectors or intermediate hosts for bacterial, viral and parasitic diseases. For this reason, we believe that it is important to report the presence of ticks, which are important ectoparasites, and to control the diseases they carry.

Keywords: Dog, Tick, Infestation

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF STEEL FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

In recent years the applications of high strength concrete have increased many parts of the world.
This growth has been possible as a result of recent developments in technology and demand for high strength concrete. There are many advantages in using high strength concrete in building construction. As in the case of conventional concrete, the use of Steel Fiber substantially increases the energy at break of high strength concrete. Although the initial cost may he high. Significant long-term saving would be ensured in reducing the needs for maintenance, repair and rehabilitation. In the recent times, construction activity has increased in India. Fast growth in construction industry in our country relies on the use of natural resources for infrastructure development.
The experimental program was designed to study the behaviour of concrete with the addition of steel fibres on mechanical properties like compressive strength, split tensile strength of medium strength concrete and testing of cubes whose size is 150mmX150mmX150 mm, cylinders of 150 mm diameter and height of 300 mm. Here number of cubes are casted by adding steel fibres with volume fraction of cube by 0.5%, 1.0% and 1.5% and to compare their properties with standard mix of M30. Finally comparing the result with normal conventional concrete cubes.

Keywords: Concrete, Steel fibres, Compressive strength.

HAYDAR TATLIYAY'IN LONGA FORMUNDAKİ ESERLERİNİN MAKAMSAL ANALİZİ

MAQAMIC ANALYSIS OF HAYDAR TATLIYAY'S WORKS IN LONGA FORM

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı 1890-1963 yılları arasında keman icracılığının yanında bestekârlık özelliğiyle de Türk musikisine katkı sağlamış Haydar Tatlıyay'ın bestelemiş olduğu Longa formundaki eserlerin makamsal analizlerini yaparak ilgili verileri ortaya çıkarmaktır. Çalışmanın kuramsal bölümünde besteci Haydar Tatlıyay'a ilişkin bilgilere, çalışmada yer alan eserlere yönelik makam bilgisi ve ilgili terimlerin tanımlanmasına yer verilmiştir.

Durum tespitine yönelik betimsel türdeki bu çalışmada tarama modelinden faydalanılmıştır. Arşiv taramasıyla Haydar Tatlıyay'ın literatürde yer alan Longa formundaki 5 eserine ulaşılmıştır. Ancak 1 numaralı Kürdi'li Hicazkâr Longa eseri donanımı yerinde Kürdi'li Hicazkar olmasına rağmen her bölümün sonunda Yegah perdesinde karar vermesinden dolayı notalama esnasında hata yapıldığı varsayıldığından analize konu edilmemiştir. Kalan 4 eser Onur Akdoğu (1996)'nun makamsal analiz yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Bu analiz yöntemi ile Haydar Tatlıyay'ın Şehnaz, Nikriz, Acem Aşiran ve Kürdi'li Hicazkâr makamları içerisinde kullanılmış dörtlü, beşli, geçki, çeşni ve makam dizileri belirlenmiş, söz konusu analizler Arel nazariyatı ile karşılaştırılmış, benzerlik ve farklılıklar sonuç bölümünde ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Haydar Tatlıyay, Longa, Makamsal Analiz.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal the relevant data by making maqam analyses of the works in the form of Longa composed by Haydar Tatlıyay, who contributed to Turkish music as both a composer and a violinist between 1890-1963. In the theoretical part of the study, information about the composer Haydar Tatlıyay, maqam information about the works in the study and the definition of related terms are given.

The survey methodology was utilized to determine the situation in this descriptive study. Through archive search, 5 works of Haydar Tatlıyay in the form of Longa in the literature were found. However, the number 1 Kürdi'li Hicazkâr Longa was not analysed since it was assumed that an error was made during notation due to the fact that it decides on the Yegâh pitch at the end of each section, although its equipment is Kürdi'li Hicazkâr in place. The remaining 4 pieces were analysed by Onur Akdoğu's (1996) maqamic analysis method.

Haydar Tatlyay's quartets, fifths, passages, variations, and makam scales used in Şehnaz, Nikriz, Acem Aşiran, and Hicazkâr makams with Kürdi were determined using this analysis method, and the similarities and differences were presented in the conclusion section.

Keywords: Haydar Tatlıyay, Longa, Maqamic Analysis

DETERMINATION OF THE FEASIBLE TREATMENT METHOD FOR SOME BROMINATED AND PHENOLIC MICROPOLLUTANTS FROM RAW HOSPITAL WASTEWATER

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ABSTRACT
The conventional wastewater treatment plants are designed to remove macro pollutants (biological and chemical oxygen demands, total solids, total nitrogen and phosphorus, heavy metals, etc.) however, a great number of micropollutants having a concentration range from ng/L to µg/L are discharged to receiving environments both in Turkey and abroad. Domestic, urban, industrial, and hospital wastewaters are the source of micropollutants. It has been recently known that micropollutants have ecotoxic effects on the environment, while they have so many harmful health effects on human health such as carcinogenic, endocrine disruptive, neurotoxic, and mutagenicity on the reproductive system, etc. In this study, biological (anaerobic/aerobic sequential biological reactor system) and membrane processes (UF and RO) were operated in laboratory conditions and the treatment efficiencies for brominated (α-HBCDD and PBEB) and phenolic (CIP and NDMA) micropollutants were calculated for raw hospital wastewater. The maximum removal efficiencies of α-HBCDD, PBEB, CIP, and NDMA were determined as 18.26%, 19.05%, 93.16%, and 96.42%, respectively at 55 days SRT in the anaerobic/aerobic sequential biological reactor system. The maximum removal efficiencies of α-HBCDD, PBEB, CIP, and NDMA were obtained as 36.8%, 36.4%, 6.2%, and 5.8%, respectively in UF at the optimum experimental conditions. The maximum removal efficiencies of α-HBCDD, PBEB, CIP, and NDMA were found as 99.0%, 98.5%, 95.6%, and 95.3%, respectively in RO at the optimum experimental conditions. The total cost to treat 1 m^3 of raw hospital wastewater was calculated as 3.2 €, 0.7 €, and 0.7 € for biological, UF, and RO processes, respectively. The most feasible treatment method was determined as the RO process for the studied micropollutants from raw hospital wastewater. RO gave the highest removal efficiencies (higher than 95%) with the cheapest price (0.7 €/ m^3) in this study.
Keywords: Biological, Brominated, Hospital Wastewater, Membrane, Phenolic

RISK ASSESSMENT BY FINE-KINNEY METHOD (FKM) IN AN ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT INVOLVING ADVANCED RESEARCH LABORATORIES AND THE COST ANALYSIS FOR THE SAFETY MEASURES

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ABSTRACT

The occupational health and safety (OHS) studies were performed in an academy building and its annex, including research labs in this study. The risks that threaten the health of employees and the necessary safety measures to be taken against the risks have been determined in the working areas. The risks have been identified according to the relevant legal regulations to which the institution is subject and Fine-Kinney Method (FKM) studies have been carried out on these risks. The risks are discussed in four main groups (physical, chemical, biological, and ergonomic) for all working areas. Within the scope of FKM; the sources of danger in the working areas were observed, the possible accidents were determined, the people who could be affected were found, and then a risk value was calculated. The calculated risk value was put into an urgency ranking according to the evaluation scale of FKM. The current safety measures taken against the risk are listed and the necessary security measures to be taken against the risk are specified. After the cost analysis of the determined safety measures, necessary corrections were made in the working areas immediately. After the corrections were made, a risk assessment study was made again and the risk scores were recalculated. It was observed that the risk scores in the working areas decreased after the deficient safety measure was completed.

Keywords: accident, danger, Fine-Kinney Method (FKM), occupational health and safety (OHS), risk.

SU SAMURU KÜRKÜ ESİNLİ TERMOREGÜLASYON SAĞLAYAN MALZEME TASARIMI

OTTER FUR INSPIRED THERMOREGULATORY MATERIAL DESIGN

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ÖZET

Yeryüzünde var olduğundan beri doğanın bilgisini kendi problemlerine çözüm üretmek için kullanan insanoğlu, günümüzde de bunu bilimsel bir yaklaşımla sürdürmektedir. Biyomimikri olarak adlandırılan bu yaklaşımın kullanımıyla, birçok disiplinde olduğu gibi mimaride de yenilikçi ve etkin fikirler geliştirilmektedir. Doğadaki tüm canlıların yaşamsal sorunu olan termoregülasyon (ısıl düzenleme) konusunda da doğanın veri havuzunda bulunan çözüm önerilerini binalarda değerlendirmek mümkündür. Zira, iyi termoregülasyona sahip olmayan bir yapıda hem enerji tüketimi artmakta hem de kullanıcıların konfor koşulları olumsuz olarak etkilenmektedir. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışmada, binalardaki termoregülasyon problemine bir çözüm olarak doğa esinli bir yalıtım malzemesi tasarlanmıştır. Bu amaçla öncelikle canlıların termoregülasyon özellikleri incelenmiştir. Elde edilen verilerle hayvanların en etkin yalıtım araçlarından birinin kürkleri olduğu görülmüş ve mimariye aktarım noktasında ilham alınacak fenomen olarak su samuru seçilmiştir. Daha sonra, su samurunun kürk ve tüy yapısı ile ilgili literatür taraması yapılmış ve iki katmanlı kürk yapısının, taç yapraklı tüylerden oluştuğu görülmüştür. Yapılan araştırma sonucunda ikincil katman içerisinde hapsedilen havanın termoregülasyonu sağlamada etkili olduğu anlaşılmış ve tasarlanan malzemede ikincil katmana karşılık gelecek şekilde aynı özelliğe sahip fiberglas kullanılmıştır. Birincil katman için de polidimetilsiloksan (PDMS) elastomer kimyasalı kullanılması ve bu malzemenin kalıplara dökülerek su samuru tüy yapısına benzer bir şekilde elde edilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Su samuru kürkündeki katmanlara karşılık gelecek malzemeler kullanılarak tasarımın katmanları oluşturulmuştur. Böylece yapıda termoregülasyon sağlayacak potansiyel bir malzeme tasarımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın bundan sonraki aşamasında uzman bir grupla birlikte bir prototip geliştirilmesi ve testlerin yapılması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyomimikri, termoregülasyon, yalıtım malzemesi, su samuru

ABSTRACT

Human beings, who have been using the knowledge of nature to find solutions to their own problems since their existence on earth, continue to do so today with a scientific approach. With the use of this approach, called biomimicry, innovative and effective ideas are being developed in architecture as in many other disciplines. In terms of thermoregulation, which is the vital problem of all living things in nature, it is possible to evaluate the solutions found in the data pool of nature in buildings. Because, in a building without good thermoregulation, both energy consumption increases and the comfort conditions of the users are negatively affected. In this context, in this study, a nature-inspired insulation material was designed as a solution to the problem of thermoregulation in buildings. For this purpose, thermoregulation characteristics of living organisms were first analyzed. With the data obtained, it was seen that one of the most effective insulation tools of animals is their fur and otter was chosen as a phenomenon to be inspired at the point of transfer to architecture. Then, a literature review on the fur and feather structure of the otter was conducted and it was observed that the two-layered fur structure consists of petal feathers. As a result of the research, it was understood that the air trapped in the secondary layer is effective in providing thermoregulation and fiberglass with the same property was used in the designed material to correspond to the secondary layer. It was aimed to use polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) elastomer chemistry for the primary layer and to obtain a similar otter hair structure by casting this material into molds. The layers of the design were created using materials corresponding to the layers in otter fur. Thus, a potential material design that will provide thermoregulation in the structure has been realized. In the next phase of the study, it is aimed to develop a prototype and conduct tests with an expert group.

Keywords: Biomimicry, thermoregulation, insulation material, otter

FEN VE MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÖĞRETİMDE TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHERS OPINIONS ON THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING

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ÖZET

Teknoloji çağına uyum sağlamanın toplumlar için önemli olduğu açıktır. Çağın gerisinde kalmamak ve teknoloji uyum sağlamanın en önemli adımı eğitimde teknoloji kullanımıdır. Eğitimde teknoloji kullanımının kaliteyi artırdığı belirtilmektedir. Geleneksel öğretim yöntemlerine kıyasla teknolojinin daha etkili bir öğrenme ortamı sağladığı ifade edilmektedir. Bu bağlamda, eğitimde teknoloji kullanımıyla öğrencilerin motivasyonlarının arttığı ve daha etkileşimli öğrenme deneyimleri yaşadığı vurgulanmaktadır. Eğitimde teknoloji kullanımının artmasıyla birlikte öğretmenlerin de teknolojiyi etkin bir şekilde kullanmaları beklenmektedir. Teknoloji sayesinde derslerde yapılması imkansız çalışmalar teknoloji ile yapılabilir hale gelmektedir. Teknolojiyi kullanamayan öğretmenler derslerinde geleneksel yöntemlerle devam etmek zorunda kalacak ve çağın gerisinde kalmış olacaktır. Fen ve matematik bilgilerinin teknoloji gelişiminde önemli rol oynadığı, bu alanlardaki başarıların bilim ve teknolojiye katkı sağladığı bilinmektedir. Fen ve matematik dersleri disiplin olarak benzerlik göstermektedir. Bu iki dersten birinde başarısız olan öğrencinin diğerinde başarısız olma ihtimali yüksektir. Soyut kavramlardan oluşan konuları her zaman anlaması en güç derslerden olmuştur. Geleneksel yöntemleri aşıp teknoloji ile yeni öğretim yöntemleri geliştirilmiştir. FATİH projesi gibi teknoloji odaklı eğitim projeleriyle fen ve matematik derslerinde öğretmenlerin teknolojiyi etkin bir şekilde kullandığı ifade edilmektedir. Fen ve matematik dersleri arasındaki benzerlikler göz önüne alınarak, bu iki ders için ortak bir çalışmanın literatüre daha fazla katkı sağlayabileceği belirtilmektedir. Bu amaçla araştırmanın çalışma grubu Aksaray ili Merkez ilçesine bağlı özel ve devlet okullarında aktif öğretmenlik yapan 31 öğretmenden oluşmaktadır. Katılımcıların belirlenmesinde amaçlı örnekleme gelenekleri arasında yer alan ölçüt örnekleme tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmanın ölçütleri; katılımcıların fen veya matematik öğretmeni olmaları, 2022-2023 eğitim yılında aktif öğretmenlik yapıyor olmaları, teknolojik ürünleri derslerinde kullanma deneyimleri olmaları, araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü olmaları olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen Öğretmenleri, Matematik Öğretmenleri, Eğitimde Teknoloji Kullanımı, Görüşme, Nitel Araştırma

ABSTRACT

Adapting to the age of technology is crucial for societies. It is clear that not falling behind the times and adopting technology is essential, and the use of technology in education is the most important step towards that. It is stated that the use of technology in education enhances quality. Compared to traditional teaching methods, technology is said to provide a more effective learning environment. In this context, it is emphasized that the use of technology in education increases students' motivation and provides more interactive learning experiences. With the increasing use of technology in education, teachers are also expected to use technology effectively. Thanks to technology, tasks that were previously impossible in classes can now be done using technology. Teachers who cannot use technology will have to continue with traditional methods and will be left behind. It is known that science and mathematics play an important role in technological development, and success in these fields contributes to science and technology. Science and mathematics lessons have similarities as disciplines. If a student is unsuccessful in one of these subjects, the likelihood of being unsuccessful in the other is high. Topics consisting of abstract concepts have always been among the most difficult subjects to understand. New teaching methods have been developed by surpassing traditional methods and using technology. Technology-focused education projects like the FATIH project state that teachers use technology effectively in science and mathematics lessons. Considering the similarities between science and mathematics lessons, it is stated that a joint study for these two subjects could contribute more to the literature. For this purpose, the research group consists of 31 teachers actively teaching in public and private schools affiliated with the Central District of Aksaray Province. Criterion sampling, which is one of the purposive sampling traditions, was preferred in determining the participants. The criteria for the research are as follows: the participants being science or mathematics teachers, actively teaching in the 2022-2023 academic year, having experience in using technological products in their classes, and being willing to participate in the research.

Keywords: Science Teachers, Mathematics Teachers, Use of Technology in Education, Interviews, Qualitative Research.

CONVERGENT DOUBLE SEQUENCES OF BI-COMPLEX NUMBERS

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ABSTRACT

In 1900, Pringsheim [3] introduced the concept of convergence of real double sequences. Later on, Hardy [1] introduced the notation of regular convergence of double sequences in the sense that double sequence has a limit in Pringsheim's sense and has one sided limit exists.
Bi-complex numbers have been studied for quite a long time and work has been done in this direction in different areas of research. Still there is a lot to be explored. The work probably began with the work of the Italian school of Segre [6], Spampinato [7], and Scorza [5]. The most comprehensive study of bi-complex number is done by Price [2]. In this article we have introduced the notion of double sequences of bi-complex numbers and investigate their different properties.
Keywords: Bi-complex Numbers, Sequence Spaces, Double Sequences.

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PATIENT SATISFACTION IN DAY SURGERY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Day surgery, also known as ambulatory or outpatient surgery, refers to surgical procedures that do not require an overnight hospital stay. With the advancement of medical technology and increasing emphasis on cost-effective healthcare, the popularity of day surgery has grown significantly in recent years. Patient satisfaction is a crucial aspect of evaluating the quality of healthcare services, and understanding factors that influence patient satisfaction in day surgery can help healthcare providers improve the overall patient experience. Objective: The objective of this study is to examine the factors contributing to patient satisfaction in day surgery and identify areas for improvement in order to enhance the patient experience. Methods: A systematic review of relevant literature was conducted to identify studies focusing on patient satisfaction in day surgery. Electronic databases, including PubMed, MEDLINE, and Google Scholar, were searched using keywords such as "day surgery," "patient satisfaction," "outpatient surgery," and "ambulatory surgery." Studies published within the last 10 years were included in the review. Results: The review identified several key factors that contribute to patient satisfaction in day surgery. These factors include effective communication with healthcare providers, adequate preoperative information and education, pain management, minimal waiting times, cleanliness and comfort of the facility, involvement in decision-making, and postoperative care and follow-up. Studies also highlighted the importance of staff competence, respectful and empathetic interactions, and the provision of clear instructions for postoperative care. Conclusion: Patient satisfaction in day surgery is influenced by multiple factors, ranging from preoperative preparation to postoperative care. Healthcare providers should prioritize effective communication, patient education, pain management, and minimizing waiting times to improve patient satisfaction. Additionally, creating a clean and comfortable environment, involving patients in decision-making, and providing thorough postoperative care contribute to a positive patient experience. By addressing these factors, healthcare organizations can optimize patient satisfaction in day surgery and enhance the overall quality of care provided.

Keywords: day surgery, patient's satisfaction, systematic review

EFFECT OF PRESERVATIVE METHODS ON ORGANOLEPTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BROILER CHICKEN NECK MEAT

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ABSTRACT
The effect of preservative methods on organoleptic characteristics of broiler chicken neck, ten (10) pieces each of meat part was fried and roasted, twenty (20) panelist was then invited with ten (10) each of male and female with age ranging from 18- 20 years old, the evaluation was carried out the first day and then again in two (2) weeks later of preservation using the same set of panelist, this was done so that the assessment of the panelist in the first day will be compared with that of two weeks later and this was then compared to control again that is meat that was just boiled. The data collected was subjected to statistical analysis using Randomized complete block design (RCBD) and was noticed that after two (2) weeks of preservation, the panelist preferred the roasted meat ($P<0.05$), this may be as a result of the heat that actually killed the microorganisms that can cause spoilage while the oil that was used in frying may be the cause of spoilage (rancidity) in frying meat samples.

KEYWORDS: Preservative, panelist, organoleptic, rancidity and spoilage.

KINETIC MODELLING OF POWDER-PACK BORONIZED 4CR5MOSIV1 STEEL BY THE BILAYER MODEL

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ABSTRACT:

The objective of this study is to analyze the boronizing kinetics of 4Cr5MoSiV1 steel within the temperature range of 1133-1253 K. The employed kinetic model is based on the conservation principle of mass balance equations at the two phase boundaries, considering the linear distribution of boron across each boride phase. The activation energies of boron in FeB and Fe_2B were evaluated and compared to existing literature. By fitting the calculation results obtained from the bilayer model with Arrhenius relationships, the activation energies in FeB and Fe_2B were determined as 164.92 and 153.39 kJ mol^{-1}, respectively.

Keywords: boronizing, iron borides, diffusion, bilayer model, activation energy

NEWEST METHODS OF SPECTRAL DETECTION OF METAL IONS USING COMPLEX-ASSOCIATED DYE MOLECULES

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ABSTRACT

Spectral methods for detecting metals in industrial atmospheres, soils, biosystems or natural environments using organic analytical reagents have proven highly effective. However, there are increasingly stringent requirements for chemical environmental analysis. One current trend in the development of detection methods is the modification of the structure of known reagents ("molecular design"). Another direction is the search for combined ("composite") reagents that facilitate chemical analysis without worsening the technological characteristics (sensitivity, selectivity, expressivity) of detection. We have experimentally investigated the possibility of using complex-associated compounds for the detection of small amounts of aluminium. The method is based on the formation of a coloured compound of the metal ion with reagent R (trisodium salt of 5-[(Z)-(3-carboxy-5-methyl-4-oxycyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene)(2,6-dichlor) -3-sulfophenyl)methyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methylbenzoic acid in the presence of a cationic surfactant. The optimum conditions for the formation of the coloured complex-associated compound and its composition have been studied. A procedure for the detection or determination of aluminium in metal alloy samples with a mass fraction of 0.07 % – 0.65 % has been developed. The conditions of aluminium determination (order of reagent mixing, choice of pH values, addition of masking agents, optimum time for photometric analysis) that provide the best sensitivity and selectivity have been validated.

Keywords: Spectral detection, Dye, Complex-associated compounds, Metal ion.

HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES INDUCED BY LITHIUM EXPOSURE IN PERINEREIS CULTRIFERA (POLYCHAETA, NEREIDIDAE) INTEGUMENT

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ABSTRACT

Aquatic ecosystems and living organisms are exposed to different chemicals and metals such as lithium (Li). The present work aimed to investigate the potential toxic effects Li on the histomorphological aspects of the marine ragworm Perinereis cultrifera. Seaworms were exposed to LiCl graded doses (2, 20 and 40 mg/L) for 48 h. Histological sections revealed several changes on the integument and circular body muscle of P. cultrifera and were evident in all exposed worms. Changes in the tissues structure such as the separation of the body circular muscles fibre, increase of cuticle thickness, muscle destructuration and degeneration of epidermal cells with severe vacuolization were observed. The histopathological observations showed several anomalies characterized by hyperplasia, hypertrophy, fusion of lining epithelium and disintegration of circular muscles. The present work highlighted the usefulness of histopathology which is helpful in providing complementary information to support cellular and biochemical studies.

Keywords: Perinereis cultrifera; Lithium; Histopathology

HISTOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN THE ORGANISM OF PERCA FLUVIATILIS (LINNAEUS, 1758) DURING EUSTRONGYLIDES EXCISUS INVASION

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ABSTRACT

The influence of the parasitic nematode Eustrongylides excisus on the tissues of the common perch (Perca fluviatilis, Linnaeus, 1758) was studied at an intensity of invasion of 14.4±3.12 specimens/fish. This parasite was found during parasitological dissection of infected fish on the walls of the abdominal cavity, on the surface of organs and in their middle, both in a free state and encapsulated. In the muscles of the infested fish, tissue tears and zones of necrosis were found, which are caused by the migration of parasites. Looseness of muscle tissue was also recorded, which is evidenced by a probable increase in the distance between muscle fibers. In infected fish, hepatocytes are weakly stained, histological preparations of liver tissue show a probable decrease of cells in the field of view compared to the control. The total number of erythrocytes in infected individuals was 97.2±4.02 pieces in the field of vision, the longitudinal and transverse diameters were on average 11.24±0.24 and 5.9±0.38 μm. The leukoerythroblastic ratio was 8.03±0.56, which is significantly less than the norm. In the infested perch, the total protein index is 47.31±1.63 g/l, which is 1.46 times less than in the control group. The content of albumins in infected perch compared to the control was significantly lower by 9.8 g/l. The total content of globulins in the experimental group of perch decreased by 1.14 g/l. Glucose content in infested perch was 10.7±2.03 mmol/l, which is 1.23 times lower than in the control. Parasitic invasion caused by nematodes Eustrongylides excisus has a complex and profound pathological effect on the host's body. The life products of E. excisus nematode larvae negatively affect the state of the host's body, disrupting metabolism and causing irreversible destructive processes. Eustrongyloidosis causes not only mechanical damage to tissues and organs, necrosis and inflammatory processes, but also causes disruption of biochemical processes.

Keywords: nematode, perch, erythrocytes, hepatocytes, albumins, globulins.

ELECTRONIC TRACKING PLATFORM FOR DIABETES

ŞEKER HASTALIĞI ELEKTRONİK TAKİP PLATFORMU

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ÖZET
Şeker hastalığı (Diyabet) insülin hormonunun yetersizliği/etkili kullanılamaması halinde kandaki şeker (glikoz) düzeyinin yükselmesi olarak tanımlanan, günümüzde giderek yaygınlaşan bir kronik hastalıktır. Diyabet tanısı konan hastaların eğitim, yaşam tarzı, beslenme alışkanlıkları, kan şekerinin kontrol altında tutulması ve insülin kullanımı ile uygun şekilde tedavi edilmediklerinde hastanın yaşam kalitesine ciddi olumsuz etkileri olmaktadır. Günümüz teknolojisinin kullanıcı dostu uygulamalar ile hastalığın tedavisinde kullanılması sayesinde bu riskler azaltabilir. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, şeker hastalarının hayati sağlık parametrelerini kendilerinin takip edebilmesi, doktorların bu parametrelerin uzaktan takibini yapabilmesi böylelikle risk faktörlerinin azaltılması, gelecekteki sağlık sorunlarının önceden tahmin edilmesi, ayrıca hastaların fiziki olarak hastanede bulunması zorunluluğunu ortadan kaldırarak yaşam kalitesinin iyileştirilmesidir. Bu çalışmada, hastaların kan şekeri seviyesi, vücut ısısı, kan basıncı, kalp atış hızı, solunum hızı, oksijen doygunluğu, Elektrokardiyografi (EKG) ve sonrasında eklenebilecek diğer hayati sağlık parametreleri ilgili sensörler ve ekipmanlar ile Raspberry platformu çatısında toplanmış ve analiz edilen veriler Firebase veri tabanına kaydedilmiştir. Kaydedilen veriler, Flutter üzerinden geliştirilen mobil uygulama ile hasta ve doktorlar tarafından liste/grafik formatında görüntülenebilecek duruma getirilmiştir. Acil durumlarda hastanın uyarılması, hastanın tepki vermemesi durumunda doktoruna ve yakınlarına bildirim gönderilmesi sağlanmıştır. Böylece hastaların hastaneye olan bağımlılığının büyük ölçüde azalması, evlerinde normal yaşam süreçlerine devam edebilmesi, hastanelerde yaşanan yoğunluğun azalması, yetersiz personel ve yatak sayıları, hastane enfeksiyonları gibi sorunların önüne geçilmesi, aynı zamanda hastane masraflarının asgari düzeye indirilmesi hedeflenmiştir.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Şeker hastalığı, Diyabet, kan şekeri, takip, izleme, elektronik sağlık platformu

ABSTRACT
Diabetes is an increasingly prevalent chronic disease characterized by elevated blood sugar (glucose) levels due to inadequate production or ineffective utilization of the insulin hormone. If left untreated, diabetes can severely impact an individual's quality of life. Proper treatment through education, lifestyle and dietary habit adjustments, blood sugar control, and insulin usage is crucial. Thanks to the use advancement in technology have enabled the development of user-friendly applications to mitigate these risks. This study aims to empower diabetics to self-monitor their vital health parameters, while allowing doctors to remotely

track these metrics, reduce risk factors, predict future health issues, and enhance overall quality of life by eliminating the need for physical hospital visits. This study involves collecting and analyzing various essential health parameters, such as blood glucose levels, body temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, oxygen saturation, Electrocardiography (ECG), and other vital health parameters that can be added later as well, using relevant sensors and equipment integrated with the Raspberry platform. The data obtained is then stored in the Firebase platform. A mobile application, developed using Flutter, present the data to patients and doctors in a comprehensive list/graphical format. Moreover, the system includes emergency alerts to warn the patient, and if necessary, notify doctors and relatives/friends. Consequently, this approach significantly reduces the need for routine hospital visits and extended stays, leading to a decreased dependence on hospitals, the burden on healthcare facilities, reduced utilization of medical staff and equipment, prevention of hospital infections, and minimized healthcare spending can be achieved.

Keywords: Diabete, blood sugar, tracking, monitoring, electronic health platform.

ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Awareness of the essence of illegal migration is not possible without clarifying its place in the structure of migration processes. Studies of external and internal migration (classification by territorial basis) show that illegal migration exists only as a part of external migration. Depending on the destination, illegal movement can be divided into: a) transit movement; b) moving for the purpose of permanent residence; c) displacement for the purpose of temporary shelter.

Illegal migration is connected: firstly, with a change in immigration policy, which reduces the possibilities of legal migration, secondly – with the desire to emigrate by any means, which is connected with the hope for better conditions, information about the "quota of life", third, in some countries there is a need for labor that cannot be met legally.

Illegal migration is a complex phenomenon with transnational characteristics. Its features include factors determined both by the country of which the migrants are citizens and by the countries to which and through which they are heading. Based on this, the reasons for illegal migration can be presented in the form of two blocks:

a) determined by social economic and other features of the country of citizenship;

b) caused by the social economic and other features of the country to which they leave or through which they transit.

The reasons due to socio-economic and other features of the country of citizenship include: political persecution; discrimination (racial, ethnic, religious); natural disasters; reforms in the state; intellectual reasons; cultural reasons; economic reasons.

Developing countries, in order to more effectively combat the illegal transportation of illegal migrants, insisted on the establishment of bilateral relations between the countries of departure of illegal migrants and the countries of entry, proposed to create a Fund that would pay for the return of migrants to their place of residence and solve other issues .

All these problems are quite relevant for Ukraine, countries of transit and the final destination of illegal migrants, as well as for countries whose citizens are engaged in illegal labor migration in Eastern and Western European countries.

Keywords: Illegal migration, economic reasons, immigration policy.

USE OF ARTIFICIAL WOODY PLANTATIONS TO IMPROVE THE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF PEOPLE IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT
The role of woody plantations in maintaining the stability of landscape ecosystems of industrially overloaded regions is now generally recognized. Only forest ecosystems, among other natural complexes, are characterized by the maximum property of environmental stabilization, they are considered as one of the decisive factors for ensuring the safe life of the population and as an important link in the system of sustainable development of the urbanized territory of the region in Ukraine.
The current state of artificial woody plantations is determined by the environmental effects of industrial facilities. Taking into account a complex of adverse factors in approaches to support the sustainable development of woody plantations in certain industrial regions, including the Kryvyi Rih mining and metallurgical district, should be aimed at monitoring and identifying environmental markers and predictors, for further forecasting the use of natural forest ecosystems and artificial tree plantations for regulation environmental pollution. The purpose of this work was to consider the importance of artificial tree plantations as one of the key factors in the implementation of sustainable development in the Kryvyi Rih mining and metallurgical region at the ecosystem level. The materials of the work were the results of many years of own research of natural and artificially woody plantation of the Kryvyi Rih, which represent the main types of woody plantations in the region. Forest ecosystems in the zone with relatively favorable ecological conditions of environmental influence stand out with the highest biomass indicators for all main layers, except for the lowest layer of bushes.
Thus, the main functions of forests of green plantations in the Kryvyi Rih mining district in the Dnipro region are the sanitary and hygienic influence on the natural environment and the physiological state of city residents, the protection of soil in the city from erosion, and the creation of favorable conditions for recreation and health of residents.

Keywords: forest ecosystems, the Dnipro region, Ukraine, hygienic influence

STUDY OF THE EFFICIENCY OF ELIMINATING BACTERIA FROM WASTEWATER

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ABSTRACT

Faced with all the problems that our country is experiencing in terms of sanitation and management of wastewater treatment, the use of other purification technique, which are less expansive and easier to manage has become essential, if you will protect water resources, public health and safeguard receiving environments.Our study aims to know the effectiveness of removal of bacteriological in synthetic wastewater biological treatment (sand filtration), using three sands of the wilaya of Ouargla: Hassi Massaoud, Sidi Mahdi and Benaceur.In the present work, we spent the characteristics of these sands and the results show their ability to use as medium filter.Through-life approach that 5weeks, and with a start of 40ml/h, the filters yield purification of total bacteria, total streptococci and total coliform up 99 %. there are some flocculation of the three filters.The resultats show that the filter of Benaceur is most effective between the two others yield point of view.Despite the good resultats, they do not expect national standards for irrigation and discharge into the nature that requires a combination treatment.

Keywords: Ouargla, wastewater, disposal, biological filtration, sand filter.

CYTOTOXIC AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF CYLICODISCUS GABUNENSIS EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

Cylicodiscus gabunensis (C.gabunensis) is a tree species native to Central and West Africa with a long history of traditional medicinal use. This study evaluate the probable action of anticancer plant C.gabunensis via the investigation of its antiradical and cytotoxic activities.

Method: The leaf, bark, stem, and root of C.gabunensis which were extracted separately in ethylacetate and ethanol using an extractor were studied for phytochemicals using standard procedures. The extracts were investigated for antioxidant activity using DPPH TLC bioautography and DPPH radical scavenging activity by spectrophotometric method. The cytotoxicity of the extracts was assessed by means of brine shrimps lethality assay (BSLA). Phytochemical screening revealed the presence of flavonoid, Alkaloid, Saponin, Tannins, Steriods, and glycosidase in both extracts of C. gabunensis.

Results: The TLC bioautography showed that both the ethylacetate and ethanolic extracts of C. gabunensis had antioxidant properties. It was found that the CGLETAC and CGLET at ($p<0.05$) were the substances with lowest inhibition rate and are the most active at DPPH free radical. Vitamin C was used as the standard. In cytotoxicity test, the CGLET showed 90% mortality at 1000ug/mL concentration with LC_{50} value of 427.058ug/mL The CGLETAC gave LC_{50} value of 367.466ug/mL. It was concluded that the C. gabunensis leaves, bark, stem and root contains bioactive compounds that could serve has therapeutic agaents.

KEYWORDS: CGBETAC: Ethylacetate extracts of C.gabunensis bark, CGSETAC: Ethylacetate extracts of C.gabunensis stem, CGRETAC: Ethylacetate extracts of C.gabunensis root, CGLETAC: Ethylacetate extracts of C.gabunensis leaves, CGBET: Ethanolic extracts of C.gabunensis bark, CGSET: Ethanolic extracts of C.gabunensis stem, CGRET: Ethanolic extracts of C.gabunensis root, CGLET: Ethanolic extracts of C.gabunensis leaves, DPPH: 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl.

KINETIC AND THERMODYNAMIC STUDY OF THE ADSORPTION OF CIBACRON GREEN BY MARINE SHELLS

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Abstract

Nature contains a large number of natural substances that help to protect the ecosystem and human health against the toxic pollutant compounds that are produced by the rapid development of the textile industries on a national and international scale, which produce dyes as an essential pollutant.

This experimental work was carried out at the Laboratory of Environmental Process Engineering (LIPE TAMAYOUZ), Faculty of Process Engineering at the University of Constantine 3.

The aim of this work is to use marine shells as a bio-adsorbent and to use the Cibacron Green dye (λ=672 nm), which is soluble in water, in the bio-adsorption process for decolourisation or elimination.

Experimental results for the removal of Cibacron Green show that:

- ✓ The concentration effect is an important one, so increasing the concentration causes the adsorption capacity to increase with a satisfactory elimination percentage of almost 99.56%.
- ✓ The kinetic study shows that adsorption is well described by pseudo-second order (R2>0.99).
- ✓ The thermodynamic study shows that VC adsorption is endothermic and spontaneous.

The results obtained show that the marine biomaterial is capable of easily adsorbing the dyes present in industrial effluents, such as the cibacron green dye. It is therefore possible to valorise and use it as a bio-adsorbent to treat polluted industrial waste using the bio-adsorption process.

Keywords: marine biomaterial, dyes, cibacron green, bio-sorption, kinetic study

ANALYSIS OF TOURIST TRAFFIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA IN THE PERIOD BEFORE AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is an important economic branch in the Republic of Croatia and represents about 20% of the GDP and 20% of the total exports of the Republic of Croatia and is constantly increasing which means that Croatian economy largely depends on tourism. There is also a large part of the economy that is indirectly related to tourism and therefore depends on tourism. With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, many tourist activities have disappeared, the usual tourist flows have stopped and the future was uncertain. After the end of the COVID-19 pandemic and the return to the old way of life, the tourist activity was reactivated. Based on several selected parameters, such as the number of tourists' arrivals, the number of overnight stays, the average length of stay in destination, accommodation capacities, occupancy of certain types of tourist facilities, and others, a comparative analysis of tourist traffic in the Republic of Croatia before and after the COVID-19 pandemic was carried out in this paper, with special emphasis on several selected destinations and the recovery of the tourism sector after the COVID-19 pandemic was analyzed. Research has shown that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought a number of changes to the behavior and habits of tourists.

Keywords: tourist traffic, tourist overnight stays, tourist arrivals, pandemic, statistical indicators, Republic of Croatia

TOMATO PRICE FLUCTUATION AND MARKETING NALYSIS IN IDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OYO STATE

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ABSTRACT

Tomato is one of the most important and major vegetable crops grown in Nigeria but fluctuations in the prices of tomato reinforce food insecurity and malnutrition. This study sought to assess the effects of price fluctuation and profitability index of tomato business in Ido Local Government Area (LGA) of Oyo State. A two-stage random sampling method was used for this study. Four markets (Akufo, Apete, Elenusonso and Ido markets) were sampled out of 10 major markets in Ido LGA. Afterwards, twenty five (25) tomato marketers were randomly selected in each of earlier selected markets. In sum, one hundred (100) copies of a well-structured questionnaire were administered to elicit needed information. The differentials rates in turn-over per season was estimated to assess the influence of price fluctuations on tomato business using descriptive statistics while Gross Margin analysis was used to determine the profitability index of tomato business in the study area. The study thus concluded that there would be high potential for increased turnover during the dry season (Quarter 1 and Quarter 3) and would subsequently bring high income to the marketers within the study area. The marketers should therefore adopt value addition methods through processing and packaging of their products in order to avoid wastages that characterized rainy season business.

MEDIA AND IT' IMPACT ON STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE BY FILING ONLINE FORM

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the research is to examine the effects of the Media on students academic performance. A web form was used to perform this study. More than 30 students of COMSATS university filled out this form. The participants were asked about their media usage habits, including the frequency of use, type of media, and time spent on media per day. The results of the survey indicated that the majority of students (70%) reported using media for at least 5 hours per day. Social media was the most frequently used type of media, with 65% of students reporting its use. The second most commonly used media type was online video streaming (e.g. YouTube, Netflix,TV), with 40% of students reporting its use due to over use of media disrupting students sleep . We found a negative correlation between media usage and academic performance students who reported spending more time on social media had a lower study habits than those who did not over use them In summary, the survey findings indicate that media use has a sizable effect on students' academic success. The academic performance of students who spend more time using media, especially social media, is at risk. As a result, it's crucial that parents and teachers urge students to priorities their academic work and cut back on media use.

Keywords Examine, correlation, sizeable effect, crucial, urge, cut back**.**

ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS ISOLATED FROM COMMONLY SOLD YOGHURTS IN ILORIN METROPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

Food safety is the proper food handling procedures applied during food preparation, processing, storage, and distribution. Microbiological quality and safety of different yoghurts (designated as samples: A, B, C, D and E sold by street vendors in Ilorin, Kwara State was assessed. Standard microbiological procedures and techniques were used to enumerate, isolate, identify and characterize Staphylococcus aureus from the samples. The bacterial isolates were screened for their sensitivity to common antibiotics using the disc diffusion method on Mueller-Hilton Agar. The isolates were Staphylococcus aureus. Sample E had the highest bacteria count of 16 X 10^1 cfu/ml while sample C had the lowest bacterial count of 3 X 10 ^{1}cfu/ml. The study recorded all the isolates to be resistant to more than two antibiotics. The result showed that 50 % of the isolates were resistant to Ampiclox (APX), Zinnacef (Z), Amoxicillin (AM), Ciprofloxacin (CPX), Rocephin (R) while 60 % were resistant to Septrin (SXT), Pefloxacin (PEF), Gentamycin (CN) and Streptomycin (S). All the isolates were however, moderately sensitive to Erythromycin. In conclusion, isolation of multi drug resistant Staphylococcus aureus from this yoghurt samples may constitute potential health hazard to consumers, therefore there is need for routine quality control checks during production, processing and distribution of these products in order to protect students, pupils and the general public from food borne infection.

Keywords: Staphylococcus aureus, Microbiological safety, Yoghurt, Antibiotics, Resistant, Sensitive

FACTORS PROHIBITING OPTIMUM ADHERENCE TO HIGHLY ACTIVE ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV IN A REFERRAL HOSPITAL IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) offers great hope of life longevity for people living with HIV. However, strict adherence to the therapy is important for optimum health benefits. Adherence, which includes compliance to medications, schedule visits, clinicians assessments among others was observed in this study to be low (56%) among HIV patients receiving care at State Specialist Hospital, Akure. Factors found to be militating against optimum adherence among the study participants aside drug availability and accessibility includes age, knowledge of medication, employment status, marital status, stigmatization, family support, medication burden, adverse drug reactions and others. Although government interventions over the years have been geared towards drug availability and free accessibility, the problem of sub-optimal adherence however persisted. This study established that self-motivation is highly important to ensuring adequate adherence to therapy among people living with HIV.

KEYWORDS: Adherence, HIV Infection, Antiretroviral Therapy, HIV Patients.

ELECTRONIC TRAINING AND ITS ROLE IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT
Electronic training remains continuously evolving, uneasy, and always changing because it is linked to modern technologies that expand and develop on a daily basis, adding that it is linked to a virtual changing environment. Today, a lot of training is carried out digitally and is adapted to the needs of the person. It aids HR teams in tracking development and evaluating the achievement of predetermined targets. For staff development, HR departments use online training sessions, e-learning, virtual meetings, and conversations on platforms like Zoom and Google Meet. The adoption of information technology as a necessary tool for training has resulted in numerous benefits and challenges for human resources e-training. Training over the Internet and current communication gadgets is a fantastic possibility for the IT industry. To use this sort of training at a lower cost and in a more appropriate way to fulfill the organization's goals by coping with technological advancements and increasing staff efficiency. By delivering better customer service, it increases productivity and income sources. When employees can learn new abilities at their workplace, they spend less time in training. The purpose of this research study is to identify e-training as a new idea in human resource management based on the logic of scientific advancement as well as the significance of information technology for the field of training in the information technology industry. Technology has facilitated the necessary transition in the human resources department.

Keywords: HRM, e-training, information technology, e-learning, digital transformation

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PRELIMINARY ISSUE (PREJUDICIAL) ACCORDING TO PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

In a legal relationship, if there is a dispute between the parties, then the parties can turn to the court to protect their rights. Thus, the parties must first present the preliminary issue, and in the event that a foreign element also appears in that relationship, then the foreign law must be applied, specifically the law of the state to which the foreign element is, whether in subjects, objects, rights and obligations. Therefore, in order to regulate a legal-private relationship with a foreign element, the collision rate before the body to which the case is presented, respectively, the lega fori, sends to the implementation of foreign law. So the preliminary issue in private international law is raised if these conditions are met: The first condition is that, according to the conflict of laws of the state before the body before which the issue is raised, the foreign law must be competent. b) The second condition includes three conditions: • b.1. The preliminary issue that is brought before the state body of the country must definitely contain a foreign element, • b.2. The preliminary issue must be an independent legal third (it can be raised as the main issue), • b.3. In order to resolve the preliminary issue, there must be a specific collision rate. So, in general, in order to start the procedural issue and that by presenting the preliminary issue, we must take into account the fulfillment of the aforementioned conditions, which I will discuss in more detail during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: private international law, preliminary issue, foreign element, conditions, application of conditions.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF EXTERNAL AUDITING

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ABSTRACT

Auditing is considered to be very important for businesses, this is due to the fact that based on the controls that are made of business activity, it is observed what are the obstacles that lead to the decrease of profit in business. Thus the need for a marketing audit is not apparent to the manager until the business is doing well. But at the moment when sales volumes begin to decrease, and also when profits in that business activity begin to decrease, and also when market share is lost, the manager understands the need for it. Thus, a systematic examination and evaluation of the market, the activities of competitors, as well as the marketing activities of the enterprise is carried out by the auditor. So from all this we can see the advantages that the audit of a business offers, as well as the disadvantages. Among which the advantages can be mentioned as: rich experience in this field; availability of information necessary for making effective management decisions; specialized knowledge that the auditor can transfer to the management of the company. While as disadvantages: high cost of services professional auditors; falls into the hands of third-party specialists, and therefore there is a risk of its leakage. So and why some disadvantages are mentioned, auditing is necessary for every business activity, in case that business will have profit and advantages in the capital market. I will speak more broadly about the advantages and disadvantages presented by the audit of businesses during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: Audit, businesses, advantages, disadvantages.

THE WAY OF COMMITTING THE CRIMINAL OFFENSE ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL CODE OF KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

In each criminal offense committed, the elements of the criminal offense must exist, since without the elements of the action, it cannot be considered a criminal offense, specifically an action that is prohibited and sanctioned by the Criminal Code of Kosovo. Thus, one of the main elements that identifies that the committed offense is considered a criminal offense is the action committed in violation of the Criminal Code, thus ascertaining that the criminal offense was committed by inaction or by action, an act committed intentionally or by carelessness, criminal offense committed in attempt, or offense committed in cooperation, etc. Most criminal offenses are committed by action. In the criminal-legal sense, the action is a voluntary bodily movement of the person with which the criminal offense is committed (eg shooting a weapon in the criminal offense of murder, taking a foreign object in the criminal offense of theft, etc.). By means of criminal offenses committed by action, or as they are called otherwise, delicts of commission, the criminal-legal norms are violated, which prohibit the certain action. Therefore, in the case of committing criminal offenses by action, the person acts contrary to the norm that prohibits the specific action (e.g. in the criminal offense of murder, the norm that prohibits the deprivation of a person's life is violated, etc.) Criminal offenses committed by inaction, or as they are otherwise called, crimes of omission, are committed by not undertaking or abstaining from the action that was forced, obliged to undertake. This way of committing the criminal offense is expressed as a passive attitude of the person in the given circumstances, due to which attitude causes the forbidden consequence in the outside world. As a criminal offense committed by inaction, it is e.g. failure to provide medical aid. So, in general, we must keep in mind that the main element for identifying the criminal offense is the action taken by the party, posing the questions of how that action was taken, by whom the action was taken, in what way, in what form, and many questions of others which will have to be answered based on the proven factual situation, otherwise it cannot be considered an offense against the Criminal Code. I will talk more about this topic during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: criminal offense, action, element of criminal offense, criminal code.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIABLE DOCUMENTS IN ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS

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ABSTRACT

The enforcement procedure as a civil procedure is quite used these days, and based on practice it is considered that both in the Court and in the private bailiff there is a large number of issues that await answers. Concretely, I consider that the subjects of the law should be more informed about the enforcement procedure, first of all, how this procedure should be started, since most of the cases that await a solution from the court or even from the private bailiff, do not have the document attached main which is a condition to start an enforcement procedure either at the court or even at the private bailiff. So the enforcement procedure starts with the submission of the proposal to the court or to the private bailiff, but this proposal must always be accompanied by an enforcement document or a reliable document, it depends on which document is possessed by the party that has a legal interest to present the case in the procedure enforcement. When it comes to the reliable document, it must be said that it is as important as the proposal, because without it, the procedure at the private bailiff cannot be started. Among these reliable documents from the Kosovo enforcement law are: check, promissory note, invoices which, if the parties have them, then they have the right to go directly to the private bailiff and in this case the private bailiff will deal with the procedural issue, specifically with the confiscation of the debtor's property benefit. Thus we can say that the reliable document or, more broadly, the executive title is quite important for the parties, both for the creditor and for the private executor, since without such a document, the enforcement procedure will not be able to take place. Thus, I will speak more broadly about the importance of reliable documents in the enforcement procedure during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: reliable document, executive title, importance, enforcement procedure.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC DEBT REPAYMENT

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ABSTRACT

In the sphere of finance, special importance will have to be devoted to non-designated public revenues such as public loans. This is due to the fact that through public loans the state can get out of any possible crisis. Thus, the public loan at the time of receipt by any borrower, the term of return of the loan is determined. At the moment when the time limit for repaying the loan passes, that public loan is considered a public debt, for which the state will suffer with the payment and late interest if it is stipulated in the agreement that was created at the beginning of the loan. So in case of non-return of the loan with a regular deadline, then the state will owe the lender, and in case it does not return the same, the state will collapse. In order not to come to this situation, it will be necessary to first manage the loans received well, and to enable those loans to be returned within the time limit that is defined in the contract. So all this in order not to fall into debt because it will be more difficult to return the debt without the borrower being damaged in this case the borrowing state, this is due to the fact that at the moment of falling into debt the borrower will also pay late interest, i.e. an amount of money determined by the lender. Thus, at the moment when the loan is taken, importance should be given to it, and then in case of falling into debt, importance should be given to how to return that debt without being damaged too much through the interest that will be paid. More broadly related to the topic in question I will present through the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: importance, return, public debt, public debt, late interest.

THE ESSENCE AND WAYS OF INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

The question of the competitiveness of enterprises occupies one of the main places in the analysis of the market environment and the mechanism of operation of the enterprise in it. This topic is relevant today, because every company strives to gain the most profitable place on the market. And for this, it is necessary to have competitive advantages, which in turn give the enterprise to produce such products that will satisfy the needs and demands of consumers as much as possible, which will ensure a stable position on the market and the possibility of further implementation of scientific and technical achievements in the production of waste disposal enterprises as a whole.

The essence of the concept of "competitiveness" has been considered by many researchers who create a broad description of this concept when studying it. So Porter interprets this concept as: "a set of factors of the producer's position on domestic and foreign markets, reflected through the set of consumers." He also argued that "competitiveness can be measured in terms of several factors" now called "Porter's five forces", namely: suppliers, buyers, entry/exit barriers, substitutes and rivalry. With the help of this analysis, the company can understand the level of competitiveness in a certain industry [1]. The Encyclopaedia Britannica characterizes competitiveness as the ability to successfully compete with others [2].

Different expressions of this concept depend primarily on what is taken as the basis of the analysis. Some scientists, for example, believe that competitiveness directly depends on the quality of products, while others consider the concept through the prism of activity efficiency and its possibility of introducing new technologies into the production process.

To increase competitiveness, it is necessary not only to understand the essence of this concept, but also to understand the factors determining its level. All factors that directly or indirectly affect this concept can be divided into external and internal. External ones, in turn, include those that happen around, that is, the company has no influence on them (level of competition, resource availability, political situation in the state, etc.), but internal ones are directly production, processes and mechanisms operating inside the company, and which it

can directly affect (improvement of employee qualifications, introduction of new equipment, level of production organization, etc.) [3].

In addition, the competitiveness of the enterprise equally depends on the presence of competitive advantages in it, which can be divided into only two types:

1. Cost advantages, i.e. the ability to effectively sell your own products at lower prices.

2. Advantages from the side of marketing - to provide the consumer with higher quality products thanks to its consumer properties, which allow setting a higher price [4, p. 16].

Having considered this concept, we can indicate the main directions for increasing the competitiveness of enterprises:

– decrease in the price of products;

– production of products according to quality standards;

– introduction to the market of new products that will interest the consumer;

– creation of conditions for improving the development of innovative activity; introduction of advertising measures.

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Keywords: Competitiveness, Market environment, Products, Price, Costs.

THE ROLE OF ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN ELDERLY WITH CANCER PAIN: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pain is an uncomfortable sensation that is felt by someone who can be related to musculoskeltal problems, cancer, and others. Pain is the biggest contributor to hospital visits. In elderly patients, the management of pain requires cautions because it is associated with increased drug side effects. Acupuncture is one of the non-pharmacological therapeutic modalities that is carried out by puncture of fine needles at the acupoints. Several studies of acupuncture in the last 20 years have shown effective results, especially in the management of pain.

Case Illustration: A 67-year-old man was consulted on acupuncture to treat pain in the lower back spine area due to cancer metastasis to the spine. Laser acupuncture therapy used Nogier A wave, 4 joules per point was performed at acupoints LI4, LR3 and ST36, and manual acupuncture at the ear BFA point. During acupuncture therapy, there is a reduction in pain in the lower back spine (initial VAS 4-5 to VAS 1), and the target of mobilization i.e. right and left tilt and sitting position can be achieved. In addition, no side effects were felt by the patient.

Conclusion: Acupuncture therapy can be considered as an effective therapy to reduce pain, including pain caused by cancer.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Cancer Pain, Elderly, Laser

VIETNAMESE LAW ON LABOR CONTRACTS INVALIDATION OF THE STATUS QUO AND DIRECTION OF COMPLETION

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ABSTRACT
Industrial relations in the market are a special kind of relationship, it is both an economic relationship and a social relationship because it involves people; it is both an agreement relationship and a dependency; It is both an equal relationship, but because of its ability to generate value when used, it is easy to lead to injustice and exploitation. Therefore, the exchange of labor goods has characteristics compared to other goods. Therefore, labor contracts as a legal form of commodity exchange relations, labor power is an important institution that is always of interest to legislators. Labor contracts play a central role in the Labor Code to regulate industrial relations in a market economy. However, not all established labor contracts always have legal effect, so in order for the contract to be legally valid, it is required that the contracting subjects comply with a number of provisions of law on entering into labor contracts. The issue of invalid labor contracts is always concerned by not only the state management agencies of labor but also associated with the interests of the subjects in the labor contract in particular and the stability of society and the economy in general. Due to the specific nature of the labor contract relationship, the invalidation of the labor contract often leads to difficulties in resolving legal consequences.
Keywords: Contracts, labor contracts, labor laws, invalid contracts

SAFETY RATIO IN OPERATION OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO VIETNAMESE LAW

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ABSTRACT
The quality of operation and business management of many credit institutions is still weak, so the management role of the State is more advanced and important than ever. It is necessary to have a strict management structure of the financial system, especially the banking system, which is always at risk of instability. Vietnam has joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), the opportunities and challenges are getting greater. Vietnam's credit system must operate in accordance with international practices, so the strict management of credit institutions' operations is an accurate orientation, ensuring to contribute to sustainable economic development. This is the right thing to do and what to do. Most countries in the world are reforming their credit systems, if Vietnam stays out of this process, it could suffer huge losses.
Maximizing profits and ensuring business safety are the top goals of every business, including credit institutions. Due to the characteristics and "sensitivity" in business, the system of credit institutions plays an important role in the economy, but always has high risks and when risks arise, it will profoundly affect all aspects of socio-economic activities.
In order for credit institutions to operate more effectively, the Law on Credit Institutions in 2010 and amended in 2017 stipulated restrictions to ensure safety in the operation of credit institutions. However, regulations on restrictions to ensure safety in the operation of credit institutions reveal many shortcomings that must be amended and supplemented to suit the development of the country in general and of credit institutions in particular.
Keywords: Credit institutions, safety assurance, safety ratio

AITEKE BIY: THE CRISIS OF KAZAKH NATIONAL IDENTITY AND THE RHETORICAL IDEAL

Written within the framework of the project «Scientific concept of Kazakh rhetoric: rhetorical ideal, identity, argumentation and speech practice»

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ABSTRACT
The problems of Kazakh national identity and rhetorical ideal are considered in the report on the example of legends about the famous Kazakh biy Aiteke and the material of proverbs uttered by him. These proverbs form the content of the rhetorical ideal and are caused by the crisis of spiritual and ethical values that created risks for the integrity of the people and the state and its foundations. In addition to issues of unity, these are also issues of domestic structure and way of life, which guarantee the strength of the family as a social institution, on the one hand, and as a guarantor of national well-being, on the other. For example, these are such questions as: who to consider close, who to consider a stranger, how to build relations with the relatives, how to choose a friend, what to inherit from the fathers, what is the honour of the Fatherland and the dignity of a man, true and false, good and evil, a wise word and a bad deed, wealth and poverty, calmness and patience, greed and mercy, anger and revenge, beauty and ugliness. The imagery and techniques of biy's influence are based on the system of oppositions embodying ethical values. Hence the contrast of the words of the fool with the bitter truth of the wise man, the praise of the lowly man with the criticism from the lips of the worthy relative. The sacral status of the word is emphasized by the testament of the fathers: a good word is half the good and is conveyed by means of material categories that convey the utilitarian meaning of the beautiful. The ideal of the valiant male warrior, for whom the greatest enemy is the thirst for retribution, deserves special mention. Aiteke's rhetoric is also characterized by an appeal to the Almighty and his grace as the main force protecting the Kazakh people. The rhetorical ideal is shaped by the correlation of batyr and biy. The courage in battle of the warrior and the rhetorical skill of the biy constitute the people's holistic ideal.

Key words: cultural memory, biy, rhetoric of law, rhetorical skill, ethical values

YOUNG PEOPLE'S AWARENESS OF THE SDGs IN SIX EUROPEAN REGIONS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are seen as a global call for action aimed at ensuring a more sustainable future. These goals should be "universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities" (Getting Started with the SDGs, UNSDSN, 2015:6). In attaining these goals, young people play a crucial role and their engagement presupposes not only the will to get involved, but also a good level of awareness, which represents a widely debated topic nowadays.

According to the data from the Special Eurobarometer 441, 63% of European Union citizens have never heard about the SDGs. Our research complements the data offered in this document, which addresses the citizens' opinion in general, not that of young people, and only at national level, without any reference to local characteristics. We aim to evaluate young people's level of awareness and their perspectives on regional circumstances, capacities and levels of responsibility with regard to the implementation of the SDGs, based on the survey conducted in 2021 within the project "Mindchangers: Regions and Youth for Planet and People" (CSO-LA/2020/415-010), financed by the European Commission through the Development Education and Awareness Raising programme. The focus of this quantitative analysis is to identify regional specificities of young people' awareness of the SDGs in 6 European regions: Regione Piemonte (Italy), Baden Wurttemberg Region (Germany), Wallonie-Bruxelles Federation (Belgium), La Rioja (Spain), Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (France), and Dolj County (Romania).

To this end, we use the data of the section referring to SDGs in the Questionnaire on Youth Engagement in Climate Change and Migration, which was drawn up within the Mindchangers project. Overall, our study shows that young people are well informed about the SDGs and they correlate the present/future of the planet with personal responsibility, education, solidarity and engagement of all people.

Keywords: sustainable development goals (SDGs), awareness, youth engagement, comparative analysis, quantitative research

UTILIZING ACID-BASE BIFUNCTIONAL HETEROGENEOUS CATALYSTS FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE BIODIESEL

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ABSTRACT

Research into sustainable biodiesel production using heterogeneous catalysts has focused on improving biodiesel quality and optimizing the process. Among the main factors studied are the choice of feedstock and catalyst, which have a significant impact on the productivity and sustainability of biodiesel production. Non-food feedstocks are considered promising as they effectively reduce the cost of biodiesel production by 70%, in addition to the heterogeneous bifunctional acid-base catalyst, which is attracting a lot of attention due to its low cost, high reusability, ability to handle feedstocks with high free fatty acid (FFA) content and requiring only one simple reaction step under moderate reaction conditions, instead of the two separate esterification and transesterification reactions in biodiesel production. This review article highlights that heterogeneous mixed metal oxide catalysts can be designed with bifunctional acid-base properties, depending on the metals used and the preparation method. The review presents current technologies for heterogeneous bifunctional acid-base catalysts for processing FFA-rich feedstocks and sparks ideas for the future development of bifunctional base -acid catalysts, particularly in biodiesel synthesis.

Keywords: bifunctional acid-base catalyst, Esterification, Biodiesel, Non-food feedstocks.

A STUDY ON PROMOTING PERSON-CENTRE PLANNING FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS

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ABSTRACT

The current study discusses promoting person-centred planning (PCP) for children with special educational needs (SwSENs) in inclusive classroom settings. PCP has recently been used to analyze social services for children with SENs. PCP covers many methods that prioritize the SENs when planning service distribution and delivery for children with SENs in inclusive classroom settings. PCP is a strategy that helps families plan for the future of their children with special needs. When collaborating, students can share their interests and develop plans to pursue their goals. Service delivery that respects user autonomy, diversity of experience, transparency of data, and user control can come from conventional or unconventional sources, such as a government agency. Social care institutions changing the paradigm toward PCP provide excellent service for children with SENs. Our goal with PCP is to get more young people involved in making decisions about social programs and policies. Strategy to Social Inclusion and Social Justice PCP was created for children with SENs. Where PCP's tools and techniques came from. Children with SENs can benefit socially, emotionally, and academically from demanding and gratifying participation. Responsible action would be to offer PCP to children SENs. The PCP framework and the child's perspective highly value protecting children's rights with SENs. PCP aims to help children with SENs learn how to strike a healthy balance between competing interests and ideals. It requires paying close attention to another person, identifying their present and potential goals, and reacting suitably. The law must ensure that children with SENs have a real opportunity to weigh in on matters of education policy that directly affect them. To stay under the rules, PCP is being explored. There are situations where PCP can be beneficial. Numerous features must be present in a PCP for children with SENs in inclusive classroom settings. Still, two of the most important are having a leadership team that encourages teamwork and gives personnel a voice in our destiny. It would suggest that PCP is a valuable method for assisting families with children with SENs to get involved in their children's educational experiences. You may learn a lot about their options and potential by listening to someone. Using a PCP framework, teachers can work together to address the needs of learners with SENs and promote equitable, inclusive classroom settings.

Keywords: Promoting, Person-Centre Planning, Children with Special Educational Needs, and Inclusive Classroom Settings

UTILISATION OF BAGASSE ASH AND SILICAFUME FOR PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Concrete is a composite material consisting of cement, fine aggregates ,coarse aggregates ,water along with some admixtures. In this project we are partially replacing cement with different proportions of 0%,10%,20%,30%,40% Bagasse Ash respectively and 2% Silica Fume in each replacement .Bagasse Ash is a by-product extracted from sugarcane industry which is an effective mineral admixture and provides satisfactory solution to environmental concerns associated with waste management .The silica content present in Bagasse Ash reacts with free lime released during hydration of cement and forms additional C-S-H(Calcium Silicate Hydrate) bonds as new hydration products which improves mechanical properties of concrete. Whereas, silica fume is a by-product of silicon and ferrosilicon alloy production, which is a very reactive pozzolana which imparts high strength and durability to concrete. Our project focuses on the properties of concrete including compressive strength, split tensile strength, flexural strength, durability tests.

Key Words: Bagasse Ash, Silica Fume, Compressive strength, Flexural strength, Split Tensile strength.

FELSEFE ANTİK YUNAN'DA MI BAŞLADI?

DİD PHILOSOPHY BEGIN IN ANCIENT GREECE?

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ÖZET

Felsefe nedir? Felsefe nerede başlamıştır? soruları doğrudan Antik Yunan'ı akla getirir. Çoğu insan bir çırpıda Sokrates, Platon, Aristothales, Thales, Pisagor, Oklit, Herakleitos gibi birçok filozof ismi sayabilir. Genel olarak felsefeleri hakkında da bilgi sahibidirler. Eğitim kurumlarında da felsefe müfredatı kısa bir Hint, Çin felsefelerine değinilir ve hemen Antik Yunan Felsefesi'nin ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlatıldığı görülür. Bu anlatılarda bir mucize gerçekleşmişçesine bir hayranlık, övgü dolu ifadeler vardır. Dönem itibariyle, aklın mitoslardan sıyrılıp ön plana çıkması, doğaya ve sonrasında insana yönelik gözlem ve araştırmalar, siyasal bağlamdaki gelişmelere yönelik olarak demokrasinin doğuşu, bilginin bilim haline dönüşmesi, heykel ve mimarideki gelişmeler vs hayranlığı hak etmektedir. Fakat bir mucize gerçekleşmiş ise, kültürel bir sıçrama yaşanmış olduğu kabul edilirse, yapılması gereken ilk şey "mucize" öncesi bölgede yaşanan ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel gelişmeleri analiz etmek gerekmektedir. İlk önemli gelişmenin kolonizasyon süreci (M.Ö. 750-550) ile anakaradan Ege kıyılarına olan yerleşim süreci esnasında Doğu Akdeniz ve Karadeniz ve hatta İtalya kıyılarına olan demografik hareket olduğu görülür. Bunun devamı ise en başta deniz ticareti başta olmak üzere, bilgi dolaşımının merkezi Yunan anakarası ve Ege kıyıları olduğu görülür. Ekonomik gelişme, bilginin bilimsel bilgiye dönüşmesi ve özgürlük düşüncesi "mucize"nin sağlam zeminini oluşturduğu söylenebilir.

Fakat üzerinde durulması ve unutulmaması gereken şey bu mucizenin gerçekleşmesinde Mezopotamya ve Mısır uygarlıklarının büyük etkisi olduğudur. Bu uygarlıkların pratik yaşama dair bilgileri Antik Yunan'da bilim üretimine dönüşerek ve bahsi geçen mucizenin yolunu açmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Felsefe, Mezopotamya, bilim, özgürlük, mucize.

ABSTRACT:

The questions "What is philosophy?" and "Where did philosophy begin?" immediately evoke Ancient Greek. Most people can name in a flash many philosophers, such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Thales, Pythagoras, Euclid, and Heraclitus. They also have knowledge about their philosophy in general. The case is similar in educational institutions. After briefly mentioning ancient Indian and Chinese philosophies, the philosophy curriculum immediately moves on to a detailed explanation of ancient Greek philosophy. These narratives are full of admiring and praising expressions as if a miracle has happened in Ancient Greece out of nowhere. The mind releasing from myth and coming to the fore, which has been followed by observation and investigation of nature and the human, the birth of democracy in the context of political

development, the transformation of knowledge into science, and the developments in sculpture and architecture, etc., of course, deserve admiration for that period. But if it is to be acknowledged that a miracle has happened or a cultural leap has occurred, the first thing to be done is to analyze the region's economic, social, and cultural developments before the so-called miracle. It is observed that the first important development is the demographic movement to the Eastern Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and even to the Italian coast during the migration from the mainland to the Aegean coast with colonization (B.C. 750-550). In the process, the Greece mainland and Aegean coasts have become the center of the sea trade as well as the circulation of information. It can be said that economic development, the transformation of knowledge into science, and the idea of freedom have formed the solid basis required for the "miracle."
However, the point to be dwelt upon and not forgotten is the great influence of the Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilizations on the occurrence of this "miracle. The practical knowledge of these civilizations about life has been transformed into a scientific endeavor in Ancient Greece, paving the way for the aforementioned "miracle."

Keywords: Philosophy, Mesopotamia, science, fredoom, miracle

İNTİHAR NEDENLERİNE GÖRE TÜRKİYEDEKİ İLLERİN K- ORTALAMALAR VE KIRPILMIŞ K- ORTALAMALAR YÖNTEMLERİ İLE KÜMELENMESİ

CLUSTERING OF PROVINCES IN TURKEY BY K-MEANS AND TRIMMED K-MEANS METHODS ACCORDING TO THE REASONS OF SUICIDE

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ÖZET

Kasten kendini öldürme eylemi şeklinde tanımlanan intiharın hastalık, geçim zorluğu, ticari başarısızlık vb. gibi birçok nedeni olabilir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) intihar araçlarına erişimi sınırlamak (örneğin böcek ilaçları, ateşli silahlar, bazı ilaçlar), ergenlerde sosyo-duygusal yaşam becerilerini geliştirmek ve intihar davranışlarından etkilenen herkesi erken tespit etmek, değerlendirmek, yönetmek ve takip etmek gibi müdahalelerle intiharın önlenebilir olduğunu ifade etmektedir. İntihar nedenlerine göre benzer illerin belirlenmesi, intiharı önleme eylemlerinin planlanması, uygulanması ve değerlendirilmesi konusunda bilgi sağlayabilir

Mevcut çalışmada, Türkiye'de, intihar nedenlerine göre benzer illerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda, Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu'nun (TÜİK) yayınlamış olduğu veriler kullanılmıştır. İlgili veride hastalık, aile geçimsizliği, geçim zorluğu, ticari başarısızlık, hissi ilişki ve istediği ile evlenememe, öğrenim başarısızlığı, diğer ve bilinmeyen nedenler olmak üzere toplamda 8 intihar nedeni mevcuttur. Ayrıca veride, TÜİK'in belirlediği Türkiye İstatistiki Bölge Birimleri Sınıflandırması Düzey 3 (iller) yer almaktadır. Benzer illerin belirlenmesi için kümeleme yöntemlerinden k-ortalamalar ve aykırı gözlemlere karşı dayanıklı olan k kırpılmış ortalamalar kullanılmıştır. Bu yöntemler, RStudio'da uygulanmıştır. K-ortalamalar yönteminde küme sayısının belirlenmesi için ise Silhouette İndeksinden yararlanılmıştır. Analiz sonucunda k- ortalamalar yöntemine göre 2 küme olduğu tespit edilmiş ve sırasıyla kümelerde 69 ve 12 il yer almıştır. K-kırpılmış ortalamalar analiz sonucuna göre küme sayısı 3 olarak belirlenmiş ve sırasıyla kümelerde 41, 29 ve 10 il yer almıştır. Tunceli aykırı gözlem olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İntihar, Kümeleme analizi, K-ortalamalar, K kırpılmış ortalamalar

ABSTRACT

Suicide, which is defined as the deliberate act of killing oneself, can have many causes such as illness, financial difficulties, commercial failure, etc.The World Health Organization (WHO) states that suicide is preventable through interventions such as limiting access to suicide means (e.g. pesticides, firearms, some drugs), improving socio-emotional life skills in

adolescents, and early , assessment, management and follow-up of anyone affected by suicidal behavior. Identifying similar provinces according to the causes of suicide can provide information on the planning, implementation and evaluation of suicide prevention actions.

In the present study, it was aimed to identify similar provinces in Turkey according to the reasons of suicide. In this context, the data published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK) were used. In the relevant data, there are 8 reasons for suicide in total, including illness, family discord, financial difficulties, commercial failure, emotional relationship and not being able to marry as one wishes, failure in education, and other and unknown reasons. In addition, the data includes the Turkish Statistical Regional Units Classification Level 3 (provinces) determined by TURKSTAT. In order to identify similar provinces, k-means and trimmed k -means that are robust to outlier observations, from clustering methods were used.These methods have been implemented in RStudio. The Silhouette Index was used to determine the number of clusters in the k-means method. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that there were 2 clusters according to the k-means method and 69 and 12 provinces were included in the clusters, respectively. The number of clusters was determined as 3 according to the trimmed k -means analysis result and 41, 29 and 10 provinces were included in the clusters, respectively. Tunceli was determined as outlier observation.

Keywords: Suicide, Cluster analysis, K-means, Trimmed k-means

KASHMIR BEE VIRUS

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ABSTRACT

The Kashmir Bee Virus **is** common globally and is regarded as one of the most virulent among all viruses that affect honey bees. Originally, this virus was isolated from samples of adult Apis cerana bees that came to Rothamsted (UK) from Kashmir. One of the things that make it so different from other viruses, is the fact that it does not cause infection when developing honey bee ingests it. It also persists in its dormant state in adult and developing bees, and will never show any clear symptoms. Nevertheless, the virus becomes fatal when transmitted by Varroa mites, and will affect all forms of the honey bee life cycle. And it displays no apparent symptoms.

The virus affects both brood and adult bees. Infected adults die within a few days of exposure to the virus but infected larvae may survive and develop into seemingly unaffected adults. While Kashmir bee virus infection alone may not be of much significance, it has been implicated as part of a much larger agricultural issue. The virus can kill colonies even when there is a moderate level of mite infestation, just like with the Acute Bee Paralysis Virus (ABPV). The KBV is closely related to the ABPV when analyzed genetically and serologically. It is believed that both viruses must have originated from the same ancestor and taken different evolution paths in secluded geographic regions. The viruses can co-infect the same honey bee colony and affect the same bee, making the situation much worse.

In Serbia, Kashmir bee virus genome was detected in one sample of imported honey. Since, as of yet, there has been no evidence of KBV circulation in Serbia, after its detection in imported honey, there is a substantial risk of its introduction and consequently the need for its surveillance.

Keywords: Kashmir Bee Virus, honey bee, epidemiology

THE INFLUENCE OF CLINKER TYPE ON THE REACTIVITY OF BLAST FURNACE SLAG.

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ABSTRACT
Blast furnace slag is a co-product of the metallurgical industry, used in compound cements (CEM II & III) as a partial replacement for portland clinker, and recognized in particular for its advantages in terms of lowering the heat of hydration, increasing durability and reducing the carbon footprint of concrete.
The search for a binder with parameters that ensures its performance has become a major preoccupation to overcome the deficit in the manufacture of portland cement based on blast furnace slag. The aim of our study is to evaluate the influence of clinker type on its mechanical properties, with a view to optimize cement quantity. It is known that slag quality plays an important role in mechanical performance, but the influence of clinker type has not been clearly demonstrated.
The aim of this study was to evaluate experimentally the influence of the chemical activation of different clinkers on the mechanical strengths of standardized mortars, and to investigate the existence of clinker-slag pairs.
The results show that the relationship between compressive strength and the degree of hydration is quite complex, even for slag and clinker of given compositions.

Key words : blast furnace slag, Concrete, mechanical properties , cement .

EXPLORING PARAMETERS AFFECTING PEMFC PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

In this numerical study, a three-dimensional model was developed to investigate the performance of proton exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells. The model considered different flow field designs and accurately captured the transport phenomena and chemical processes within the fuel cell.

The conservation equations for mass, momentum, and species were used to describe the fluxes of reactants and chemical species. The model also accounted for electrochemical reactions at the electrodes and the movement of electric charges across the membrane and current collector.

Using the finite volume method in ANSYS FLUENT software, the transport and chemical equations were numerically solved. This allowed for the determination of distributions of oxygen and hydrogen concentrations, as well as the current density inside the fuel cell.

The results showed that the serpentine flow field design exhibited a more uniform current density distribution, indicating improved efficiency of the chemical reactions and overall fuel cell performance.

These findings provide valuable insights for the design and optimization of PEM fuel cells, offering a better understanding of the transport and chemical mechanisms governing their operation. The numerical model used in this study serves as a useful tool for future research and development in the field of fuel cell technology.

Keywords: PEM fuel cells - Current density - Design and optimization - Electrochemical reactions.

INVESTIGATING PERFORMANCE AND OPTIMIZATION OF A SINGLE-CHANNEL PROTON EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, a robust approach is presented for simulating the performance of Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells (PEMFCs) by incorporating essential chemical reactions within the fuel cell. The simulation utilizes ANSYS Fluent and GAMBIT software, ensuring accurate representation of the PEMFC's intricate geometry, improved mesh quality, and reduced computational time.

By solving the transport equations for mass, energy, and electric charge, the simulation provides comprehensive insights into the behavior and performance of the fuel cell. Parameters such as efficiency and gas distribution can be analyzed, offering a detailed understanding of the electrochemical reactions and transport phenomena within the PEMFC. This knowledge contributes to the optimization of PEMFC designs for various applications.

The integration of chemistry within the simulation enables researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the complex processes occurring within the fuel cell. This knowledge serves as a valuable resource for informed decision-making during the design and optimization phases of PEMFC development.

Overall, this study highlights the effectiveness of numerical simulation as a powerful tool in fuel cell research and development. It demonstrates the importance of considering chemical reactions and transport phenomena in PEMFC simulations, providing valuable insights for enhancing the performance and efficiency of fuel cell designs.

Keywords: PEMFC - Transport phenomena - Simulation - Fuel cell designs.

THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF NON-COVALENT INTERACTION (NCI) EFFECTS ON THE AGGLOMERATION OF A GLASSY AMPHIPHILIC ESTER BASED HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE

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ABSTRACT

Hydroxyethyl cellulose (HEC) is considered one of the most important hydro-soluble cellulose derivatives, thanks to its biocompatibility and biodegradability profile. In this work, a facile synthesis methodology was developed to graft ionic liquids onto the HEC ester. The synthesis procedure used in this work involves only two steps. The first one aims to graft hydrophobic ester groups onto the HEC matrix. The second step concerns the grafting of ionic liquids onto the HEC matrix in order to reveal the amphiphilic character in each repetitive unit of HEC. The synthesized HEC-ILs were characterized by nuclear magnetic resonance (^{1}H, ^{13}C NMR), elemental analysis (CHNO), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy-Attenuated total reflection (FTIR-ATR), X-ray diffraction, thermogravimetric analysis, differential scanning calorimetry and scanning electron microscopy **[1]**.

The Non-Covalent Interaction (NCI) plays a major role in many physical, biological and chemical phenomena. The primary structure of polymers is governed by the covalent bonds between the various atoms and chemical entities, while their spatial structure is governed by various non-covalent, inter- and intra-molecular interactions. Currently, many theoretical studies are being conducted to describe, measure and understand the effects of non-covalent interactions on their systems. Density functional theory (DFT) is one of the most widely used methods in quantum calculations of the electronic structure of matter, and it is also a popular and versatile method for producing realistic geometries and relative energies. In this context, the aim of theoretical calculation is to investigate the geometries in terms of inter and intra-molecular interaction and their effects on the agglomeration of positively charged systems.

Keywords : HEC , ILs, NCI, agglomeration, DFT, Inter- and Intra-molecular interactions

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CHEMICAL STUDY OF THE AQUEOUS EVOLUTION OF THE MCPM/B-TCP SYSTEM HARDENED IN THE PRESENCE OF BIOACTIVE GLASSES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN APATITE/BIOACTIVE GLASS BIOMATERIAL

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ABSTRACT:

Bioactive glass-based calcium phosphate biomaterials offer a promising alternative to traditional materials for bone regeneration and repair of bone defects. Their biocompatibility, degradation resistance, and ability to chemically bond to bone tissue make them ideal materials for a wide range of medical applications.

In this study, hydrolysis involves a cement hardened in the presence of bioactive glasses. The cement is formed from an initial mixture of monocalcium phosphate monohydrate (MCPM: $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$, H_2O), β-type tricalcium phosphate (β-TCP: $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$), and bioactive glasses. After mixing, the paste solidifies by evolving chemically into a dihydrated calcium phosphate called brushite ($CaHPO_4$, $2H_2O$). The brushite pieces, in the presence of basic bioactive glasses, undergo controlled hydrolysis to be transformed into hydroxyapatite, which has very important biological properties.

The obtained samples were characterized by different techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD), infrared spectroscopy (IR), and scanning electron microscopy coupled with an energy dispersive spectrometer (SEM/EDS). These techniques allowed the characterization of the crystal structure, chemical composition, and morphology of the samples.

Keywords: Biomaterials, calcium phosphates, bio-glass, cements, bioactivity.

THE STRUCTURES, SERVICES AND HOUSE RULES OF THE CADETS' BOARDING HOUSES AND ITS EFFECT ON CADETS' EMOTIONAL, SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the emotional, social, and academic development of PMMA Cadets that were influenced by the structures, services and house rules being implemented by the boarding houses they dwelled in. Quantitative-descriptive design was utilized using a researcher made-survey questionnaire that was sent to two hundred fourteen (214) respondents through google forms. Frequency, percentage, weighted mean were utilized to analyze the data. Data shows that majority of the respondents perceive their boarding houses to be conveniently situated, not easily flooded, safe for living and conducive for rest and study, accessible to food service, presence of house keeper and timeliness of maintenance and repair. However, some have problems with internet access, The structure of the boarding houses does not influence any of their emotional, social, and academic development. The existing house rules change or affect the cadets' behaviour inside the boarding house. The boarding house affects the cadets social development because of the social bond they develop among their co-boarders. Furthermore, the services provided by the boarding houses affect their economic development in terms of fees. The researchers recommend that landlords need to consider and take into account house rules including curfew hours, visitors, using amenities, noise control and internet services.

Keywords: boarding houses, development, maritime, quantitative

SUSTAINING CUSTOMERS' INDEX OF SATISFACTION ON THE PHILIPPINE MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY REGISTRAR, CASHIER AND ADMISSION OFFICES: BASIS FOR ENHANCEMENT PLAN

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ABSTRACT

The research study was all about the cadet-customer satisfaction on the services rendered by the cashier, board of admission and registrar offices/student support services of the Philippine Merchant Marine Academy. The study is significant for the cadet-customers and the different student support services wherein customer satisfactions is measured and identify how these services can be improved. The research study was a descriptive-quantitative research using 5-point Likert scale, frequency, percentage, weighted mean, t-test and ANOVA. The questionnaire was adopted from the PMMA survey form for customers. The respondents of the study were 536 cadets enrolled in the second semester of academic year 2021-2022. Based on the results, it was found out that the customers were very satisfied with the service rendered by the cashier (WM 4.26),They are very satisfied with the Registrar (4.29), and Board of Admission (4.28). Regarding the service dimensions, the offices are best in outcome, responsiveness and integrity but need to improve on costs. Moreover, data also shows that there is no significant difference in the satisfaction index of the respondents when group according to course. However, there is a significant difference between the satisfaction index of cadet-customers according to year level. The 1Cl cadets gave the lowest rating and 4CL cadets gave the highest rating. It is recommended to sustain the degree of satisfaction of the indicators that excellently met the customers' standards and strengthen the services that satisfactory met the customers' satisfaction.

Keywords – customer index satisfaction, service dimension, enhancement, maritime, quantitative, Philippines

DIGITIZATION AND VIRTUALIZATION OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth in the number of electronic resources offered for use in the educational process makes the issue of computer literacy relevant. This applies equally to students, teachers, and information culture, the strengthening of the role of which is connected with the growth of information volumes, accelerated informatization of society, awareness of the fundamental role of information in society, and the development of information technologies; formation and design of the information society. Smart technologies are becoming a priority because they are able to determine the next stage of society's development in terms of information. The advantages of such technologies are determined by a wide range of uses, that is, in highly developed countries, smart technologies are effectively used in many areas: culture, education, economy, etc.

Today, the word "smart" is added to many other words, forming such concepts as "smart devices", "smart resources", etc. In these conditions, the formation and development of the smart culture of subjects is determined by the formation of: the culture of smart interaction, relations in the smart environment, smart security, computer and information ethics. Like «smart society», «smart culture» does not have an independent meaning - it is a component of information culture, media culture. Here we have to agree that one of the main trends occurring in the educational space as a result of the introduction of information and communication technologies is manifested in the fact that education loses its axiological and existentially significant characteristics.

Keywords: "smart society", «smart culture», axiological features, digitization of education.

PRODUCTION OF MOSQUITOES REPELLANTS INSECTICIDES (MOSQUITOCOIL) USING ORANGE PEELS (CESTRUM)

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ABSTRACT

Mosquitoes are a major concern worldwide due to their ability to transmit various diseases. Traditional mosquito control methods often involve the use of synthetic chemicals, which can have adverse effects on human health and the environment. This study aims to explore an alternative approach by utilizing orange peels (Cestrum) to produce mosquito-repellent insecticides in the form of mosquito coils. Orange peels contain natural compounds such as limonene and citral, which have demonstrated mosquito-repellent properties. The extraction of these compounds from orange peels was carried out using a simple and cost-effective method involving solvent extraction. The obtained extract was then incorporated into a suitable matrix to form mosquito coils. The production process involved blending the orange peel extract with other ingredients such as powdered wood, coconut shell, and a binder. The mixture was molded into coil shapes and dried to achieve a stable and long-lasting product. The resulting mosquito coils were evaluated for their effectiveness in repelling mosquitoes through laboratory bioassays. Preliminary results indicated that the orange peel-based mosquito coils exhibited promising mosquito-repellent

properties. The coils demonstrated a significant reduction in mosquito attraction and biting activity compared to the control group. The effectiveness of the mosquito coils was further assessed by comparing them to commercially available synthetic mosquito repellents. In addition to their repellent properties, orange peel-based mosquito coils offer several advantages. They are derived from a natural and renewable source, making them environmentally friendly and potentially safer for human use compared to synthetic alternatives. The utilization of orange peels also provides an avenue for waste reduction and recycling. Further research is warranted to optimize the formulation of orange peel-based mosquito coils, evaluate their efficacy against different mosquito species, and assess their long-term effects on human health and the environment. Nonetheless, this study presents a promising approach to developing mosquito-repellent insecticides using orange peels, which could contribute to sustainable mosquito control strategies.

KEYWORDS: Orange peel, mosquito repellents, disease-carrying, limonene oil.

PENTAPARTITIONED NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT SETS

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ABSTRACT:

In this article we introduce the concept of pentapartitioned neutrosophic soft sets (*PNSS*s) which is an ordered pair of a mapping from a pentapartitioned neutrosophic set (*PNS*) to collection of *PNS*s and a *PNS*. It is a hybrid model of principles of pentapartitioned neutrosophic set and soft sets which creates a flexible framework to deal with uncertainties and ambiguity in decision-making processes. Further some basic operations on PNSSs have been defined and some useful properties of PNSSs are also presented and discussed. Lastly inter-relational operators between two *PNSS*s are defined with an interesting result.

INULIN COATED ZnO NANOPARTICLES AS BIOSTIMULANTS FOR PROMOTING GROWTH OF VICIA FABA L. SEEDLINGS

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ABSTRACT

The "zero hunger" pursuit is challenging and requires a new approach to the agricultural methods, where biotechnologies play a pivotal role. A way to sustain the requests of larger food production, for a constantly increasing world population, is ensuring a high ratio of crop yield/seeds. Recently, ZnO-NPs have gained interest in plant science as new fertilizers, and they are considered a solid solution to the problem of soil Zn deficiency. In the present contribution, we explored the employment of inulin, a fructan extracted from chicory root, as coated agent of ZnO nanoparticles (ZnO@inu NPs). The goal is the achievement an advanced materials for potential implementation of food production systems, via biostimulating effects. Naked and inulin coated ZnO-NPs were synthesized according to purposely implemented green protocols and characterized with multiple techniques to determine their crystallographic phase, average particle size, and degree of coating. Faba beans were let grow in culture medium supplemented with NPs at two different concentrations: 50 and 100 mg kg-1. Furthermore, besides the control, four different experimental conditions were considered for each concentration, i.e., using ZnO-NPs alone, inulin alone, a mixture of the two and with ZnO@inu NPs. Germination and biometric analyses were performed, and multiple tests were carried out to determine the lipid peroxidation, the amount of reactive oxygen species (ROS), the total flavonoid content and the Zn accumulation in roots and leaves. The main mechanism of action of ZnO-NPs was hypothesized through the quantitative PCR analysis of specific cellular enzymes, responsible for ROS production, hydrogen peroxide decomposition, flavonoid biosynthesis and progression of cell line. Finally, cytotoxicity and genotoxicity tests were carried out at the highest concentration of NPs. The combined studies indicate a potential biological activity of ZnO@inu NPs in promoting growth and development of V. faba L. seedlings, acting at a post-germinative phase, likely by stimulating the mitotic activity through a ROS/MDA-dependent molecular signaling. Inulin as a coating agent for the ZnO-NPs, favoured the bioavailability of these nanomaterials and their adsorption into plant tissues, without altering their bioactivity but mitigating any side effects.

Keywords: coated ZnO, biostimulation, Vicia Faba L.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF STATUS OF SCIENCE IN INDIANHIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT
Science education plays crucial role in increasing analytical skill and the development of scientific temperament among the students. In national development skillful human resource contributes significantly. All India Survey on Higher education report of last three years (2018-2021) are studied for the research work. On the basis of gender, discipline and professional courses the present study has been carried out. It reveals that student enrolment ratio merely varies for all disciplines for research during mentioned years. This paper presents, the detailed study of the scenario of science education at grade as well post graduate level. It also concludes the necessary steps for future prospective to increase the student's enrolment in science education.

Key words: Science, higher education, India

Higher education Gross Enrolment Ratio for 2020- 2021 reported as 27.3 and for 19-20 as 25.6. At the undergraduate level, since 2018- 2022 from total number of enrolled students (78%-79%), larger proportion of students belongs to social science (32-33%) followed by Science (15-16%)which is less half of that compare to Social Science where as in Commerce even found to be 14%.

ENHANCING PHOTOCATALYTIC DYE DEGRADATION AND BIOSENSING APPLICATION THROUGH AG-$BIVO_4/TIO_2$ @ GRAPHENE COMPOSITE FABRICATION

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ABSTRACT

Environmental remediation and biosensing applications have drawn much attention to developing innovative composite materials with multifunctional features. In this context, the authors created a new Ag-$BiVO_4/TiO_2$ @ Graphene composite that enhanced photocatalytic activity for MB dye degradation as well as effective biosensing capabilities for the neurotransmitter Dopamine. Then, synthesized materials were thoroughly characterized by various analytical techniques such as XRD, XPS, FTIR, UV – DRS, SEM and TEM. Additionally, the prepared composite material has shown enhanced photocatalytic activity towards the degradation of MB compared to bare materials. The increased activity is attributed to less electron-hole recombination and increased conductivity from the inclusion of graphene, which creates a channel for electron flow and shields the materials from structural degradation. This composite material also showed good activity towards the electrochemical sensing of Dopamine with a detection limit of up to 1.4μM.

Keywords: Environmental remediation, Biosensing applications, Composite materials, Photocatalytic activity, Methylene Blue Dye degradation, Neurotransmitter Dopamine

RETHINKING PERSPECTIVES OF ORIENTALISM IN AMITAV GHOSH'S THE CALCUTTA CHROMOSOME AND THE GLASS PALACE

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ABSTRACT

"Orientalism," according to Edward Said, is a discourse that the West has on the East and claims to have authority over the Orient or the colonized. Edward Said challenges Western representations of the East and emphasises how knowledge and rhetoric are associated with power to define and label the Orient. The West not only socially constructed and produced the Orient but also controlled and ruled it. The power that the West has over the East, the colonisers over the colonised. *The Calcutta Chromosome*, a novel by Amitav Ghosh, its story raises questions about the nature of knowing through the intricate blending of science and religion. In his post-colonial work Ghosh attempts to challenge the hegemonic conflicts between the West and the East. The West associates India with superstition and irrationality in a very ironic way, Ghosh attempts to challenge this notion by glorifying superstition in the name of spiritualism. Even though Ghosh's characters travel the globe, a detailed examination of his books reveals that they still adhere to the Orientalised idea of the Orient and that their identities are not particularly malleable. By creating a number of dialectical oppositions between its characters, *The Glass Palace* highlights the divergent aesthetic orientations. The author highlights these differences more starkly between Indians living in the Orient and Indians living in Europe. Amitav Ghosh's concept of the lower caste and lower class Oriental Diaspora functions as a kind of machine that is plugged into the bigger capitalist mechanism that drove colonialism and is currently driving neo-colonialism. The entire focus of the work is to investigate novel's structure through the use of postcolonial themes particularly like Orientalism.

Keywords: Orientalism, Colonization, hegemonic, discourse, Identities, examinations

CELLULOSE, ZNO NANOPARTICLES AND BIOPOLYMER BASED ADVANCED NOVEL PACKAGING MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

The advanced packaging materials with eco-friendly nature is in great demand in recent years , owing to the major challenges being encountered in the conventional packaging materials. Some of the major challenges like microbial contamination, toxicity of the matrix material, oxygen permeability, shelf life and desired modular properties have drawn the attention of researchers in drawing the strategies for novel packaging materials. In this context, the present authors have made an attempt to extract high purity cellulose from the twigs of different parts of mulberry tree. Similarly,ZnO nanoparticles synthesized using biohydrothermal technique with almost zero toxicity has also been used along with high purity cellulose as filler materials into the biodegradable polymer matrix like PLA. Various parameters related to the packaging applications and also a systematic characterization of the nano composite have been studied in detail. The results of the present work show a great potential for processing of a novel and most potential advanced packaging materials especially for food packaging.

Keywords: Cellulose:ZnO:PLANanocomposite; Cellulose Extraction from Mulberry Trees; Biohydrothermal Synthesis of ZnO NPs; Advanced Packaging Materials.

A REVIEW OF NANOFLUIDS AND THEIR APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT:
Nanofluids are liquid suspensions of solid nanometer-sized particles suspended in a base fluid. Small solid particles suspended in energy transmission fluids improve their thermal conductivity and offer a cheap and inventive solution to significantly improve their heat transfer (HT) qualities. Convective heat transfer can be passively improved by altering the flow shape, boundary conditions, or fluid thermal conductivity. As a result, the commercialization of fluids containing dispersed coarse-grained particles has not yet occurred. A fluid with nanometer-sized particles is called a Nanofluids. By distributing nanometer-sized particles in common base fluids like water, oil, and ethylene glycol, for example, one might create nanofluids. The creation of Nanofluids, their properties, and their uses in the disciplines of energy, mechanics, and bio medicine are all covered in this work. When suspended particles make up only a very small volume proportion (0.1%) of the nanofluids, their thermal conductivity is increased. Nanofluids are being successfully used in solar absorption, a non-conventional energy resource, to raise the temperature. Only in the past ten years has research into convective heat transfer employing nanometer-sized solid particle suspensions in base liquids begun.

Keywords:
Nanofluids, Nanoparticles, Heat transfer, Thermal conductivity, Suspensions, Nanometer, Energy transmission

PIEZO-ELASTICITY IN QUASI CRYSTALS

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ABSTRACT

Like crystals, the phase transition of quasi crystals also exists at very high temperature. In recent years the study about the anisotropy of quasi crystals was increased. Since quasi crystals possess positional and orientational long range order with non-crystallographic rotational symmetries, they are fundamentally anisotropic and at the macroscopic level there should be some anisotropic physical properties. However the commonly observed properties are isotropic due to their low tensorial rank and do not reveal the antistrophic structure of quasi crystals. To detect the anisotropy of quasi crystals, researchers have investigated non-linear elasticity of the quasi crystal. Now a days the quasi crystals possesses a number of really exotic physical properties. Some researchers determined the physical property tensors of quasi crystals using group theoretical methods. This paper gives a brief account of group theoretical methods of studying the effect of symmetry on piezoelastic property of quasi crystals with 5-fold, 8-fold, 10-fold and 12-fold symmetries and the number of independent constants required to describe the piezoelastic property of quasi crystals.

Keywords: Quasicrystals; pentagonal and icosahedral point groups; piezoelasticity; non-vanishing and independent tensor coefficients; irreducible representations

DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR ALLEVIATING HEAT STRESS IN LIVESTOCK

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ABSTRACT

Heat stress is the major factor, which negatively influences livestock production. This gains significance as it could cause severe economic burden on the farmers. Livestock is one of the principal livelihood security options for the poor and marginal farmers across the globe and particularly in the tropical countries. Therefore research efforts are needed to develop suitable strategies to alleviate heat stress in livestock to ensure optimum economic return to the livestock farmers. There are several strategies, which could be employed to relieve heat stress in livestock. The management strategies could be employed easily by the livestock farmers to effectively manage the heat stress. Shelter management strategies play a significant role to ensure optimum microclimate the livestock to ensure their optimum performance. The shed should be constructed in east west orientation to allow free air flow. Further, the feeders and waterers should be kept in cool place in the shed as the animals prefer to consume cool feed and water. Some advanced cooling facilities such as coolers, sprinklers and ventilation systems can help to provide a congenial microclimate. In addition, the roof of the shed could be painted in white or light color to reflect the solar radiation. Vegetations could be grown in the roof to control effectively the inside temperature. Gunny bags soaked in ice cold water could be used in windward direction to provide a cool atmosphere inside the shed. These are some of the management strategies, which could be used to alleviate heat stress in livestock to sustain their production in the changing climate scenario. Employing these strategies could reverse the negative effects of heat stress on the productive performance of livestock.

Keywords: Climate change; Heat stress; Shelter, Sprinklers; Thermotolerance

NANO FLUIDS

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ABSTRACT:
Nanofluids are another class of nanotechnology-based heat move liquids designed by scattering and steadily suspending nanoparticles with run of the mill length on the request for 1-50 nm in customary intensity move liquids. For as far back as decade, spearheading researchers and designers have made sensational revelations that a tiny sum (<1 vol %) of visitor nanoparticles can give emotional upgrades in the warm properties of the host liquids. For instance, some nanofluids display unrivaled warm properties, for example, oddly high warm conductivity at low nanoparticle fixations, solid temperature-and size-subordinate warm conductivity, a nonlinear connection between warm conductivity and focus, and a triple expansion in the basic intensity transition at a little molecule grouping of the request for 10 ppm. Nanofluids are of extraordinary logical interest on the grounds that these uncommon warm vehicle peculiarities outperform the crucial furthest reaches of traditional plainly visible hypotheses of suspensions. Subsequently, various instruments and models have been proposed to represent these surprising, captivating warm properties of nanofluids. These revelations likewise show that nanofluids innovation can give energizing new chances to foster nanotechnology-based coolants for an assortment of inventive designing and clinical applications. Subsequently, the investigation of nanofluids has arisen as another field of logical examination and creative applications. Thus, the subject of nanofluids is of incredible interest overall for fundamental and applied research. This paper features ongoing advances in this new field of exploration and shows future headings in nanofluids research through which the vision of nanofluids can be transformed into the real world.

KEYWORDS: Nanoparticles,nanofluids,nanomaterial

USING ANSYS FLUENT SOFTWARE TO EVALUATE THE AERODYNAMIC STATE OF THE AIRCRAFT WHEN CHANGING THE FLIGHT ANGLE OF THE ATTACK

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ABSTRACT

As the aircraft moves through space, the angle of attack (the angle determined between the aircraft's vertical axis and the velocity vector of the undisturbed air) usually changes to control the airplane. Therefore, the load on the wing due to aerodynamic forces also transforms. These aerodynamic forces are also affected by the air density outside the aircraft by differences in temperature and altitude. Therefore, the increase and decrease of the angle of attack correction at a specific value to ensure stable aircraft movement is essential for pilots. In this paper, the aerodynamic state of military aircraft is presented according to the angle of attack by the simulation method of Ansys fluent software. The results show that the distribution, pressure difference, magnitude of airflow velocity above and below the wing, airflow fields (laminar flow, turbulence, vortex), lift force, and drag have changed. The lift value decreases when the angle of attack exceeds 18^0.

Keywords: Aircraft, angle of attack, lift, drag, aerodynamic.

MODELING AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELLS INCORPORATING FAMASnGeI$_3$ ABSORBER VIA SCAPS-1D

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ABSTRACT

This article presents a comprehensive modeling study of high-efficiency perovskite solar cells utilizing the SCAPS-1D software, with a specific focus on the application of FAMASnGeI$_3$ as the absorbing layer. Perovskite solar cells have emerged as a highly promising technology for renewable energy generation, owing to their high power conversion efficiencies and cost-effective fabrication methods. Exploring novel materials, such as FAMASnGeI$_3$, not only enhances our understanding of perovskite-based devices but also opens up new avenues for achieving further performance improvements. Using the powerful SCAPS-1D software, we conduct detailed simulations to investigate the electrical characteristics of perovskite solar cells incorporating FAMASnGeI$_3$ as the absorbing layer. Through systematic variation of parameters including layer thickness, doping concentration, and defect density, we analyze the direct impact of these factors on the overall device performance. The results of our study highlight the significant potential of FAMASnGeI$_3$ as an absorbing layer in achieving high-efficiency perovskite solar cells. The incorporation of FAMASnGeI$_3$ exhibits improved light absorption properties and enhanced charge carrier generation, resulting in superior power conversion efficiencies compared to conventional perovskite materials. In conclusion, this study showcases the immense potential of FAMASnGeI$_3$ as an absorbing layer in high-efficiency perovskite solar cells. The utilization of the SCAPS-1D software for comprehensive modeling and simulation enables a thorough analysis of device performance and facilitates optimization efforts.

Keywords: Solar cell, Simulation, Perovskite, FAMASnGeI$_3$, SCAPS-1D

ONTOLOJİK BAĞIMLILIK ÖLÇEĞİ TÜRKÇEYE UYARLAMA ÇALIŞMASI

TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE ONTOLOGICAL ADDICTION SCALE

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ÖZET

Ontolojik Bağımlılık Teorisi; psikopatolojiyi anlamaya yönelik Budist öğretileri temel alan bir yaklaşım olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Ontolojik bağımlılık ise bireyin; etrafından, herkesten ve her şeyden ayrı olarak dünyanın merkezinde var olduğuna inanarak kendisine bağımlı hale gelmesi şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı; Barrows ve ark.'nın (2022) geliştirdiği Ontolojik Bağımlılık Ölçeğinin 12 maddelik kısa formunu Türkçeye uyarlayarak geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışmalarını gerçekleştirmektir. Araştırmaya 254 (147 kadın, 107 erkek) yetişkin birey katılmıştır. Çalışma grubunun belirlenmesinde uygun örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ontolojik Bağımlılık Ölçeğinin yapı geçerliğini sınamak için doğrulayıcı faktör analizi yapılmış ve tek faktörlü yapı doğrulanmıştır. Ölçüt bağıntılı geçerlik çalışması için Ekşi'nin (2016) Türkçeye uyarladığı Beş Faktör Narsisizm Ölçeği – Kısa Formu uygulanmış, iki ölçek arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuş ($r=.571^*$, $p<.01$) ve kırılgan narsisizm boyutu arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur ($r=.657$, $p<.01$). Türkçeye uyarlaması yapılan ölçeğin tek boyutlu faktör yapısının geçerli olduğu doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ile saptanmıştır. Ölçeğin geneline ilişkin iç tutarlık katsayısının orijinal forma yakın ($\alpha=0.87$) olduğu saptanmıştır. Ontolojik bağımlılık ölçeği 5'li likert formatında olup hiçbir zaman=0 ile neredeyse her zaman=4 arasında puanlanmaktadır. Ölçekten alınabilecek en düşük toplam puan 0 iken, en yüksek 48'dir.

Ontolojik Bağımlılık Ölçeğinin Türkçe formunun psikometrik analizleri incelendiğinde ontolojik bağımlılığın değerlendirilmesinde geçerli ve güvenilir bir araç olduğu söylenebilir. Gelecekteki araştırmalarda daha geniş bir örneklemde çalışılabilir ve ilişkili olabilecek değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi ölçen çalışmalar gerçekleştirilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: ontolojik bağımlılık, ontolojik bağımlılık teorisi, ölçek uyarlama

ABSTRACT

The Ontological Addiction Theory has emerged as an approach based on Buddhist teachings aimed at understanding psychopathology. Ontological addiction is defined as individuals becoming dependent on themselves by believing that they exist at the center of the world, separate from their surroundings, everyone, and everything.

This study aims to adapt and conduct validity and reliability studies of the 12-item short form of the Ontological Addiction Scale developed by Barrows et al (2022) in Turkish. A total of 254 adult participants (147 female, 107 male) took part in the research. The appropriate sampling method was used to determine the study group. Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to test the construct validity of the Ontological Addiction Scale, and a unidimensional structure was confirmed. For criterion-related validity, the Turkish adaptation of the Five Factor Narcissism Scale - Short Form by Ekşi (2016), was administered, and a positive significant relationship was found between the total scores of the two scales ($r=.571^*$, $p<.01$), as well as a positive significant relationship between the vulnerable narcissism dimension ($r=.657$, $p<.01$). The unidimensional factor structure of the adapted scale in Turkish was confirmed through confirmatory factor analysis. The overall internal consistency coefficient of the scale was found to be close to the original version ($\alpha=0.87$). The ontological addiction scale is measured on a 5-point Likert format, ranging from never=0 to almost always=4. The minimum possible total score that can be obtained from the scale is 0, while the maximum score is 48.

The psychometric analysis of the Turkish version of the Ontological Addiciton Scale indicates that it is a valid and reliable tool for evaluating ontological addiction. In future research, a larger sample can be employed, and studies measuring the relationship among variables that may be associated can be conducted.

Keywords: ontological addiciton, ontological addiciton theory, scale adaptation

ÇALIŞMANIN DEĞİŞEN ANLAMINA HOLAKRASİ YAKLAŞIMI

HOLACRACY APPROACH TO THE CHANGING MEANING OF WORK

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ÖZET

Çalışmanın anlamı, doğası, biçimi, ilişkileri, insan yaşamındaki yeri ve önemi, çalışmaya atfedilen değer ile çalışmanın kişilere yüklediği değer yıllar içinde farklılaşmıştır. Çalışma yapılış biçimi, yeri, sosyo-ekonomik etkileşimi, girdileri ve çıktılarıyla geleneksel dönemden post-modern döneme kadar bir diğer ifade ile ilkel dönem kazanımlarından günümüz bilgi teknolojileriyle elde edilen varlıklara kadar toplumu şekillendirdiği söylenebilir. Çalışma, salt geçim sağlanan bir kazanım aracı olarak değerlendirilmekten çok farklı anlamlar kazanarak günümüzde değer yaratma, kendini gerçekleştirme, insani olarak var olma kanıtı amacıyla gerçekleştirilen bir dizi eylem olarak da algılanabilmektedir.

Gelinen noktada, ilkel topluluklardan günümüz toplum yapısına kadar tüm süreçlerde çalışmanın kendi içinde ve toplum-çalışma etkileşimi biçiminde farklılaşması günümüzün post- modern çalışma yapısı ve toplum algısıyla hem yeni hem de benzersiz biçimlerle kendinden öncekilere benzemeyen ancak kendinden önceki çalışma ve toplum yapısındaki eksiklikleri güncelleyip tamamlayarak çoğalan bir yönetim yaklaşımında ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu yönetim yaklaşımın adı Holakrasidir.

Holakrasi kelimesi etimolojik olarak, Arthur Koestler tarafından Yunanca "holos" kelimesinden ve daha büyük bir yapı ve daha büyük bir bütünün parçası olarak ifade eden "holon" kelimesinden türetilmiştir. Riedy (2013) holakrasiyi, "otokratik otoriteyi dağıtan ve otoritenin olmadığı yapıda organizasyonun tüm taraflarını birleştiren önemli, bütünleştirici bir yol" olarak tanımlanmıştır. Robertson (2015)'a göre holakrasi," bir organizasyonun yönetim ve yürütme süreçleriyle uyumlu, organizasyonun çalışanlarıyla daha geniş bir amaca hizmet ederek ortaya çıkan ortak bilgelik hali" iken Robertson'un holakrasi tanımından esinlenerek Çiftçi (2019) ise "bir organizasyonun alışılagelmiş kural ve yöntemler ile ihtiyaçlar hakkında karar veren yöneticiler yerine özerkliğin derecesi ve biçimini belirleyen bir dizi kuralın söz konusu olduğu yönetim biçimi" olarak tanımlamıştır.

Çalışmanın amacı, toplumsal yapıların evrimsel süreçlerini devrimsel bir bakış açıyla post-modern toplumun, değişen çalışma algısı ve tüm farklılıkları kucaklamaya çalışarak yeni bir çalışma anlayışı sunan holakrasiyi aşkın farklılık anlayışının belirsiz, bilinmeyen yahut kaotik olarak nitelendirilebilecek yeniliğinin geçmiş toplumsal yapıları döngüsel bir hareketle tekrar

edip etmediği, çalışmaya getirdiği bakış açısının nedenleri ve değişimin toplumsal düzeydeki eklemlenen süreci özelinde incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Holakrasi, Çalışma, Yönetim ve Organizasyon, Yönetim Tarzı.

ABSTRACT

The meaning, nature, form, relationships, place and importance of the study in human life, the value attributed to the study and the value that the study imposes on people have differed over the years. It can be said that the way the work is done, its place, socio-economic interaction, inputs and outputs shape the society from the traditional period to the post-modern period, in other words, from the gains of the primitive period to the assets obtained with today's information technologies. Working can be perceived as a series of actions carried out for the purpose of creating value, self-realization, and proof of human existence today by gaining different meanings from being evaluated only as a means of earning a livelihood.

At this point, the differentiation of working in all processes from primitive communities to the current social structure and in the form of community-work interaction has emerged in a management approach that is not similar to its predecessors with both new and unique forms with today's post-modern work structure and society perception, but is multiplying by updating and completing the shortcomings in the previous work and social structure. The name of this management approach is Holacracy.

The word holakrasi is etymologically derived by Arthur Koestler from the Greek word “holos” and the word “holon”, which refers to it as a larger structure and part of a larger whole. Riedy (2013) defined holacracy as “an important and integrative way that distributes autocratic authority and unites all sides of the organization in a structure where there is no authority”. According to Robertson (2015), holacracy is ”a state of common wisdom that is compatible with the management and execution processes of an organization, serving a broader purpose with the organization's employees,” while inspired by Robertson's definition of holacracy, Farmer (2019) defined it as “an organization's management style in which there are a number of rules that determine the degree and form of autonomy, rather than managers making decisions about the usual rules and methods and needs.”

The aim of the study is to examine the evolutionary processes of social structures from a revolutionary point of view of post-modern society, the changing perception of work and holacracy, which offers a new understanding of work by trying to embrace all differences, whether the vague, unknown or chaotic innovation of the transcendental understanding of difference repeats past social structures in a cyclical movement, the reasons for the perspective it brings to work and the articulated process of change at the social level.

Keywords: Holacracy, Work, Management and Organization, Management Style

THE SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF GEOLOGICAL ROCKS USING THREE DIFFERENT SAMPLE PREPARATION METHODS

JEOLOJIK KAYAÇLARIN ÜÇ FARKLI NUMUNE HAZIRLAMA YÖNTEMİ KULLANILARAK SPEKTROSKOPİK ANALİZİ

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the concentrations of major, minor, and trace elements in three different rock samples (BCR-2, AGV-2, and GSP-2). For this purpose, rock samples were prepared with three different sample preparation methods (aqua regia, microwave digestion and alkali fusion) and the elements were analyzed using inductively coupled spectroscopy (ICP). Inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy is one of the most effective techniques that can be used to identify elements in different samples. Major elements (Si, Al, K, Mg, Ca, Fe and Na) were detected using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES), while minor, trace and rare earth elements were detected using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). The results indicated the digestion with alkali fusion method was more effective for the major elements, but there were no significant differences in the digestion methods for other elements.

Keywords: Spectroscopy, rock, digestion

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, üç farklı kayaç örneğindeki (BCR-2, AGV-2 ve GSP-2) bazı majör, minör ve eser element konsantrasyonlarının belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Bu amaçla üç farklı örnek hazırlama tekniği (kral suyu, mikrodalga ile yakma ve alkali eritiş) ile kayaç numuneleri hazırlanıp, indüktif eşleşmiş spektroskopisi (ICP) kullanılarak elementler analiz edilmiştir. İndüktif eşleşmiş plazma spektroskopisi, farklı numunelerdeki elementleri belirlemek için kullanılabilecek en etkili tekniklerden biridir. Bu çözündürme yöntemleriyle çözünürleştirilen örneklerde majör elementler (Si, Al, K, Mg, Ca ve Na) için indüktif eşleşmiş plazma optik emisyon spektroskopisi (ICP-OES), minör, eser ve nadir toprak elementler için indüktif eşleşmiş plazma kütle spektrometresi (ICP-MS) kullanılmıştır. Sonuçlar, majör elementler için alkali eritiş yöntemi ile yapılan çözünürleştirme işleminin daha başarılı olduğunu gösterirken, diğer elementlerde çözünürleştirme işlemlerinde önemli farklılıklar olmadığını göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spektroskopi, kayaç, çözünürleştirme

ROBOT MANİPÜLATÖRLERİN GÜVENLİ ÇALIŞMASI İÇİN BİR GÖZETİM SİSTEMİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF A SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FOR SAFE OPERATION OF ROBOT MANIPULATORS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde robot manipülatör uygulamalarının geleneksel proseslere entegrasyonu giderek artmaktadır. Her endüstri, üretim süreçlerini daha hızlı, kaliteli ve ucuz hale getirmenin yollarını bulmaya çalışmaktadır. Dijital dönüşüm ve ileri otomasyon teknikleri ile sürekli gelişen Endüstri 4.0 süreci ile birlikte de yaygınlaşan işbirlikçi robot kavramı, arayış içerisinde olan birçok endüstrinin çözüm odağı olurken yeni standartların da oluşmasına zemin hazırlamaktadır.

Güvenlik her zaman üretimin en önemli noktası olmuştur. Günümüze kadar güvenlik kavramı insan odaklı olsa da robot manipülatörlerin üretim sahalarında insanlar ve diğer robot manipülatörler ile iş birliği içerisinde olması, hem insan güvenliği hem de robot güvenliği kavramlarının yeniden standartlaşmasına yol açmaktadır. Bu standartlar robot-insan ve robot-robot etkileşimindeki risk parametrelerini en aza indirmek amacıyla oluşturulmakta ve robot manipülatör uygulamaları gerçekleştiren firmalar için zorunlu kabul edilmektedir. Bu standartlar çerçevesinde olası bir temastan kaçınmak için birçok önlem alınmaya başlanmıştır ve bu önlemlerin başında çeşitli sensörleri içerisinde barındıran otonom gözetim kuleleri bulunmaktadır. Bu gözetim kuleleri ile birlikte kollaboratif çalışma metotları sınıflandırılmıştır ve bu metotlar kendi içerisinde çeşitli standartlara sahiptir.

Bu çalışmada, insan ile robot arasında oluşacak herhangi bir temastan kaçınabilmek veya bu teması en hasarsız hale getirebilmek için yaygın ve ekonomik olan LIDAR sensörünü kullanarak robotun çalışma hacminden veri toplayan ve bu verileri olası bir temastan kaçınabilmek için işleyen bir gözetim kulesinin tasarımı, yazılım geliştirme ve uygulaması ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: işbirlikçi robotlar, gözetim sistemi, güvenli çalışma, lidar sensörleri, işbirlikçi robot standartları

ABSTRACT

In today's world, the integration of robot manipulator applications into traditional processes is increasing steadily. Every industry is striving to find ways to make their production processes faster, higher quality, and more cost-effective. With the continuous development of digital transformation and advanced automation techniques, along with the widespread adoption of Industry 4.0, the concept of collaborative robots has gained prominence. It has become the focal point for many industries seeking solutions and has paved the way for the establishment of new standards.

Safety has always been the most important point of production. While the notion of safety has traditionally been focused on humans, the collaboration between robot manipulators, humans, and other robot manipulators in production environments has necessitated the reevaluation and standardization of both human and robot safety concepts. These standards are being developed to minimize the risk parameters associated with robot-human and robot-robot interactions and are considered mandatory for companies engaged in robot manipulator applications. Within the framework of these standards, various measures have been implemented to prevent potential contact, with one of the primary precautions being the use of autonomous monitoring towers equipped with various sensors. These monitoring towers, along with the classification of collaborative working methods, have their own set of standards.

This study addresses the design, software development, and implementation of a monitoring tower that utilizes the widely-used and cost-effective LIDAR sensor to collect data from the robot's working space. The collected data is processed to avoid any potential contact and ensure minimal damage in case of contact between humans and robots.

Keywords: collaborative robots, surveillance system, safe operation, LIDAR sensors, collaborative robot standards

ÇEVRESEL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK, LOJİSTİK PERFORMANS VE KURUMSAL YÖNETİŞİM ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ VE KÜRESEL REKABET GÜCÜNE ETKİLERİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

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Bu çalışma Doç. Dr. Şafak Gündüz danışmanlığında 29.05.2023 tarihinde tamamladığımız "Çevresel sürdürülebilirlik, lojistik performans ve kurumsal yönetişim arasındaki ilişki ve küresel rekabet gücüne etkileri" başlıklı doktora tezi esas alınarak hazırlanmıştır.

ÖZET

Ülkelerin lojistik performanslarının yüksek olması, ekonomik büyüme ve uluslararası rekabet edilebilirliği için önemli bir fırsat iken, bu faaliyetlerin gerçekleştirilmesinin büyük bir kısmının enerjiye bağlı olması çevreye ve insan sağlığına ciddi zararlar verilebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada çevresel sürdürülebilirlik, lojistik performans, kurumsal yönetişim ve küresel rekabet edilebilirlik arasındaki ilişkiler incelenmiştir. Literatürde bu ilişkileri ölçmeye yönelik olarak, uluslararası kuruluşlar tarafından hesaplanan endeksler temel alınmıştır. Çalışmada Çevresel Performans Endeksi (EPI), Lojistik Performans Endeksi (LPE), Kurumsal Yönetişim Göstergeleri (WGI) ve Küresel Rekabet Gücü Endeksi (GCI) endekslerini içeren modellerin testi için 112 ülkenin 2014, 2016 ve 2018 yıllarına ait verileri ile araştırılmıştır. Analize dayalı bulgular makro perspektifte ve ülkelerin gelişmişlik grupları düzeyinde değerlendirilmiştir.

Analizlerin sonucunda, ülkelerin çevresel sürdürülebilirliğinin lojistik performansı ile anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca, kurumsal yönetişimin lojistik performans ve küresel rekabet gücü üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğu ve kurumsal yönetişimin; çevresel performans, lojistik performans ile küresel rekabet gücü arasındaki ilişkiye aracılık ettiği görülmüştür.

Bu çalışmanın sonuçları; ülkelerdeki karar alıcıların, liderlerin ve yöneticilerin çevresel sürdürülebilirlik, lojistik performans, kurumsal yönetişim ve küresel rekabet edilebilirlik konularının bütünleşik olarak değerlendirilmesi gerekliliğinin ortaya konulmasını desteklemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik, Çevresel Performans Endeksi, Lojistik Performans Endeksi, Kurumsal Yönetişim Endeksi, Küresel Rekabet Gücü Endeksi

ABSTRACT

While the high logistics performance of countries is an important opportunity for economic growth and international competitiveness, the fact that a large part of the realization of these activities depends on energy, which can cause serious harm to the environment and human health.

In this study, the relationships between environmental sustainability, logistics performance, corporate governance and global competitiveness are examined. In order to measure these relations in the literature, indices calculated by international organizations are based. In the study, the data of 112 countries for the years 2014, 2016 and 2018 were researched to test the models including the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), Logistics Performance Index (LPE), Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) and Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). Findings based on the analysis were evaluated at the level of development groups of countries.

As a result of the analysis, it has been found that the environmental sustainability of the countries has a significant relationship with the logistics performance. In addition, corporate governance has a significant impact on logistics performance and global competitiveness, and corporate governance; It has been seen that environmental performance mediates the relationship between logistics performance and global competitiveness.

The results of this study support that it's crucial for decision-makers, leaders, and managers in countries to conduct an integrated assessment of environmental sustainability, logistics performance, corporate governance, and global competitiveness challenges.

Keywords: Logistics, Environmental Performance Index (EPI), Logistics Performance Index (LPE), Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)

LAPIDUS ARTRODEZİNDE 4 VE 6 DELİKLİ PLAKA KULLANIMININ SABİTLEME ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF USING 4 AND 6-HOLE PLATES ON FIXATION IN LAPIDUS ARTHRODESIS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 4 delikli, 4 kalın vidalı ve 6 delikli, 6 ince vidalı medial 3 boyutlu model plakalarla sabitlenmiş 2 farklı lapidus artrodezinin, sonlu elemanlar yöntemi ile bilgisayar ortamında yükleme analizi sonrası oluşan artrodez stabilitesini ve plaka gerilmesini belirleyerek sabitleme üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya koymaktır. Böylece lapidus cerrahisinin daha kararlı olması için plak tasarımının önemi gösterilmektedir. Hallux valgus tedavisi için kullanılan Lapidus artrodezinde kaynamama, yanlış kaynama, implant başarısızlığı gibi çeşitli komplikasyonlar eşlik edebilir. Bu çalışmada yapılan modelleme ile sabitleme yöntemlerinden biri olan plak tasarımının bu gibi komplikasyonlarla ilişkileri gösterilmiştir. Bu amaçla, üç boyutlu (3B) bir sonlu eleman kemik modeli oluşturulmuştur. Oluşturulan sonlu eleman modelinde cerrahi teknikteki gibi, ayak 1. parmak metatars ile medial cuneiform eklem artrodezinin tesbiti için 2 farklı tasarımdaki medial 4 delikli ve 6 delikli plak kompresyon vidaları ile artrodez tesbiti sağlanmıştır. Plaklar artrodez hattının distalinden 2 vida veya 3 vida ayak 1. Metatarsa, proksimalinden medial cuneiforma 2 vida veya 3 vida tutacak şekilde yerleştirilmiştir. En iyi ağ yoğunluğu ile birlikte 3B modellerin Sonlu Elemanlar modelleri Ansys Workbench 2020R2 Sonlu Elemanlar yazılımı kullanılmak suretiyle verilen yüklemeler altında statik analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Sonlu Elemanlar Analizi sonuçları von Mises gerilmesi ve artrodez aralığının yer değiştirmesi şeklinde verilmiştir. Lapidus artrodezinde sabitleme için kullanılan 2 farklı plak tasarımının (4 ve 6 delikli) karşılaştırılmasında plaktaki gerilme ve toplam yer değiştirme miktarının 4 delikli plakta daha az olduğu görülmüştür. Bu çalışma ile kullanılan 4 delikli ve kalın vidalı tasarımın lapidus artrodezi için 6 delikli ince vidalı tasarıma göre daha uygun olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metatarsocuneiform Arthrodesis, Lapidus Arthrodesis, Sonlu Elemanlar Analizi, Biyomekanik

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the effects of 2 different lapidus arthrodesis fixed with 4 hole, 4 thick screw and 6 hole, 6 thin screw medial 3D model plates on fixation by determining the arthrodesis stability and plate tension after loading analysis in computer environment with finite element method. Thus, the importance of plate design for more stable lapidus surgery is shown. Lapidus arthrodesis used for hallux valgus treatment may be accompanied by various complications such as nonunion, malunion, and implant failure. In this study, the relationship of plate design, which is one of the fixing methods, with such complications has been shown by modeling. For this purpose, a three-dimensional (3D) finite element bone model was created. In the finite element model created, as in the surgical technique, arthrodesis was fixed with medial 4-hole and 6-hole plate compression screws in 2 different designs for the fixation of arthrodesis of the 1st toe metatarsal and medial cuneiform joint. The plates were placed on the foot 1st metatarsal with 2 screws or 3 screws from the distal of the arthrodesis line, 2 screws or 3 screws from the proximal to the medial cuneiform.Finite Element models of 3D models with the best mesh density were analyzed using Ansys Workbench 2020R2 Finite Element software under the given loads. In this study, the Finite Element Analysis results are given as the von Mises stress and the displacement of the arthrodesis gap. In the comparison of 2 different plate designs (4 and 6 holes) used for fixation in lapidus arthrodesis, it was seen that the amount of stress and total displacement in the plate was less in the 4-hole plate. It was determined that the 4-hole and thick screw design used in this study was more suitable for lapidus arthrodesis than the 6-hole thin screw design.

Keywords: Metatarsocuneiform Arthrodesis, Lapidus Arthrodesis, Finite Element Analysis, Biomechanics

HEYDƏR ƏLİYEV və DÖVLƏT UŞAQ SİYASƏTİ

HAYDAR ALIYEV and STATE CHILD POLICY

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ÖZET

Demokratik cəmiyyətdə uşaqlara diqqət, qayğı həmişə diqqət mərkəzində olubdur. Azərbaycan xalqının ümummilli lideri Heydər Əliyev uşaqları bütün varlığı ilə sevir, onların sağlamlığı, təlim-tərbiyəsi, inkişafı, şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşması üçün var qüvvəsi ilə çalışırdı. Ulu öndərin təşəbbüsü ilə Azərbaycan 1994-cü ildə BMT-nin Uşaq Hüquqları Konvensiyasına qoşulmuş, "Uşaq hüquqları haqqında" Azərbaycan Respublikasının Qanunu qəbul edilmiş, "SOS Kinderdorf İnternəşnl" təşkilatı ilə respublika hökuməti arasında əldə olunmuş razılaşmaya əsasən "Bakı SOS uşaq kəndi" salınmışdır

Heydər Əliyev uşaqlığı insan ömrünün ən xoşbəxt dövrü sayırdı. Uşaqlığın, gəncliyin, yaşlı həyatın nə olduğunu yaxşı bilən ulu öndər Azərbaycan prezidenti kimi bütün xalqın xoşbəxtliyi uğrunda çalışaraq uşaqların xoşbəxt həuyatını təmin etməyi müqəddəs vəzifə kimi qarşıya qoyurdu. Onun fikrincə, uşaqlara qayğı göstərmək, uşaqların təhsili, tərbiyəsi üçün şərait yaratmaq, uşaqlara həyatda sərbəst yaşamaq, sərbəst inkişaf etmək kimi adət-ənənələri aşılamaq uşaqlarla aparılan işin əsas hissəsi olmalıdır.

Heydər Əliyev öz övladına qayğı göstərməyi, təhsil verməyi, övladını yüksək əxlaqi normalar səviyyəsində tərbiyələndirməyi hər bir valideynin borcu sayırdı. Valideyn himayəsindən məhrum, uşaq evlərində böyüyən uşaqların təlim-tərbiyəsinə, təhsil almasına xüsusi qayğı göstərilməsini o, hakimiyyət orqanları qarşısında vəzifə olaraq qoyurdu. Ulu öndər xeyirxah, imkanlı adamları uşaq evlərinə yardım göstərməyə, orada böyüyən uşaqların vəziyyətinmi yüngülləşdirməyə çağırırdı. Şəhid uşaqları və kimsəsiz uşaqlar üçün təşkil edilmiş Yeni il şənliyində çıxış edərək o demişdir: "Siz – bugünün uşaqları, gəncləri gələcəyin aparıcı qüvvələrisiniz. Mən əminəm ki, siz Vətəninizə, doğma Azərbaycan torpağına, millətimizə, dilimizə, dinimizə, milli-mənəvi ənənələrimizə daim sadiq qalacaqsımız, onları qoruyub saxlayacaq, daim inkişaf etdirəcək, daha da ucalara qaldıracaqsınız".

Uşaqlarla keçirdiyi dəqiqələr, onların əhatəsində olmaq ulu öndərə sonsuz sevinc bəxş edirdi. O, hər bir insanın sevinc, səadət, həyatda yaşama səbəbi və arzusunu verən varlığın uşaq olduğunu xüsusi vurğulayırdı. Cəmiyyətin valideyn olan hər bir üzvünün uşaqlara xüsusui sevgisinni, qayğısının Heydər Əliyev mentalitetdən, valideynlik borcundan irəli gəldiyini söyləyirdi. Müxtəlif dövlət tədbirlərində, mərasimlərdə, bayram şənliklərində uşaqların ifasında rəqs, mahnı, tamaşaları zövqlə izləyən ölkə rəhbəri onların istedadı ilə fəxr edirdi. Heydər Əliyev uşaqlara inkişaf etmiş Azərbaycanı verməyi, dava, terror, böhtan, sürgün, fəlakət və s. uzaq olmağı diləyirdi. Uşaqların Beynəlxalq Radio və Televiziya gününə həsr olunmuş bayram şənliyində ümummilli lider demişdir: "Siz bizim ümidimizsiniz. Siz bizim gələcəyimizsiniz. İnsan ümidsiz yaşaya bilməz. Mən bütün həyatimi ümidlə yaşamışam. Bu gün də ümidlə yaşayıram. Ümidlə yaşamışam, ona görə ki, gördüyüm işlərə inanmışam, inanıram və onların nəticəsini görmüşəm. Eyni zamanda, ümidlə yaşamışam və yaşayıram,

ona görə ki, bizim sizin kimi, Azərbaycan gəncliyi kimi gələcəyimiz var. Bizim işimizin davamçıları var".

Açar sözlər: Heydər Əliyev, uşaq siyasəti, uşaq dünyası, kimsəsiz uşaqlar.

ABSTRACT

In a democratic society, attention and care for children has always been in the center of attention. The national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Haydar Aliyev, loved children with all his being, and worked with all his might for their health, education, development, and personality formation. On the initiative of the great leader, Azerbaijan joined the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1994, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Children's Rights" was adopted, and the "Baku SOS Children's Village" was established according to the agreement reached between the organization "SOS Kinderdorf International" and the government of the republic.

Haydar Aliyev considered childhood the happiest period of human life. The great leader, who knows well what childhood, youth and old life are, as the president of Azerbaijan, worked for the happiness of the entire nation and set it as a sacred duty to ensure the happy life of children. According to him, taking care of children, creating conditions for children's education and upbringing, instilling traditions in children to live freely in life and develop freely should be the main part of the work with children.

Haydar Aliyev considered it the duty of every parent to take care of his child, to educate him, to bring up his child at the level of high moral standards. He made it a duty before the authorities to pay special attention to the training and education of children without parental care, who grew up in orphanages. The great leader called on kind and wealthy people to help the orphanages and alleviate the situation of the children growing up there. Speaking at the New Year celebration organized for martyred children and orphans, he said: "You - today's children and youth are the leading forces of the future. I am sure that you will always be loyal to your Motherland, native land of Azerbaijan, our nation, our language, our religion, our national-spiritual traditions, you will preserve them, constantly develop them, and raise them even higher."

The moments he spent with the children, being surrounded by them, gave the great leader endless joy. He especially emphasized that the child is the being that gives every person joy, happiness, reason and desire to live in life. Haydar Aliyev used to say that the special love and care of every member of the society who is a parent comes from the mentality and parental duty. The head of the country, who enjoyed dancing, singing, and performances performed by children at various state events, ceremonies, and holiday celebrations, was proud of their talent. Haydar Aliyev wants to give children a developed Azerbaijan, fighting, terrorism, slander, exile, disaster, etc. he wished to stay away. At the holiday celebration dedicated to the Children's International Radio and Television Day, the national leader said: "You are our hope. You are our future. A person cannot live without hope. I have lived my whole life with hope. I still live with hope today. I lived with hope, because I believed in what I did, I believe and I saw the results of them. At the same time, I lived and live with hope, because we, like you, have a future like the youth of Azerbaijan. There are followers of our work."

Key words: Haydar Aliyev, children's policy, children's world, orphaned children.

A RESEARCH ON AWARENESS OF CANCER EARLY DIAGNOSIS SCREENING AND TRAINING CENTERS

SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNDE KANSER ERKEN TEŞHİS, TARAMA VE EĞİTİM MERKEZİ FARKINDALIĞI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET
Kanser, sağlıklı toplum amacı doğrultusunda dünyada bütün sağlık sistemleri tarafından mücadele edilen en önemli halk sağlığı sorunlarının başında gelmektedir. Bu sorun alanıyla mücadele etme noktasında Türk sağlık sisteminde faaliyet gösteren birimlerden birisi, Kanser Erken Teşhis, Tarama ve Eğitim Merkezleridir. Bu merkezler kanser tarama, danışmanlık ve eğitim faaliyetlerini yürütmektedir. Bu noktadan yola çıkarak Kanser Erken Teşhis, Tarama ve Eğitim Merkezlerine yönelik toplum nezdindeki farkındalık düzeyinin belirlenmesi araştırmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır. Bu bağlamda Isparta il merkezinde gerçekleştirilen bir alan araştırması ile bu merkezlere yönelik farkındalık düzeyi tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırmada 40 yaş üstü kadınlar ve 50 yaş üzeri erkekler evren olarak baz alınmış ve bu hedef kitle üzerinden kolayda örnekleme tekniği ile Isparta il merkezinde 385 kişiye ulaşılmıştır. Alan araştırması kapsamında elde edilen veriler, SPSS programına girilerek frekans ve fark testleri yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda Kanser Erken Teşhis, Tarama ve Eğitim Merkezlerine yönelik farkındalık düzeyinin çok yüksek olmadığı, bu doğrultuda da katılımcıların bu merkezlerin sunduğu hizmetlerden çoğunlukla haberdar olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Her geçen gün mortalite ve morbiditesi yükselen önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunu olan kanserle mücadelede, Kanser Erken Teşhis, Tarama ve Eğitim Merkezlerinin toplum nezdindeki farkındalığının arttırılması için hem sosyal medya hem geleneksel medya hem de yüz yüze etkileşim yöntemleriyle bilgilendirme ve tanıtım faaliyetlerinin güçlendirilmesi önerilmektedir.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanser Erken Teşhis, Tarama ve Eğitim Merkezi, Koruyucu Sağlık Hizmetleri, Sağlık Davranışı, Sağlık Yönetimi

ABSTRACT
Cancer is one of the most important public health problems fought by all health systems in the world in line with the aim of a healthy society. One of the units operating in the Turkish health system in combating this problem area is Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Training Centers. These centers carry out cancer screening, consultancy and training activities. From this point of view, the aim of the research is to determine the awareness level of the society towards Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Training Centers. In this context, it was tried to determine the level of awareness for these centers with a field study

carried out in Isparta city center. In the research, women over 40 years old and men over 50 years old were taken as the basis and 385 people were reached in the city center of Isparta with the convenience sampling technique over this target population. The data obtained within the scope of the field research were entered into the SPSS program and frequency and difference tests were performed. As a result of the study, it has been determined that the level of awareness towards Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Training Centers is not very high, and in this direction, the participants are mostly not aware of the services offered by these centers. In the fight against cancer, which is an important public health problem whose mortality and morbidity is increasing day by day, it is recommended to strengthen information and promotion activities through social media, traditional media and face-to-face interaction methods in order to increase the awareness of Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Training Centers in the society.

Keywords: Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Training Centers, Preventive Health Services, Health Behavior, Health Management.

ORTA GELİR TUZAĞI ÜZERİNE AMPİRİK BİR İNCELEME: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION ON THE MIDDLE INCOME TRAP
THE CASE OF TURKEY

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ÖZET

Orta gelir tuzağı, özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde daha sık görülen, kişi başına düşen gelirin belli bir düzeye ulaştıktan sonra uzun süre aynı seviyede kalması durumunu ifade etmektedir. İktisatçılar daha sık olarak yoksul olan ülkelerin, neden yoksulluk çemberinden kurtulamadıkları ile ilgilendikleri için orta gelirli ülkeler geri planda kalmıştır. Ancak Dünya Bankası(World Bank)'nın 2007 yılında hazırlamış olduğu rapor nihayet bu konuya dikkat çekmiştir.

Dünya Bankası(World Bank), hazırlamış olduğu raporla her ne kadar bu konuya dikkat çekmeyi başarsa da bir ülkenin orta gelir tuzağında olup olmadığına ilişkin belli başlı teorik açıklamalar ortaya atılmış ancak orta gelir tuzağının ekonometrik olarak nasıl test edileceği tartışma konusu olmuştur. Robertson ve Ye ise ilgili ülkenin GSYH'sinden ekonomik olarak dengeli ve istikrarlı bir büyümeye sahip olan ABD'nin GSYH'sinin farkını alarak elde etmiş oldukları yeni seriyi yapısal kırılmaları dikkate alan Lee Strazicich birim kök testi çerçevesinde incelemişlerdir. Bu bağlamda birim kök testi sonuçlarının durağan çıkması durumunda ilgili ülkenin orta gelir tuzağında olduğu kabul edilecektir.

Bu çalışmada ise Woo'nun Yakalama Endeksi yaklaşımı, Robertson&Ye'nin yaklaşımı çerçevesinde, Türkiye özelinde 1990-2021 yıllarına ilişkin Dünya Bankası'ndan elde edilen verilerle Türkiye'nin orta gelir tuzağında olup olmadığı incelenmiştir. Bu bağlamda, Woo'nun yaklaşımına göre Türkiye'nin ve ABD'nin 2015 fiyatlarıyla sabit kişi başına GSYH verileri ile yapılan hesaplamada Türkiye'nin orta gelir tuzağında olduğu, Robertson&Ye'nin yaklaşımını ekonometrik olarak incelediğimiz Lee Strazicich birim kök testi sonuçlarına göre de yine Türkiye'nin orta gelir tuzağında olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Orta Gelir Tuzağı, Türkiye, Birim Kök Testi

ABSTRACT

The middle-income trap refers to the situation where per capita income remains at the same level for a long time after reaching a certain level, which is more common especially in developing countries. Middle-income countries have lagged behind, as economists are more often concerned with why poor countries have not escaped the circle of poverty. However, the report prepared by the World Bank in 2007 finally drew attention to this issue.

Although the World Bank (World Bank) managed to draw attention to this issue with its report, certain theoretical explanations have been put forward as to whether a country is in the middle income trap, but how to test the middle income trap econometrically has been the subject of discussion. Robertson and Ye, on the other hand, analyzed the new series, which they obtained by taking the difference of the GDP of the USA, which has an economically balanced and stable growth, from the GDP of the relevant country, within the framework of the Lee Strazicich unit root test, which takes into account the structural breaks. In this context, if the unit root test results are stable, it will be accepted that the relevant country is in the middle income trap.

In this study, within the framework of Woo's Catch Index approach and Robertson&Ye's approach, it has been examined whether Turkey is in the middle income trap with the data obtained from the World Bank regarding the years 1990-2021 in Turkey. In this context, according to Woo's approach, Turkey is in the middle-income trap in the calculation made with the constant GDP per capita data of Turkey and the USA at 2015 prices, and according to the results of the Lee Strazicich unit root test, which we have analyzed econometrically the approach of Robertson & Ye It has been found that ' is in the middle income trap.

Keywords: Middle Income Trap, Turkey, Unit Root Test

DÜŞÜK TENÖRLÜ DEMİR CEVHERİNİN ZENGİNLEŞTİRİLMESİNDE DENEYSEL PARAMETRELERİN YAPAY SİNİR AĞLARI İLE MODELLENMESİ

MODELING OF EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS WITH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS IN UPGRADING OF A LOW-GRADE IRON ORE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Adana ili Feke ilçesinde bulunan eski bir demir madenin zenginleştirilmesi çalışmaları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yaklaşık 100 kg numune ilgili sahadan alınarak maden bölümü laboratuvarlarına getirilmiştir. Alınan numune Feke'deki çalışması durdurulmuş olan bir maden ocağın depo sahasından farklı kısımlardan alınmıştır. Kırma, eleme, sınıflandırma işlemlerini takiben çalışmada kullanılmak üzere üç farklı (-1+0,500 mm, -0,500+0,300 mm, -0,300+0,125 mm) boyut dağılımına sahip temsili numuneler manyetik zenginleştirme testleri için hazırlanmıştır. Tane boyut dağılımına bağlı olarak hazırlanan numunelerin demir içerikleri sırasıyla %39,20 (-1+0,500 mm), %41.91 (-0,500+0,300 mm) ve %39,59 (-0,300+0,125 mm)'dir. Kuru ortamda gerçekleştirilen manyetik zenginleştirme testlerinde bıçak açısı, bant hızı, tane boyutu, temizleme sayısı, manyetik alan şiddeti gibi parametrelerin etkileri araştırılmıştır.

Manyetik ayırma testinde demir içeriği değeri yapay sinir ağı (ANN) yöntemi kullanılarak tahmin edilmiştir. Bu aşamada, literatürde yaygın olarak kullanılan Levenberg-Marquard (LM) eğitim algoritması seçilmiştir. Laboratuvar deneylerinin kayıt altına alınması ile oluşturulan tüm veri setinin rastgele olacak şekilde %80'ı eğitim ve %20'si test olmak üzere iki gruba ayrılmıştır. Demir değeri tahmini için eğitim aşamasında, korelasyon katsayısı (R=0.996), Karekök Ortalama Hata (RMSE=0.582), Ortalama Hata (MSE=0.339) ve Ortalama Mutlak Hata (MAE=0.194) değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Test aşamasında ise, korelasyon katsayısı (R=0.876), Karekök Ortalama Hata (RMSE=5.193), Ortalama Hata (MSE=26.964) ve Ortalama Mutlak Hata (MAE=4.161) değerlerine sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Tartışılan istatistiksel parametrelere dayanarak, BR modeli demir değerini tahmin etmede başarılı bir performans göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düşük Tenörlü Demir Cevheri, Manyetik Ayırma, Yapay Sinir Ağları

ABSTRACT

In this study, the upgrading of an old iron mine in Feke district of Adana province was carried out. Approximately 100 kg of samples were taken from the relevant field and brought to the laboratories of the mining department. The sample taken was taken from different parts of the storage area of a mine whose operation was stopped in Feke. Following the crushing, screening and classification processes, representative samples with three different size distributions (-1+0,500 mm, -0,500+0,300 mm, -0,300+0,125 mm) were prepared for magnetic enrichment tests. The iron contents of the samples prepared depending on the grain size distribution were 39.20% (-1+0.500 mm), 41.91% (-0.500+0.300 mm) and 39.59% (-0.300+0.125 mm), respectively. The effects of parameters such as blade angle, belt speed, grain size, number of cleanings, magnetic field strength were investigated in magnetic upgrading tests performed in dry conditions.

In the magnetic separation test, the iron content value was estimated using the artificial neural network (ANN) method. At this stage, the Levenberg-Marquard (LM) training algorithm, which is widely used in the literature, was chosen. The data set created by recording the laboratory experiments was randomly divided into two groups, 80% training and 20% testing. In the training phase for iron content value estimation, correlation coefficient (R=0.996), Root Mean Error (RMSE=0.582), Mean Error (MSE=0.339), and Mean Absolute Error (MAE=0.194) values were calculated. In the test phase, it was determined that it had correlation coefficient (R=0.876), Root Mean Error (RMSE=5.193), Mean Error (MSE=26.964) and Mean Absolute Error (MAE=4.161). Based on the statistical parameters discussed, the LM model performed well in estimating the iron value.

Keywords: Low-Grade Iron Ore, Magnetic Separation, Artificial Neural Network

TOPLAM TALEP POLİTİKALARININ ENFLASYON ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİ ÖRNEĞİ

THE EFFECT OF TOTAL DEMAND POLICIES ON INFLATION: THE EXAMPLE OF THE TURKISH ECONOMY

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ÖZET

Fiyat genel düzeyinde yaşanan sürekli artış olarak tanımlanan enflasyon 1970'lerden günümüze Türkiye ekonomisinin en temel makroekonomik problemlerinin başında gelmektedir. Enflasyonla mücadelede toplam talebi kısmak ve/veya toplam arzın artışını sağlamak çözüm olarak görülmektedir. Bu politikalar arasında en çok tercih edileni toplam talep politikaları olmaktadır. Bu kapsamda iktisadi literatürde enflasyonun kontrol altına alınmasında daraltıcı para ve maliye politikaları önerilmektedir. 2000'li yıllarda pek çok gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkede olduğu gibi Türkiye Ekonomisi'nde de enflasyon hedeflemesi rejimi uygulanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda TCMB öncelikli olarak fiyat istikrarını hedeflemektedir. 2008 Küresel finans krizi sonrasında TCMB'nin fiyat istikrarını sağlamasının yanı sıra finansal istikrarı sağlama fonksiyonu da eklenmiştir. Finansal istikrarı tesis etmek ve döviz kuru dalgalanmalarını hafifletmek çerçevesinde TCMB tarafından uzunca bir süre sıkı para politikası uygulanmıştır. Üretim ve istihdamdaki artışın sağlanması için ise maliye politikası araçlarından teşvik politikası aktif olarak kullanılmıştır.
Bu çalışmada Türkiye ekonomisinde 1995-2020 döneminde para politikası göstergesi olarak para arzı ile maliye politikası göstergelerinden kamu harcamalarının fiyatlar genel düzeyi üzerindeki etkisi analiz edilmektedir. Bu kapsamda birim kök analizi, eşbütünleşme analizi ve nedensellik analizleri yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enflasyon, para ve maliye politikaları, Türkiye Ekonomisi

ABSTRACT

Inflation, which is defined as the continuous increase in the general price level, has been one of the most basic macroeconomic problems of the Turkish economy since the 1970s. In the fight against inflation, reducing the total demand and/or increasing the total supply is seen as a solution. The most preferred among these policies is aggregate demand policies. In this context, contractionary monetary and fiscal policies are recommended in the economic literature to control inflation. In the 2000s, inflation targeting regime is applied in the Turkish Economy, as in many developed and developing countries. In this context, the CBRT

primarily targets price stability. After the 2008 global financial crisis, the CBRT's function of providing financial stability was added as well as providing price stability. Tight monetary policy has been implemented by the CBRT for a long time in order to establish financial stability and alleviate exchange rate fluctuations. In order to ensure the increase in production and employment, the incentive policy, one of the fiscal policy instruments, was actively used. In this study, the effects of the money supply as a monetary policy indicator and the public expenditures, one of the fiscal policy indicators, on the general level of prices in the Turkish economy in the period of 1995-2020 are analyzed. In this context, unit root analysis, cointegration analysis and causality analysis were performed.
Keywords: Inflation, monetary and fiscal policies, Turkish Economy

KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE DİJİTALLEŞME SÜRECİ VE YÖNETİŞİM ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE DIGITALIZATION PROCESS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON GOVERNANCE

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ÖZET

Dijitalleşme süreci tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alırken aynı zamanda ülkelerin yönetim uygulamalarında da değişimi beraberinde getirmiştir. Geleneksel kamu yönetimi anlayışında elbette ki toplum ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması temel alınarak yönetim stratejileri belirlenmekteydi. Ancak gelişen dünya düzeninde kamu yönetimi anlayışı da yenilikleri içine alarak gelişim sağlamaktadır. Bu dönüşümün en önemli adımı dijitalleşme olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Kamu yönetimi ve hizmetlerdeki değişimin çeşitliliği ve sürekliliği dijital dönüşümü de beraberinde getirmiştir. Günümüzde pek çok ülke dijital etkileşim ekseninde pek çok dijital aracı kamu yönetimi ve kamu hizmetlerinin sunumuna entegre etmeye başlamıştır. Ülkelerin sürdürülebilirlik hedefi ile planladıkları sistemin hem uluslararası hem de ulusal toplulukların yeniliğe açık ve dijitalleşen süreçleri, teknolojik, politik, iktisadi, sosyal, etik, yönetsel ve işbirliklerinin geliştirilmesi gibi bir çok alanda kendini göstermektedir (IISA, 2018: 8).

Bu çalışma, kamu yönetimi ve yönetişim arasındaki ince çizgide dijitalleşme sürecini aktarma amacıyla ele alınmıştır. Dijitalleşen dünyada dijitalleşme sürecinin yönetişim üzerine etkileri aktarılarak Türkiye'nin dijitalleşme sürecindeki yeri hakkında bilgi vermeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu nedenle çalışmada betimleyici yöntem kullanılmıştır. Böylece Türkiye'nin, diğer ülkelerle karşılaştırılabilir hale gelerek etkin yönetişimde yeni yol haritalarının oluşturulması ihtiyacı karşımıza çıkacaktır. Dijitalleşmenin yönetişim üzerindeki etkilerinden hareketle ülkeler, sürdürülebilir kamu yönetim anlayışında değişime açık, inovatif ve verimli politikalar odağında rekabet gücünü ellerinde tutabileceklerdir. Sonuç itibari ile yönetişim ve dijitalleşme arasındaki bağ daha da güçlenerek sürdürülebilir kamu yönetimi ve hizmetleri için vazgeçilmez noktaya gelmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu yönetimi, Yönetişim, Dijitalleşme Süreci, Dijital hükümetler

ABSTRACT

While the digitalization process has taken the whole world under its influence, it has also brought about a change in the management approach of countries. In the traditional understanding of public administration, of course, management strategies were determined on the basis of meeting the needs of the society. However, in the developing world order, the understanding of public administration also provides development by including innovations. The most important step of this transformation is digitalization.

The diversity and continuity of change in public administration and services has brought digital transformation. Today, many countries have begun to integrate many digital tools into the provision of public administration and public services on the axis of digital interaction. The innovative and digitalizing processes of the system that countries plan with the goal of sustainability are manifested in many areas such as the development of technological, political, economic, social, ethical, managerial and collaborations (IISA, 2018: 8).

This study has been handled with the aim of transferring the digitalization process on the fine line between public administration and governance. It aims to provide information about Turkey's place in the digitalization process by conveying the effects of the digitalization process on governance in the digitalizing world. For this reason, descriptive method was used in the study. Thus, Turkey will become comparable with other countries and the need to create new roadmaps for effective governance will emerge. Based on the effects of digitalization on governance, countries will be able to keep their competitive power in the focus of innovative and efficient policies that are open to change in the understanding of sustainable public management. As a result, the bond between governance and digitalization has become even stronger and has become indispensable for sustainable public administration and services.

Keywords: Public administration, Governance, Digitization Process, Digital Governments

INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL SKILLS OF SECONDARY STUDENTS PLAYING ACTIVE SPORTS ACCORDING TO THE EVALUATION STYLES OF THEIR FREE TIME

AKTİF SPOR YAPAN ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SERBEST ZAMANLARINI DEĞERLENDİRME TARZLARINA GÖRE SOSYAL BECERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET
Araştırmanın amacı, spor yapan ortaokul öğrencilerinin serbest zamanlarını değerlendirme tarzına göre sosyal beceri düzeylerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırma grubunu, Denizli ili Pamukkale ilçesindeki devlet okullarında aktif spor yapan 200 ortaokul öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Kocayörük (2000) tarafından, geçerliği ve güvenirliliği yapılan Sosyal Beceri Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Veriler, SPSS 26 programında analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma test etmek için istatistiksel işlemede frekans analizi ve değişkenler arasındaki iki değişken için Bağımsız Örneklem T-Testi, üç veya daha fazla değişken için Tek Yönlü Anova testi ve anlamlılığın yönünü belirlemek için Post Hoc, Tukey testi yapılmıştır. Çalışmada anlamlılık düzeyi α=0,05 olarak kabul edilmiştir. Ayrıca katılımcıların sosyal beceri ölçeğine verilen cevapların yüzdelik frekanslarıyla öğrencilerin sosyal beceri davranışlarını göstermede yeterliliği ve hangi davranışlarda zorlandığı ortaya koyulmuştur.
Sonuç olarak, araştırmaya katılan ortaokul öğrencilerinin sosyal beceri düzeyleri ile cinsiyet, yaş, okuduğu sınıf ve kilo değişkeni arasında anlamlı farklılığa rastlanmamıştır ($p>0,05$). Serbest zamanlarını değerlendirme ile sosyal beceri arasında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Ayrıca ortaokul öğrencilerinin en fazla arkadaşları ile oyunlar oynadığı dikkat çekmekte ve temel sosyal becerilerinin de düşük olduğu tespit edilmiştir.
Anahtar kelimeler: Spor, Serbest Zaman, Sosyal Beceri.

ABSTRACT
The aim of the research is to examine the social skill levels of secondary school students who do sports according to the way they spend their free time. The research group consists of 200 secondary school students actively engaged in sports in public schools in Pamukkale district of Denizli province. The Social Skills Scale, which was validated and reliable, was used by Kocayörük (2000). The data were analyzed in the SPSS 26 program. To test the research, frequency analysis in statistical processing and Independent Sample T-Test for two variables between variables, One Way Anova test for three or more variables, and Post Hoc, Tukey test

to determine the direction of significance were performed. In the study, the level of significance was accepted as $\alpha=0.05$. In addition, with the percentage frequencies of the answers given to the social skill scale of the participants, the adequacy of the students in displaying their social skill behaviors and which behaviors they had difficulty in were revealed.
As a result, no significant difference was found between the social skill levels of the secondary school students participating in the study and the variables of gender, age, class and weight ($p>0.05$). A significant difference was found between evaluating leisure time and social skills ($p<0.05$). In addition, it is noteworthy that secondary school students mostly play games with their friends and it has been determined that their basic social skills are low.

Keywords: Sports, Leisure, Social Skills.

BİNALARDA RÜZGÂR HASADI İÇİN BİYOMİMETİK BİR ÖNERİ

A BIOMIMETIC PROPOSAL FOR WIND HARVESTING IN BUILDINGS

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ÖZET

Binalar, kullanıcıların konfor koşullarını sağlamak için ısıtma, soğutma, havalandırma ve aydınlatma gibi gereksinimlere cevap verecek şekilde tasarlanırlar. Aktif ya da pasif tasarım kararları ile geliştirilebilecek bu çözümler günümüzde genellikle aktif yöntemlerle ve büyük miktarda enerjiye ihtiyaç duyacak şekilde tasarlanmakta ve uygulanmaktadır. Bu nedenle, dünya genelinde yapı sektörü, enerji tüketiminin büyük bir oranından (%40) sorumlu aktörler olarak anılmaktadır. Bu noktada, mimarların geliştireceği yenilikçi tasarım kararları her geçen gün daha da önem kazanmaktadır. Son yıllarda geliştirilen biyomimetik çalışmalar sonucunda tıpkı doğadaki gibi çevre dostu, enerji etkin, sadece yenilebilir enerji ile çalışan, formu fonksiyona uyduran, kendi kendini tamir eden ve yenileyebilen, atık üretmeyen yapı "kabuğu tasarlama fikri" mimarlara yeni açılımlar sunmuştur. "Doğanın veri havuzundan yararlanarak" enerji gereksiniminin en aza indirgendiği ve hatta gerekli enerjinin kabukta üretildiği çalışmalar yapılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada, binalardaki enerji kullanımının azaltılması amacıyla, Japon Akçaağacı tohumunun biyolojik stratejisi davranış düzeyinde taklit edilerek yapı kabuğuna yerleştirilebilecek bir sistem önerilmektedir. Japon Akçaağacı tohumlarının ağaçlardan daha uzak yerlere düşmemesi amacıyla geliştirdiği aerodinamik performans, yapı kabuğunda rüzgâr hareketiyle kinetik enerji üreten bir tasarım stratejisine ilham kaynağı olmuştur. Geçmişte, aerodinamik mühendislerinin kanat tasarım çalışmalarında incelenen akçaağaç tohumlarının yere düşerken sergilediği performans, birçok mühendislik çalışmasına ilham vermiştir. İncelenen bu sarmal davranışın mimaride binaların kabuk tasarımına doğrudan ya da eklentilerle ile birlikte dahil edilmesi ve bu oluşumdan enerji kazanımı potansiyeli bu çalışmanın odağını oluşturmaktadır. AskNature veri tabanından bulunan çalışmalar ile akçaağaç tohumlarının performans açısından verimli olan formları belirlenmiştir. Belirlenen formlar referans alınarak uygun geometride "pul formu" oluşturulmuş ve pulların rüzgâra karşı gösterdikleri davranışlar sırasında birbirlerini etkilememesi için dikey bir hat üzerinde uygun konumlar belirlenerek pullar yerleştirilmiştir. Geliştirilen çalışma sisteminin mimaride kullanım alanları için, yapı kabuğuyla karşılaşan rüzgârın yönelimine göre çeşitli tasarım stratejileri oluşmuştur. Böylelikle binaların günümüz şartlarında enerji kullanım problemine çözüm olarak, kendi enerjilerini rüzgâr hasadı ile edebilecekleri bir çözüm üretilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Biyomimikri, Rüzgâr Hasadı, Enerji, Japon Akçaağacı

ABSTRACT

Buildings are designed to meet requirements such as heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting to provide comfort conditions for users. These solutions, which can be developed with active or passive design decisions, are generally designed and implemented with active methods and require large amounts of energy. For this reason, the construction industry is known as the actors responsible for a large proportion (40%) of energy consumption throughout the world. At this point, innovative design decisions to be developed by architects are gaining more importance day by day. As a result of biomimetic studies developed in recent years, the idea of designing a building shell that is environmentally friendly, energy efficient, works only with renewable energy, adapts form to function, self-repairs and renews itself, does not produce waste, has offered new horizons to architects. Studies have begun to reduce the energy requirement to a minimum and even produce the necessary energy in the shell, "by utilizing the data pool of nature". In this context, in this study, in order to reduce energy use in buildings, a system that can be placed in the building envelope by imitating the biological strategy of the Japanese Maple seed at the behavioral level is proposed. The aerodynamic performance developed to prevent Japanese Maple seeds from falling farther from the trees inspired a design strategy that generates kinetic energy with the wind movement in the building shell. In the past, the performance of maple seeds when falling to the ground, which has been studied in wing design studies by aerodynamic engineers, has inspired many engineering studies. The inclusion of this helical behavior in architecture, either directly or with additions, in the shell design of buildings and the potential for energy recovery from this formation is the focus of this study. Through the studies found in the AskNature database, the forms of maple seeds that are efficient in terms of performance have been determined. By taking the determined forms as a reference, a "blade form" was created in the appropriate geometry and appropriate positions were determined on a vertical line so that the stamps would not affect each other during their behavior against the wind. Various design strategies have been formed for the usage areas of the developed working system in architecture, according to the direction of the wind that encounters the building envelope. Thus, as a solution to the energy use problem of buildings in today's conditions, a solution has been produced in which they can use their own energy by wind harvesting.

Keywords: Biomimicry, Wind Harvesting, Energy, Japanese Maple

DİJİTAL MAHREMİYET FARKINDALIĞI

DIGITAL PRIVACY AWARENESS

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ÖZET

20. yüzyılın ikinci yarısından itibaren yaygınlaşan internetin sağlamış olduğu iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanımı, sanal ortamda yeni bir dünyanın inşa edilmesini mümkün kılmıştır. Bu da gerçek dünyada var olan kişilerin ve kurumların artık sanal ortamlarda bir temsillerinin bulunmasına sebep olmuştur. Bireylerin kurdukları bu sanal dünyada, kullandıkları çevrimiçi uygulamalar aracılığıyla paylaştıkları içeriklerin miktarı, çeşitliliği ve dolayısıyla kişisel verilerinde de artışlar meydana gelmektedir (Kalaman, 2017). Bunun sonucunda kurulan bu yeni dijital dünya düzeninde birçok kavram da değişikliğe uğramıştır. Bu kavramlardan bir tanesi ise mahremiyettir.

Günümüzün dijital çağında mahremiyet, bireyler ve bir bütün olarak toplum için önemli bir endişe haline geldi. Teknolojinin sürekli gelişmesiyle birlikte, kişisel verilerin şirketler ve hükümetler tarafından toplanması ve kullanılması, ciddi mahremiyet endişelerini gündeme getirdi. Ayrıca, çevrimiçi etkinliklerin gözetlenmesi ve izlenmesinin yaygınlığı bu endişeleri daha da artırmıştır. Yapılan bu araştırma ile literatürde dijital mahremiyet farkındalığı ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların gözden geçirilerek var olan durumun ortaya konması ve sorunların çözümüne yönelik önerilerde bulunması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu araştırmada dijital mahremiyet farkındalığı ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaları gözden geçirmek için alan yazın taraması gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Literatürde kişisel verilerin mahremiyet ile ilişkisi olduğu düşünülen makaleler analiz edilmek amacıyla derlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mahremiyet, Dijital Mahremiyet, Sosyal medya, Gizlilik

ABSTRACT

The use of communication technologies provided by the internet, which has become widespread since the second half of the 20th century, has made it possible to build a new world in the virtual environment. This has led to the fact that people and institutions existing in the real world now have a representation in virtual environments. In this virtual world established by individuals, there is an increase in the amount and variety of the content they share through the online applications they use, and therefore in their personal data (Kalaman, 2017). As a result of this, many concepts have undergone changes in this new digital world order. One of these concepts is privacy.

In today's digital age, privacy has become a major concern for individuals and society as a whole. With the continued development of technology, the collection and use of personal data by companies and governments has raised serious privacy concerns. Moreover, the prevalence of surveillance and monitoring of online activities has exacerbated these concerns. With this research, it is aimed to review the studies on digital privacy awareness in the literature, to reveal the existing situation and to make suggestions for the solution of the problems. In this study, a literature review was conducted to review the studies on digital privacy awareness.

The articles in the literature, which are thought to be related to the privacy of personal data, have been compiled for analysis.

Keywords: Privacy, Digital Privacy, Social media, Privacy

ADIYAMAN METEOROLOJİK KAR VERİLERİNE AİT YÖNELİMLERİN VE TEKERRÜR SÜRELERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

AN INVESTIGATION ON TENDENCY OF METEOROLOGICAL SNOW DATA AND RANGE OF FREQUENCY IN ADIYAMAN

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Adıyaman il merkezinde yer alan istasyonda gerçekleşen kar yağışlarının yönelimi ve tekerrür sürelerine göre beklenen kar kalınlıkları araştırıldı. Bu amaç doğrultusunda yapılacak analizler için 17265 nolu Adıyaman istasyonuna ait yıllık maksimum kar yükseklikleri Meteoroloji Genel Müdürlüğü'nden elde edildi. Adıyaman istasyonuna ait kar yükseklikleri 1963-2023 yıllarını kapsamaktadır. Adıyaman il merkezine ait kar verilerinin yönelim analizleri için Mann Kendall ve Yenilikçi Şen trend testleri seçildi. Adıyaman istasyonuna ait kar kalınlıklarına Mann Kendall ve Yenilikçi Şen yönelim testleri uygulandı.

Bu testler sonucunda kar kalınlıklarına ait yönelim sonuçları elde edildi. 17265 nolu Adıyaman
istasyonunda Mann Kendall testi sonucunda herhangi bir yönelime rastlanmaz iken Yenilikçi Şen yöntemine göre artan bir yönelim elde edildi. Ayrıca bu istasyondaki kar verilerinden farklı tekerrür sürelerine göre beklenen kar kalınlıkları da araştırıldı.

Bu amaç doğrultusunda Weibull, Gamma, Lognormal, Normal, Logistik, Exponential olasılık dağılım fonksiyonları dikkate alındı. Verilerin bu dağılımlardan hangisine uyduğu Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Cramér–von Mises, Anderson-Darling, Akaike Information Criterion, Bayesian information criterion, ve Chi-square gibi nanparametrik test yöntemleri yardımıyla araştırıldı.

17265 nolu Adıyaman istasyonuna ait yıllık maksimum kar yüksekliklerinin Lognormal dağılıma uyduğu belirlendi. Lognormal dağılımın 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 yıllık dönüş periyotlarında gösterdiği değerler elde edildi. Bu çalışma ile sonucunda 17265 nolu Adıyaman istasyonunda gerçekleşen kar yağışlarının yönelimleri ve farklı tekerrür sürelerine göre muhtemel kar kalınlıkları ortaya kondu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim değişikliği, Maksimum kar kalınlığı, Trend, Tekerrür Süresi, Adıyaman

Bilgi: Bu çalışma Yüksek Lisans öğrencisi Büşra YEŞİLGÜL'ün "İklim Değişikliğinin Binaların Yapısal Tasarımında Dikkate Alınacak Kar Yüklerine Etkileri" başlıklı tez çalışmasından üretilmiştir.

ABSTRACT

In this paper, ıt was investigated that expected snow depth based on snowing tendency and repeat time in Adıyaman central city's station. Iin accordance with this purpose, for analysises Adıyaman station's (number: 17265) maximum snow highnesses was acquire from General Directorate of Meteorology. Adıyaman station's snow highnesses comprise of between 1963-2023. It was picked of Mann Kendall ve Yenilikçi Şen trend testrs for Adıyaman central city's snow datas and implicated for snow depth as well.

As a consequense of these testes, tendency results of snow depth were obtained.
While Adıyaman Central City's Mann Kendall tests showed nothing about tendency, according to Yenilikçi Şen method, increasing tendency was observed. Moreover, in this paper, ıt was investigated expected snow depth based on repeat time different from station's car datas.

In line with this purpose, Weibull, Gamma, Lognormal, Normal, Logistik, Exponential probability distribution functiones were considered. Datas compatibleness of methodes was investigated with help of uyduğu Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Cramér–von Mises, Anderson-Darling, Akaike Information Criterion, Bayesian information criterion, ve Chi-square nonparametric testes.

Adıyaman station's (number: 17265) annual maximum snow heightes was identified compatible with lognormal distribution. Lognormal distribition's 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 annual return period was obtained. As a result of this study, Adıyaman station's tendency of snow and repeat time was presented based on possible snow depth .

Keywords: Climate change, Maximum snow depth, Trend, Range of frequency, Adıyaman

Information: This paper has been produced master student Büşra Yeşilgül's master dissertation.

CEVİZ KABUĞUNUN HPLC-DAD İLE METABOLİT PROFİLİ VE ALFA-GLUKOSİDAZ İNHİBE EDİCİ POTANSİYELİ

METABOLITE PROFILING OF WALNUT SHELL BY HPLC-DAD AND ITS ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE INHIBITORY POTENTIAL

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda, bitkisel yan ürünler, fenolikler ve diğer birçok faydalı bileşik dahil olmak üzere terapötik bileşenlerin kaynağı olarak kabul edilmiştir. Ceviz kabukları, cevizin işlenmesi sırasında elde edilen değerli biyoaktif bileşik kaynakları olan tarımsal yan ürünlerdir. Kuruyemişler dünya çapında yaygın olarak tüketilmektedir ve içerdikleri fenolik bileşikler ile α-glukosidazları inhibe etme potansiyeline sahiptir. Diabetes mellitus, kan şekeri düzeylerinin yönetimi ile ilgili bir glikoz metabolizması bozukluğudur. Bu hastalık, insülin ve α-glukosidaz inhibitörleri gibi oral hipoglisemik ilaçların kullanılmasıyla başarılabilir. Sentetik ilaçların vücut üzerindeki olası yan etkileri göz önünde bulundurularak son zamanlarda doğal ürünlere talep artmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, ceviz kabuğu ekstraktlarının fenolik bileşimini HPLC ile belirlemek ve α-glukosidaz aktiviteleri üzerindeki inhibitör etkisini araştırmaktı. Ceviz kabuğunun metanolik ekstraktı kromatografik olarak analiz edildi ve gallik asit, ferulik asit, kafeik asit, kaemferol ve quercetin içerdiği belirlendi. Metanolik ekstraktın, standart bileşik akarboza kıyasla alfa-glukosidaz enzimine karşı güçlü inhibe edici aktiviteye sahip olduğu görüldü. Bu çalışma, ceviz kabuklarının α-glukosidaz inhibitör aktivitesine sahip olduğunu ve bunun diyabet tedavisi için potansiyel bir bitkisel ilaç ve gıda takviyesi olabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ceviz Kabuğu, HPLC, α-glukosidaz

ABSTRACT

In recent years, herbal byproducts have been recognized as a source of therapeutic ingredients, including phenolics and many other beneficial compounds Walnut shells are agricultural by-products that are valuable sources of bioactive compounds obtained during the processing of walnuts. Nuts are widely consumed around the world and have the potential to inhibit α-glucosidases with the phenolic compounds they contain. Diabetes mellitus is a disorder of glucose metabolism related to the management of blood sugar levels. This disease can be achieved with the use of oral hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin and α-glucosidase inhibitors. Considering the possible side effects of synthetic drugs on the body, the demand for natural products has been increasing recently. The aim of this study was to determine the phenolic composition of walnut shell extracts by HPLC and to investigate the inhibitory effect on α-glucosidase activities. The methanolic extract of the walnut shell was analyzed chromatographically and it was determined that it contains gallic acid, ferulic acid, caffeic acid, kaemferol, and quercetin. The methanolic extract (IC_{50}: 112.51 ± 5.2 µ/mL) appeared to have potent inhibitory activity against alpha-glucosidase enzyme compared to the standard compound acarbose (IC_{50}: 285.6 ± 10.5 µ/mL). This study showed that walnut shells have α-glucosidase inhibitory activity, which could be a potential herbal medicine and food supplement for the treatment of diabetes.

Keywords: Walnut Shell, HPLC, α-glucosidase

ÖĞRETMENLERİN OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİNİN ÖĞRETİMSEL LİDERLİK DAVRANIŞLARINA YÖNELİK FARKINDALIK DÜZEYLERİ ÖLÇEĞİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ VE PSİKOMETRİK ÖZELLİKLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

DEVELOPING TEACHERS' AWARENESS LEVELS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS' INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP BEHAVIORS AND DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı ‘’Öğretmenlerin Okul Yöneticilerinin Öğretimsel Liderlik Davranışlarına Yönelik Farkındalık Düzeyleri Ölçeğinin Geliştirilmesi ve Psikometrik Özelliklerin Belirlenmesi’’ isimli psikometrik aracın geliştirilmesidir. ‘’Ölçek geliştirme’’ olgusu ile ilgili bu tez çalışması kapsamında ifade edilen nokta geliştirilen ölçeğin geliştirilme amacına hizmet edebilme kabiliyetinin ve kapasitesinin belirlenmesidir. Başka bir deyişle, geliştirilen ölçeğin psikometrik özelliklerinin çeşitli istatistiki stratejiler ve yöntemler aracılığıyla test edilmesidir. Bu çalışmada geniş örneklem grubundan veri toplandığından, çalışma bir tarama çalışması olarak yürütülmüştür. Tarama çalışmaları, daha kapsamlı araştırmaların temelini oluşturabilir veya bağımsız olarak bir konu hakkında bir ön inceleme sağlayabilir. Bu çalışma, betimsel tarama çalışması olarak yürütülmüştür. Bu ölçek geliştirme çalışmasına toplamda 442 öğretmen katılım göstermiştir. Bunlardan 349’u (%79) kadın, 93’ü (%21) erkek katılımcılardan oluşmaktadır. Katılımcı öğretmenler farklı yaş aralıklarındadır. Üç farklı eğitim düzeyinden öğretmenler bu çalışmada katılımcı olarak yer almışlardır: lisans, yüksek lisans ve doktora. Katılımcıların mesleki kıdemlerinin oldukça farklılaştığı da gözlemlenmiştir. Katılımcıların çalışmakta oldukları kurumdaki kıdem süreleri de bu ölçek geliştirme çalışması kapsamında göz önünde bulundurulmuştur. Katılımcı öğretmenler oldukça farklı branşlarda görev yapmaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında veriler hem devlet hem de özel okullarda yer alan öğretmenlerden elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında elde edilen örneklem ve büyüklüğü, “Öğretmenlerin Okul Yöneticilerinin Öğretimsel Liderlik Davranışlarına Yönelik Farkındalık Düzeyleri Ölçeği” isimli psikometrik veri toplama aracının geliştirilmesi için yeter ve gerek şartları birlikte sağlayan veri setini sağlayabilmiştir. Geliştirilen bu ölçeğin ilk yapısı okul yöneticilerinin okuldaki tüm faaliyetlerin en iyileştirilmesi için metabilişsel izleme, değerlendirme, kontrol etme ve düzenleme ile ilgili olduğunu göstermektedir. Lider, kendini sürekli olarak değerlendirmek ve geliştirmek için zaman ayırdıkça, başkalarına örnek olur ve organizasyonda bir öğrenme kültürünün oluşmasına katkıda bulunur. Bu bildiride araştırma kapsamında ulaşılan sonuçlar ve bulgular örnek gösterilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğretimsel Liderlik, Okul Müdürü, Betimsel Tarama

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to use the psychometric tool called "Development of Teachers' Awareness Levels of School Administrators' Instructional Leadership Behaviors and Determination of Psychometric Characteristics". The point result expressed within the scope of this thesis study related to the phenomenon of "Scale development" is the acquisition of the ability and capacity to serve the purpose of development of the measurement. In other words, measurement measures are testing psychometric variables through various statistical strategies and use. When these samples were collected from the data of large samples, the study was conducted as a survey study. You can do screening studies, the management of broader research, or an independent review of a topic. This study was conducted as a descriptive survey study. Ongoing 442 teacher training in this scale development. 349 (79%) female and 93 (21%) male referrers. Participating teacher is different age ranges. Instructors from three different educational levels have proven this finding: undergraduate, graduate and doctoral. It was also observed that the professional seniority of the participants differed considerably. The seniority of the participants in the institution where they work was also taken into account within the scope of this strategy development study. Participating teachers work in quite different branches. The elements within the scope of this study were obtained from teachers involved in both public and private education. The sample and expectation obtained within the scope of this study were able to provide the data set that meets the sufficient and necessary conditions together, since it contains the psychometric data collection tool named "Scale of Teachers' Awareness of School Administrators' Instructional Leadership Behaviors". The first structure of this developed scale shows that school administrators are concerned with metacognitive monitoring, evaluation, control and regulation for the optimization of all activities in the school. As the leader takes the time to continually evaluate and improve himself, he sets an example for others and contributes to the creation of a culture of learning in the organisation. In this paper, the results and findings reached within the scope of the research will be shown as an example.

Keywords: Instructional Leader, School Principal, Descriptive Scanning

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE SPOR KAVRAMINA İLİŞKİN ALGININ BELİRLENMESİ: BİR METAFOR ANALİZİ

DETERMINING THE PERCEPTION OF THE CONCEPT OF SPORTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A METAPHOR ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Spor sağlıklı yaşamın gerekliliği olarak insan hayatında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Ancak teknolojik çağın getirdiği yeniliklerle birlikte insanların spora ayırdıkları süre azalmıştır. Bu durumda bireylerin sporu hayatlarında ve zihinlerinde nerede konumlandırdıkları da merak konusu olmuştur. Bu araştırmanın amacı ortaokul öğrencilerinin spor kavramına ilişkin algılarını metaforlar yardımıyla ortaya koymaktır. Çocuklar metaforları kullanırken kendi kişisel deneyimlerinden yararlanarak kendine özgü kelime hazineleri ile ifade ederler. Spor alanındaki kavramlar genellikle benzetme yoluyla aktarıldığından dolayı metafor oluşturmak için kullanışlıdır. Spor algısını metaforlarla açıklamak, öğrencilerin algıları ve beklentilerini daha iyi anlamamıza yardımcı olacaktır.

Çalışmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden biri olan fenomenoloji (olgu bilim) kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılında Ankara merkez İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğüne bağlı ortaokul 5, 6, 7 ve 8. sınıflarında eğitim ve öğretim gören öğrencilerden kolaylıkla bulunabileni örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenen gönüllü 81 kız öğrenci (%44.02) ve 103 erkek öğrenci (% 55.98) olmak üzere toplam 184 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri öğrencilerin "Spor …… gibidir. Çünkü ….." cümlesini tamamlamaları ile elde edilmiştir. Verilerin analiz edilmesinde içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. İçerik analizi sonucunda geliştirilen metaforlar "spor kavramına ilişkin " sahip oldukları ortak özellikler bakımından 5 kategori altında toplanmıştır.

Üretilen metaforların ait olduğu kavramsal kategoriler incelendiğinde öğrencilerin spor için en çok "haz ve mutluluk verici olarak spor" kategorisinde (%28,8) ve "aktivite olarak spor" kategorisinde (%20,06), "sağlıklı olma olarak spor kategorisinde" (%19,2), "hayat olarak spor" kategorisinde (%19,5) ve "ihtiyaç olarak spor" kategorisinde (%11,9) metafor ürettiği görülmüştür. Kavramsal kategorilere ait metaforlar incelendiğinde, ortaokul öğrencilerinin sporu; özgüveni geliştiren ve ufku genişleten bir araç, "zevk, enerji, eğlence, sağlık, zindelik, kendini iyi hissetme, güzellik, vb." kaynağı olarak belirlediği saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, metafor, ortaokul öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

Sports have an important place in human life as a necessity of a healthy life. However, with the innovations brought by the technological age, the time people spend on sports has decreased. In this case, it has been a matter of curiosity where individuals position sports in their lives and minds. The aim of this research is to reveal secondary school students' perceptions of the concept of sports with the help of metaphors. When using metaphors, children use their own personal experiences to express them with their own vocabulary. It is useful for creating metaphors, as concepts in the field of sports are often conveyed by analogy. Explaining the perception of sports with metaphors will help us better understand students' perceptions and expectations.

Phenomenology, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the study. The sample of the study was 81 female students (44.02%) and 103 male students (55.98%) constitute a total of 184 students who were determined by convenience sampling method among the students studying in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades of secondary school affiliated to the Ankara Central Provincial Ministry of National Education in the 2022-2023 academic year. The research data of the students are like “Sports ……. Because ……” is obtained by completing the sentence. Content analysis was used to analyze the data. The metaphors developed as a result of the content analysis were grouped under 5 categories in terms of the common characteristics they have "related to the concept of sports".

When the conceptual categories to which the produced metaphors belong are examined, the students are mostly in the category of "sports as pleasure and happiness" (28.8%), "sport as an activity" (20.06%), and in the category of "sports as being healthy" (%). 19.2%, in the category of "sport as life" (19.5%) and in the category of "sport as a need" (11.9%). When the metaphors belonging to the conceptual categories are examined, the sports of secondary school students; a tool that builds self-confidence and broadens horizons, “pleasure, energy, fun, health, wellness, well-being, beauty, etc.” identified as the source.

Keywords: Sports, metaphor, secondary school students

EXPLORING DISABILITY, SEXUALITY, AND IDENTITY IN CONTEMPORARY FILM MARGARITA WITH STRAW

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ABSTRACT:

The film expresses an ideal representation of a woman in a society with all disabilities through the characters Laila, Dhruv, and Khanum. The film explores the themes of femininity, identity, and social class as well as the darker aspects of human nature to demonstrate the complex and nuanced nature of the characters. Laila, a disabled woman faces societal constraints and discrimination because of her disability. Despite the challenges, Laila is a strong and independent character who asserts her personal space and resists the oppressive forces that seek to control her life. The family pushes Laila to be an asexual person due to her disability. The family initially sees her as an asexual person and tries to control her personal space and relationships. However, as the film progresses, Laila's mother begins to understand and accept her daughter's identity and desires. The film challenges the normative expectations around sexuality by portraying the protagonist's bisexuality and her exploration of race, gender, and relationships.

Keywords: LGBTQA, Disability, Sexuality, Films, Desire, Representation.

A STUDY ON PROMOTING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION ENSURES EDUCATION FOR ALL IN A SUSTAINABLE INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The present study promotes inclusive education (IE) and ensures education for all (EFA) in a sustainable India. IE is an innovative approach to education that is effective with students of varied intelligence and learning styles. While this program will help all children, it will pay special attention to those at risk of being forgotten. Preschools, elementary schools, and high schools treat children and young adults with and without special needs equally when accessing their programs and services. Reaching this goal will require an educational system catering to students from various socioeconomic backgrounds. Every child in a sustainable India will have access to a quality public elementary school, thanks to the efforts of the EFA. Since its initial inclusion in the fundamental EFA, the word IE has often been disregarded. As an outcome, there is a comprehensive agreement that the EFA needs to prioritize promoting an inclusive agenda. Since IE is a prominent player in creating inclusive efforts, it stands to benefit the most by engaging in discussion on the subject at hand. More than ever before, however, the importance of the inclusion approach to the EFA movement is evident. Not in school, children are disadvantaged in the areas where IE was first proposed—societies where special needs children are accepted as usual. We must ensure that all children have access to an excellent public elementary school whether we are to fulfill the EFA's goal. The administration must always provide a safe learning environment in every classroom and other parts of the educational facility. It's essential to have a facility that welcomes families, provides facilities that children can use, ensures their safety, and caters to them based on gender. Creating learning environments that are welcoming to children is essential for the success of global initiatives to increase access to quality education for children. When students enjoy their classroom experience and are interested in the subject matter, they are likelier to put in the time and effort required to understand the content. It is essential to provide spaces welcoming to youngsters of both genders. As part of any IE reform effort, education for all children should be a priority in a sustainable India. It has been argued that in the Indian setting, IE tends to fill the gap left by EFA and, as an outcome, is only effective

with children who have already suffered some impairment to their ability to learn and develop. It brings up some legitimate challenges but demonstrates the promise because of the increased interest and apparent dedication to providing excellent education to all children in a sustainable India.

Keywords: Promotion, Inclusive Education, Ensures, Education for All, Sustainable, and India

DIGITAL REVOLUTION: EXPLORING THE PILLARS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION FOR ENHANCED INNOVATION AND EFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT

Digital transformation encompasses the adoption of new technologies and strategies by companies to enhance their operational efficiency and innovation potential. This systematic literature review aims to provide an overview of the current state of the field. Key pillars in this transformation process include the Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, artificial intelligence (AI), cybersecurity, and blockchain. The IoT enables devices to communicate and share real-time data, enabling companies to gather valuable insights on product and service performance. Cloud computing allows remote and on-demand access to computing resources, facilitating rapid and cost-effective infrastructure scalability. AI encompasses technologies that empower machines to learn and perform tasks that were previously reliant on human intervention, enabling process automation and informed decision-making. Cybersecurity entails practices and technologies that safeguard a company's systems and data from cyber threats. Lastly, blockchain, a distributed ledger technology, enables secure and decentralized information storage and sharing, reducing reliance on intermediaries and improving transactional efficiency and transparency. The findings of this review emphasize that companies need to build technological capabilities and develop digital platforms to fully leverage the potential of these digital transformation pillars. This involves investing in technologies, infrastructure, and staff training, as well as establishing strategic partnerships and fostering collaboration with other actors in the digital ecosystem..

Keywords: digital transformation, technological capabilities, digital platforms

UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL: EXPLORING DIGITAL PLATFORMS AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES IN SMES

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ABSTRACT

This study provides an overview of the current state of technological capabilities, digital platforms, and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). It utilizes ATLAS.ti to analyze the challenges and opportunities involved in adopting digital technologies within these companies. The rapid advancement of technology and digitalization has brought about significant transformations in both the business and social landscapes. In this context, digital platforms have emerged as a crucial element, known for their potential to analyze customer behaviors and preferences. To fully harness this potential, it is essential to have an advanced digital architecture that facilitates the analysis of product or service performance and enables the revitalization of business models. This architecture is particularly vital for fostering innovation in SMEs, which, despite limited resources, can find significant opportunities on these platforms. The study also emphasizes the role of digital capabilities in driving business innovation. This includes knowledge dissemination, cost reduction associated with information, and the cultivation of digital intelligence to maintain competitiveness in the emerging economy. The implementation of technologies like Artificial Intelligence and open-source platforms are frequently mentioned as key factors in the innovation process. Identified gaps indicate the need to create conditions for acquiring technological and innovation skills, strengthen broadband infrastructure, and promote the development of innovation ecosystems through digital platforms. The study concludes by highlighting the vast potential of emerging technologies in the advancement of digital platforms, which serves as an area of great interest for future research.

Keywords: technological capabilities, digital platforms, innovation in SMEs, digital transformation

DOSIMETRIC EVALUATION OF CERVICAL CANCER BY 3D CONFORMAL RADIOTHERAPY

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ABSTRACT

The type of cancer that develops in the cells of the cervix, the lower part of the uterus that connects it to the vagina is called cervical cancer. Is primarily caused by infection due to certain types of Human Papillomavirus (HPV). It is primarily categorized into two main types based on the types of cells where the cancer originates, (1) squamous cell carcinoma (originates from the squamous cells that are flat thin cells covering the exocervix), (2) adenocarcinoma (arises out of the glandular cells that line the endocervix).
3 Dimensional conformal radiation therapy is a cancer treatment that allows to direct radiation beams to conform to tumor shapes. It uses targeting data to focus right on the tumor and avoid the healthy cells and tissues around it. This exact targeting allows for higher levels of radiation in treatment which is better for shrinking and killing tumors.
Cervix is a fibro muscular cylindrical organ that forms the lower portion of the uterus linking the uterine cavity to the vagina, approximately 4 cm in length and 3 cm in diameter and plays pivotal role in reproductive system.
LINAC is a crucial device used in radiation oncology for the treatment of cancer. It delivers high-energy X-rays or electron beams to target and destroy cancerous cells while minimizing damage to surrounding healthy tissues.
Dosimetric Evaluation refers to the process of assessing and measuring the absorbed dose(quantity of energy deposited by ionizing radiation per unit mass of material, commonly measured by Gray(Gy)) of radiation in a given system or scenario. It involves comparing the measured absorbed dose to established dose limits

A SHORT REVIEW ON HERBAL COSMETICS

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ABSTRACT:
Herbal cosmetics have gained significant attention in recent years due to their natural and sustainable approach towards beauty and personal care. This short review provides an overview of herbal cosmetics, highlighting their rising popularity, benefits, and challenges in the beauty industry. The review begins by discussing the concept of herbal cosmetics, which are derived from plants, herbs, and natural ingredients. Unlike conventional cosmetics, herbal cosmetics are formulated without harsh chemicals, synthetic fragrances, or artificial additives, making them a healthier alternative for consumers. The use of herbal ingredients, such as aloe vera, neem, turmeric, and rosemary, has been deeply rooted in traditional medicine and beauty practices for centuries. Furthermore, the review delves into the benefits offered by herbal cosmetics. These products often possess antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties, which can enhance skin health and prevent various skin ailments. Herbal cosmetics are known to promote a natural glow, rejuvenate the skin, and provide nourishment and hydration. Additionally, they are generally considered safe and less likely to cause adverse effects or allergies, making them suitable for individuals with sensitive skin. The review also touches upon the challenges associated with herbal cosmetics. The lack of standardized regulations and certification processes for herbal products poses concerns regarding quality control and product efficacy. Additionally, sourcing high-quality herbal ingredients in a sustainable manner can be challenging, considering the increasing demand and potential environmental impacts. In conclusion, herbal cosmetics offer a promising alternative to conventional beauty products by harnessing the power of nature. Their natural ingredients and potential health benefits make them appealing to consumers seeking safer and more sustainable options. However, further research, standardization, and regulation are necessary to ensure the quality, efficacy, and environmental sustainability of herbal cosmetics in the beauty industry.

KEYWORD: Herbal cosmetics, natural ingredients, herbal ingredients, environmental sustainability.

EPIC THEATRE AND THE ART OF SELF-REFLEXIVITY IN SHOAIB MANSOOR'S FILMS: A SEMIOTIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This research seeks to examine Mansoor's film art as a slew of both pleasure and instruction. Mansoor's work of art is purpose-oriented and carries intellectual meaning for the audience in addition to its aesthetic value. His films represent the sensitive cultural and religious issues of the Pakistani and broadly the South Asian societies. What makes his stories mainly powerful is the way he weaves his characters within a binary frame of two mind sets-- the progressive versus the retrogressive. The former falls on the 'thinking' end of this scale of representation whereas the latter on the 'mirroring' end. The paper thereby argues that the aesthetic value of Mansoor's films, lies more in effectively representing the 'cultural self' of the society he lives in and his art is thus self-reflexive. To study these cultural aspects in his films, insights from Hutcheon's self-reflexivity and Peirce's triadic typology of signs have been assimilated to interpret signs selected out of his two famous films "Khuda Key Lie" & "Bol".

This paper further argues that Mansoor's cinema resembles Brecht's Epic Theatre in many ways. Mansoor, like Brecht, employs various frame-breaking devices to make the audience resist emotional identification with the fictional world. His stories instead engage and fill the mind of the audience with concerns/ questions regarding the status quo of our society. His selection of themes/issues (cultural signs), his choice of characters (representative) and presentation techniques of his stories invoke an itching in his audience to remain intellectually awake during the while-watching phase and also leave them with painfully haunting questions for their later thought and concern. He lets his audience figure out the still-to-be-resolved issues; women's issues mainly, their education, their intellectual freedom and the issues like ignorance, poverty and how they affect our society at large. He makes his audience see where exactly the fault lies and lets them dig out the possible remedies as well.

Keywords*:* Semiotics, Self-Reflexivity, Mirroring, Thinking

AERONANOSOL: AN AGENT OF CROSS BORDER CONFLICT

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ABSTRACT

The nanomaterials suspended in the atmosphere are termed as Aeronanosol. These aeronanosol are generated by nature or by man-made influences. Volcanic ash is one among the natural source of aeronanosol. They are again classified into physical and biological origin. SARS-CoV-2 stand as an example of bioaeronanosol and forest fire as a combination of physical and chemical aeronanosol depending upon the composition. The Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) generated along with the soot or smoke serve as a physical bound chemical aeronanosol. Although the origin or generation of aeronanosol depends upon a specific geographical area, they can easily traverse to the other zones crossing the boundaries without any hindrance. The cross boundaries are at state level in most of the cases and towards countries in few occasions. The aeronanosols cannot be easily controlled and the conflict usually raise among countries. The loss are majorly the human health, affecting plants and the environment. In severe cases, lock down or closure of offices of affecting countries resulting in economic loss. The case studies pertaining to the aeronanosol crossing the borders and the dispute will be discussed in detail.

Keywords: Aeronanosol, Cross Border Conflict, SARS-CoV-2, VOCs, Atmospheric Science, Nanotechnology, Environmental Impact, Economic Loss.

CAPTURING ENERGY FROM VIBRATION OF CAR MOTORS: AN INNOVATIVE ENERGY HARVESTER USING MAGNETO-ELECTRIC AND PIEZOELECTRIC MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an innovative design of an energy harvester that captures the energy from the vibrations of car motors using both magneto-electric and piezoelectric mechanisms. The energy harvester is installed on top of the motor, where it captures the mechanical vibrations produced by the motor using the piezoelectric effect. Additionally, the energy harvester captures energy from ambient magnetic fields produced by the car's movement using the magneto-electric effect. The captured energy can be used to power various systems within the car, reducing the reliance on the car's battery and improving energy efficiency.

The energy harvester consists of x magnetostrictive Fe-Si-B-C ribbons laminated onto x-1 PZT fiber layers with push-pull units of symmetric polarization. The magnetostrictive effect of Fe-Si-B-C is used to convert stray magnetic fields into longitudinal strain through the magneto-electric effect, generating electricity in a process known as magnetoelastoelectric. Additionally, the piezoelectric effect produces strain through mechanical vibrations and generates electricity. Overall, the energy harvester's innovative dual mechanism design allows for sustainable and continuous energy generation, reducing battery reliance, and improving energy efficiency in cars.

Keywords: Energy harvester, Magneto-electric effect, Piezoelectric effect, Car motor vibrations, Ambient magnetic fields

IMPROVED POWER QUALITY THROUGH ACTIVE POWER FILTER CONTROLLED BY SLIDING MODE

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ABSTRACT

In the past few decades, issues related to harmonic disturbances have emerged as a result of the amazing advancement and expanding usage of semiconductor components in electrical systems. Variable speed drives, electronic starters, and other industrial components may experience issues, as well as computers, office lights, tradespeople, and home electronics like televisions. while non-sinusoidal currents are absorbed while the voltage is sinusoidal, harmonic currents are mostly produced by non-linear loads connected to the electrical network. At the numerous sites of connection to the network, these harmonic currents produce harmonic voltages in turn. This harmonic pollution has negative impacts on other electrical devices connected at these spots. These include the overheating of cables and electrical equipment, distortion of the network voltage at the connecting point, There are negative consequences to this harmonic pollution. These include equipment breakdown, overheating of cables and electrical equipment, unexpected stops of rotating machinery, and distortion of the network voltage at the connection point. We provide an active power filter with sliding mode control that removes harmonics and lowers total harmonic distortion (THD) in order to lessen these disruptions.

Keywords: Active power filter, Sliding mode control, Total harmonic distortion.

DURABILITY OF FIBER-REINFORCED CONCRETE UNDER THE EFFECTS OF ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AND SULFATE ATTACK

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this article is to study the mechanical properties associated with the behavior of fiber-reinforced concretes, more specifically plant fibers, in the face of elevated temperatures and their durability against external sulfate attack.

Samples of the various concretes produced were exposed to heating/cooling cycles from room temperature to a set temperature of 180, 380 and 600°C, while other samples (70x70x70 mm) were exposed to sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) solutions (5-20% concentration) for 12 months.

The results showed that the use of plant fibers in concrete reinforcement can replace the use of polypropylene fibers. They improve durability under elevated temperatures and are also beneficial for improving resistance to sulfate attack.

Key words: Plant fibers, concrete, mechanical properties, rising temperature, external sulfate attackt.

ASKERİ DARBELER IŞIĞINDA GANA (1966-1981)
GANA'YA YAPILAN ASKERİ MÜDAHALELER: DARBE ÖNLEME, REJİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ VE DIŞ AKTÖRLERİN ROLÜ (1966-1981).

GHANA IN THE LIGHT OF MILITARY COUPS (1966-1981)
GHANA'S MILITARY INTERVENTIONS: INTERROGATING COUP-PROOFING, REGIME CHANGE AND EXTERNAL ACTORS (1966-1981)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Gana'da 1966 ve 1981 yılları arasında gerçekleşen askeri darbeleri, eleştirel bir perspektifle değerlendirerek, darbelerin önlenmesi, rejim değişikliği ve dış güçlerin darbe süreçlerindeki rolünü anlamayı hedeflemektedir. Araştırma, süreç izleme yöntemleri, tarihçilik ve eleştirel tarihsel analizden yararlanarak, Gana'da gerçekleşen darbelere yol açan bazı olayları ortaya çıkarmaya çalışmaktadır. Çalışmada, darbelerin tek başına dış değişkenlerin etkisiyle gerçekleşmediğini, **"iç güçlerin"** desteğinin de önemli olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Ayrıca, askeri rejimlerin meşrulaştırılmasında dış faktörlerin önemli bir **rol** oynadığını göstermektedir.

Darbeler ve askeri müdahaleler, farklı insanlar için farklı anlamlara gelebilir ve bunlar siyasi eğilimlere, rejimlere destek verip vermeme durumuna, meşruiyet sorununa ve haklar ile siyasi güç ve yönetişim uygulamalarına bağlı olarak değişebilir. 1966 ile 1981 yılları 5 farklı başarılı darbeler gerçekleşmiştir. Gana'da meydana gelen darbeler, ülkenin kalkınma ve demokratik temellerini zayıflatmış ve ülkeyi, sivil yönetimden mahrum bırakmıştır. Ayrıca, bulgularında ise, belli güç merkezine menfaatlerine işbirliği ve hizmet etmek için siyasi demokratik olarak seçilerek de yönetme erkine sahip olan iktidarına gayri meşrulaştırmada yâda menfaatlerine uygun oldu halinde de önce ilgili ülkede sonra dünya kamuoyunu izninde meşrulaştırmada etkin bir rol oynadıklarını göstermektedir.

Son olarak araştırma 'da, darbelerin insan hakları, özgürlükler, adalet, demokrasi ve ulusların genel gelişimi üzerinde ciddi etkileri olduğunu iddia etmektedir. Bu çalışma, darbelerin olumsuz etkilerine ve demokratik değerlerine vurgu yaparak politikacılara, karar vericilere yasama organına, yargı, sivil toplum kuruluşlarına ve medyaya çağrıda bulunmaktadır. Amaç, darbelere karşı vatandaşları eğitmek, bilinçlendirmek ve demokratik idealleri desteklemektir, böylece anti-demokratik eğilimleri azaltma veya ortadan kaldırma yönünde adımlar atılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Askeri Darbeler, Dış Aktörler, Rejim Değişikliği, Darbe Önleme, Sivil-Asker İlişkileri, Gana, ABD

ABSTRACT

This work critically evaluates military coups in Ghana between 1966 and 1981 towards understanding the concept of Coup-Proofing, Regime Change and the role of External Forces in engineering coups, uprisings and or interventions. In this regard, the study employed the Process Tracing Method, in addition to historiography and critical historical analysis to help unearth some of the events that led to the occurrences of such coups in Ghana. The research revealed that, **'exogenous variables'** alone do not necessarily lead to coups without the support of the **'domestic forces'**. It also illustrated that, external factors played crucial **'roles'** in legitimizing military regimes.

Coups and military interventions are used interchangeably but could mean different things to different people depending on their political inclination, support for or against regimes, question of legitimacy and positions on rights and exercises of political power and governance. In Ghana, between 1966 and 1981, regime change has always been through Military Coups. The occurrences of coups in Ghana have devastated the building-blocks and democratic pillars of the country's development and denied it of the much-needed civil rule that it had always been touted for within the African sub-region. The work also emphasized and demonstrated how strong and real external factors are and can be; and the significant roles such dark forces play in legitimizing and delegitimizing those claiming authorities in such countries during the coups and in their immediate aftermath.

Finally, the study contends that, coups have very serious implications on human rights, freedoms, justice, democracy, and the overall development of nations. This work wraps up with a clarion call on Policy Administrators, Decision-Makers, the Legislature, the Judiciary, Civil-Society Organisations as well as the Media, to educate, create awareness and to conscientize the citizenry about the debilitating effects of coups and the need to uphold the strong democratic ideals the nation has chalked thus far, in order to at least, reduce, if not to completely eradicate the occurrences of such anti-democratic tendencies.

Keywords: Military Coups, Exogenous Variables, Regime Change, Coup-Proofing, Civil-Military Affinity, Ghana, USA

İNOVATİF ÖRGÜT KÜLTÜRÜ VE KURUMSAL DAYANIKLILIK/REZİLYANS İLİŞKİSİNİN ÖLÇÜLMESİNDE ÇEVRESEL TÜRBÜLANSIN ÖNEMİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A RESEARCH ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL TURBULENCE IN MEASURING THE RELATIONSHIP OF INNOVATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE

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ÖZET

Son derece değişken, belirsiz, yoğun rekabetin ve çalkantılı bir ortamın söz konusu olduğu günümüzde firmalar daha etkin ve "dayanıklı" olma konusunda her geçen gün daha fazla baskı hissetmektedir. Kurumsal dayanıklılık krizlerle başa çıkmanın etkili bir yolu ve kriz durumlarında sürdürülebilir büyümeye ulaşmanın bir aracı olarak, hem teorik hem de pratik çevrelerin giderek dikkatini çekmeye başlamış ve organizasyonel bağlamda tartışılmaya başlanmıştır. Organizasyonel rezilyans kapasitesi, örgütlerin kriz anlarında ve yıkıcı olaylar karşısında sağ kalma ve dönüşebilme becerilerini ifade etmektedir. Ampirik ve teorik araştırmalar dayanıklı kuruluşların son derece rekabetçi ve kaotik iş ortamında; hayatta kalabilecek kadar esnek, koşullara uyum sağlayabilen ve yaratıcı olduklarını ileri sürmektedir.

Örgüt kültürü ile ilgili son yılların literatürüne bakıldığında inovasyon ile ilişkilendirilen birçok çalışma bulunmakla birlikte, bu çalışmaların çoğunda kavramların kendisine odaklanılırken; dayanıklılık kapasitesinin geliştirilmesinde inovatif örgüt kültürünün rolüne ilişkin kısıtlı ve oldukça genel önerilerden öteye gidilememiştir. Bu bilgiler ışığında çalışmanın ana amacı; kurumsal dayanıklılık/rezilyans kavramını teorik ve ampirik olarak ele alarak, inovatif örgüt kültürünün öncül olarak nasıl dayanıklılığa yol açtığını açıklamaktır. Ayrıca bu çalışma, inovatif örgüt kültürü ve kurumsal dayanıklılık arasındaki ilişkide çevresel türbülansın (Pazar ve teknoloji türbülansının) farklılaştırıcı etkisinin olup olmadığını analiz etmektedir.

Araştırmamızın ana kütlesini, Fortune Türkiye En Etkin 50 CHRO (Fortune Türkiye En Etkin İnsan Kaynakları Yöneticisi) 2022 araştırmasının sonuçlarına göre listede yer alan 50 İK yöneticisi ve bu yöneticilerin şirketleri oluşturmaktadır. En az orta düzey yönetici

pozisyonunda olan çalışanların anket formunu doldurmaları istenmiş ve araştırmanın uygulama aşaması toplam 239 katılımcı üzerinden yürütülmüştür. Veriler anket yöntemi kullanılarak toplanmış, araştırmanın amacına uygun olarak oluşturulan araştırma modeli ve hipotezleri nicel tekniklerle analiz edilmiştir.

Elde edilen bulgular; inovatif örgüt kültürünün kurumsal dayanıklılık/rezilyans üzerinde (tüm boyutlarda) anlamlı bir etkisi olduğunu göstermiştir. Fakat öngörülmüş olan çevresel türbülansın (Pazar ve teknoloji türbülansı) farklılaştırıcı etkisinin anlamlı çıkmadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnovatif örgüt kültürü, kurumsal dayanıklılık/rezilyans, çevresel türbülans

ABSTRACT

In today's highly volatile, uncertain, competative and turbulent environment companies feel more and more pressure to be more effective and resilient every day. Organizational resilience has begun to attract the attention of both theoretical and practical circles, as an effective way of coping with crises and as a means of achieving sustainable growth in crisis situations, and has begun to be discussed in the organizational context. Organizational resilience capacity refers to the ability of organizations to survive and transform in times of crisis and in the face of devastating events. Emprical and theoretical research suggest that resilient organizaitons remain flexible, adaptive and creative enough to survive in a highly competative and chaotic business environment.

Looking at the literature of recent years on organizational culture, although there are many studies associated with innovation, most of these studies focus on the concepts themselves; it has not gone beyond limited and rather general recommendations on the role of innovative organizational culture in the development of resilience capacity. This thesis aims to suggest an explanation of how organizations can build resilience capacity through the development of certain organizational qualities. Based on all this information, the major aim of this thesis is to theoretically and emprically relate the concept of organizational resilience to its suggested antecedent as innovative organizational culture and explain how it can help to built latent resilience for organizations. Moreover, this study suggests and investigates the potential moderating effect of environmental turbulence (market and technology turbulence) on the relation between innovative organizational culture and organizational resilience.

According to the results of the Fortune Turkey's 50 Most Influential CHRO (Fortune Turkey Most Influential Human Resources Managers) 2022 research, the 50 HR managers in the list and their companies constitute the population of our research. Employees who are at least in the middle level manager position were asked to fill out the questionnaire and the application phase of the research was carried out on a total of 239 participants. The data were collected using the questionnaire method, and the research model and hypotheses created in accordance with the purpose of the research were analyzed with quantitative techniques. The findings showed that innovative organizational culture has a significant effect (in all dimensions) on organizational resilience. However, the suggested moderating effect of environmental turbulence (market turbulence and technology turbulence) was not to be significant on this relationship.

Keywords: Innovative organizational culture, organizational resilience, environmental turbulence

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ARABIC AND ENGLISH PROVERBS

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ABSTRACT

Proverbs are essential in every language and civilization. Proverbs in each society improve communication by providing users with more confidence. However, translators sometimes get them wrong. This study reveals how the quality of proverb translation is determined. It also displays many commonalities between the flaws discovered when translating proverbs using partial equivalence and paraphrasing. The most prevalent challenges when translating proverbs using partial equivalents and paraphrases are those relating to comprehension, communicating an inaccurate interpretation, and distorting the message. When utilizing literal translation, the most common difficulties are erroneous lexical selection and too literal translation. Finally, this article suggests improving the accuracy of proverbial translations into Arabic. In addition, numerous suggestions for further investigation are presented. Because the English and Arabic languages are somehow related, this article is progressing in comparing their proverbs. As a result, the title of this study is "Comparative proverbs of Arabic and English." The study aims to research proverbs and their significance to individuals and the many sorts of sayings used in English and Arabian civilizations. Furthermore, it compares the proverbs used in English and Arabic languages.

Keywords: Proverbs, language, Arabic, lexical, Arabian civilizations, Comparative

THE MESOPOROUS STRUCTURE OF SBA-15 ALLOWS FOR EASY ACCESSIBILITY OF REACTANTS TO THE ACTIVE SITES ON THE SILVER NANOPARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

Porous materials have been intensively studied with regard to technical applications as catalysts, catalyst supports, and adsorbents. According to the IUPAC definition, porous materials are divided into three categories: microporous (pore size 50 nm) materials .
The advantages of mesoporous materials are summarized as follows: (a) Mesoporous materials have highly ordered and controllable size which enable the sizeselective adsorption of small molecules but the size-exclusion of larger molecules, providing molecular weight cutoff in sample enrichment [1]
(b) Mesoporous materials have high surface areas and large pore volumes which provide sufficient capacity for the adsorption of reactants.
(c) The framework of mesoporous materials can be various oxides, including silica, alumina, or transition metal oxides [2]. The transition metal oxides are particularly important among non-silica mesoporous materials because they possess d-shell electrons confined to nanosized walls, redox active internal surfaces, and connected pore network [3].
Additionally, the mesoporous structure of SBA-15 allows for easy accessibility of reactants to the active sites on the silver nanoparticles, further enhancing the catalytic activity. The tunable pore size also allows for the possibility of size-selective catalysis, where only molecules of a certain size can access the active sites.

Key words : mesoporous materials , d-shell electrons , SBA15

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THE INFLUENCES OF GENDER EQUALITY ON ALBANIA'S WOMEN

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ABSTRACT
In this study, we have focused on measuring the gender inequality index relation with some factors that have impacted Albanian women. Gender equality is indeed a crucial value for a democratic society, and it plays a significant role in strengthening democracy in Albania between men and women. Qualitative and quantitative data were processed from a database with 100 questionnaires. The interviews were done face-to-face with the individuals and the data were then processed through the SPSS statistical program. We hope that this research will serve in the future for young researchers as an effective and positive study for today's society in the world. Going beyond the literature documenting the impact of women's education on fertility, this document presents facts on the role of women in labor markets, wages, and pensions.
This paper also summarizes the function of supportive policies from the government in the framework of gender equality and the World Bank's support for its expansion. The paper ends by analyzing the current situation of equality through a case study.

Keywords: Equality, Inequality, Gender Equality, Influences, women

A ROLE OF INSULIN IN DIABETES MELLITUS

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ABSTRACT:

Diabetes mellitus is a state of chronic hyperglycemia due to defect in insulin secretion and/or its action. It is a class of conditions where there is an excess of blood sugar (high blood glucose). A blood sugar level less than 140 mg/dL is normal. Polyuria, polydipsia, and polyphagia are referred to as the "three polys," which are the primary signs and symptoms of diabetes. The pancreas produces the hormone insulin, which facilitates the entry of food - derived glucose into our cells for energy production. High level of insulin and deviation in blood sugar level (glucose) cause harm to the body. Insulin resistance develops when cells eventually cease responding to all. The pancreas continues to create more insulin in an effort to trigger cell response. Insulin stimulates the synthesis of glycogen in the liver; however, when the liver is saturated with glycogen, an alternative pathway takes over. This involves the uptake of additional glucose into adipose tissue, leading to the synthesis of lipoproteins. Managing the excretion of sodium and fluid volume in the urine. In severe cases, lack of insulin and a reduced ability to use glucose as a source of energy can lead to a reliance on fat stores as the sole source of energy. Thus, insulin play major role in diabetic patients.

Key Words: Hyperglycemia, Insulin, Glucose

BAĞCILIKTA FENOLOJİK DÖNEMLER VE ÖNEMİ

PHENOLOGICAL PERIODS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN VITICULTURE

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ÖZET

Fenoloji (Phânologi) kelimesi, Yunanca phaino, belirmek, görünmeye başlamak ve logos (bilim, çalışma, inceleme) manasına gelen kelimelerden türetilmiştir. Canlıların, büyüme mevsimi içerisinde oluşan periyodik oluşumlarını inceleyen ve tarımla doğrudan ilişkili bir ilim dalı olan fenoloji, üreticiler için çok önemlidir. Fenolojik safhalar denildiği zaman gözlerin uyanmasından yaprak dökümüne kadar geçen zaman anlaşılır ki bu aynı zamanda asmanın "vegetasyon periyodu" olarak da tanımlanmaktadır. Mevsime bağlı olarak oluşan bu devreler, canlı türüne göre büyük değişiklik gösterebilir ve genellikle “uyanma, sürme, çiçeklenme, tane tutumu, ben düşme, olum, dinlenme olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. Bitkide çevre şartlarının, özellikle iklim şartlarının tesiri ile oluşan fenolojik dönemler, bitkinin gelişme devresi boyunca yapılan kültürel işlemlerde, özellikle ilaçlama programının uygulanmasında ve yöreye uygun çeşit seçiminde ön plana çıkar. Bu hususa riayet edilmediğinde beklenen sonuç elde edilemediği gibi önemli ekonomik kayıplara da yol açılabilmektedir. Fenolojik gözlemlere bağlı olarak elde edilen sonuçlar ve bu sonuçların uzun yıllık ortalamaları, bir ülkenin tarımı ve ekonomisi için büyük önem arz etmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu dönemler, yerel ve/veya küresel ölçekteki iklim değişiklikleri sonucunda ortaya çıkan kuraklık, sel, yangın gibi olayların dünyamıza olan etkilerini gösteren birer belirteç konumunda bulunurlar. Yapılacak bu gözlemler, görüldüğü gibi kendisine hangi ürünü (bitki) yetiştirmesinin daha kârlı olabileceğini gösterebileceği gibi, ilgili ürünün herhangi bir hastalığa karşı en uygun ilaçlama zamanını seçmesine de yardımcı olacaktır. Yine kültür bitkilerinin fenolojik dönemlerini bilmek, bitki ıslahında ve özellikle tüm yetiştiricilik alanlarında oldukça önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fenolojik gözlem, Fenolojik devre, Asma, Bağcılık

ABSTRACT

The word phenology (Phânologi) is derived from the Greek words phaino, to appear, to begin to appear, and logos (science, study, examination). Phenology, which is a branch of science that examines the periodic formations of living things during the growing season and is directly related to agriculture, is very important for producers. When phenological stages are mentioned, the time from budbreak to the leaf fall is understood, which is also defined as the "vegetation period" of the vine. These seasonal phases may vary greatly depending on the species and are generally classified as "budbreak, shooting, flowering, fruit set, verasion, maturity, resting". Phenological periods, which occur in the plant under the influence of environmental conditions, especially climatic conditions, come to the forefront in cultural operations carried out during the development period of the plant, especially in the application of the spraying programme and in the selection of varieties suitable for the region. When this issue is not complied with, the expected result cannot be obtained and significant economic losses can be caused. The results obtained from phenological observations and their long-term averages are of great importance for the agriculture and economy of a country. Therefore, these periods are indicators of the effects of events such as drought, floods and fires on our world as a result of local and/or global climate changes. These observations, as it can be seen, can show which product (plant) can be more profitable to grow, as well as help to choose the most appropriate spraying time of the relevant product against any disease. Again, knowing the phenological periods of cultivated plants is very important in plant breeding and especially in all cultivation areas.

Keywords: Phenological observation, Phenological period, Vine, Viticulture

BAĞLARDA ETKİLİ BİR İLAÇLI MÜCADELESİ OLMAYAN BAZI HASTALIK VE ZARARLILAR

SOME DISEASES AND PESTS THAT DO NOT HAVE AN EFFECTIVE PESTICIDE CONTROL IN VINEYARD

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ÖZET

Üzüm; Dünya'da 20-52 kuzey, 20-40 güney enlem dereceleri arasında üretimi yapılan bir meyve türü olmakla beraber ekvator bölgesine yakın güney ve kuzey yarım kürelerde yüksek rakımlı bölgelerde de yetiştirilebilmektedir. Üzümün, günümüzde dünya ülkeleri arasında en fazla üretimi yapılan bir ürün olduğu kabul görmektedir. Ürünü; sadece taze meyve olarak değil, aynı zamanda kurutularak veya şırasından üzüm suyu, pekmez, sirke, pestil, sucuk, tarhana, köfter gibi ürünlere işlenip değerlendirilirken, diğer dünya ülkelerinde daha ziyade şarap üretilmektedir. Yine tarımsal sanayide, kozmetik sanayide vs. alanlarda da yararlanılmaktadır. Bitkisel üretimde verim ve kaliteyi etkileyen en önemli unsurların başında hastalık, zararlı ve yabancı otlar gelmektedir. Diğer üretim şekillerinde olduğu gibi bağcılıkta da birçok hastalık ve zararlı üretimi düşürmektedir. Bitkilerde zararlanmaya sebep olan bu unsurlardan bir kısmını olumsuz iklim ve toprak şartlarından ileri gelen abiyotik etmenler oluştururken öteki bölümünü de biyotik etmenler oluşturur. Bitkisel üretimde hastalık ve zararlılardan kaynaklanan kaybın yaklaşık % 35 olduğu kabul edilmekte ve üreticiler, hem geçmişte hem de günümüzde bu hastalık ve zararlılarla mücadele etmektedirler. Ülkemiz bağ alanlarında üretime önemli seviyede zarar veren bağ kanseri ve virüs gibi hastalıklar ile floksera ve nematod gibi daha ziyade karantina tedbirleri ve tekniğine uygun bakım işlemlerine ağırlık verilen, etkin bir kimyasal mücadele şekli olmayan zararlılar bağ alanlarımızda olumsuz manada etkili olabilmektedirler. Bağlarda etkili olan bu vb. hastalık ve zararlılar ile yürütülen mücadele çalışmalarının insan başta olmak üzere, çevre sağlığı ve ekolojik denge üzerindeki muhtemel yan etkilerini azaltacak şekilde yapılması da büyük önem arz eder. Ülkemizde zirai mücadelede benimsenen yöntem ise, "Entegre mücadele" yaklaşımı olup, bu çerçevede dayanıklı çeşit kullanımı, bakım işlemleri, mekanik ve fiziksel mücadele ile biyolojik ve biyoteknik mücadele yöntemlerinin birlikte kullanımı olarak tanımlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bağ, Hastalık, Zararlı, Mücadele yöntemleri

ABSTRACT

Grape is a species of fruit produced between 20-52 north and 20-40 south latitude degrees in the world, but it can also be grown in high altitude regions in the southern and northern hemispheres near the equator. Today, it is recognised that it is the most produced product among the countries of the world. While grapes are utilised not only as fresh fruit but also dried and processed into products such as grape juice, molasses, vinegar, pestil, sausage, tarhana, köfter, wine is produced in other countries of the world. It is also used in agricultural industry, cosmetic industry, etc. It is also used in areas such as. Diseases, pests and weeds are the most important factors affecting yield and quality in crop production. Producers have been struggling with these diseases and pests both in the past and today. Diseases such as vineyard cancer and virus, which cause significant damage to production in our country's vineyard areas, and pests such as phylloxera and nematodes, which are more focused on quarantine measures and maintenance operations in accordance with the technique and do not have an effective chemical control method, can be negatively effective in our vineyard areas. It is also of great importance that the control activities carried out with these diseases and pests, which are effective in vineyards, are carried out in a way to reduce the possible side effects on environmental health and ecological balance, especially on human beings. The method adopted in agricultural control in our country is the "integrated control" approach, which can be defined as the use of resistant varieties, maintenance operations, mechanical and physical control and biological and biotechnical control methods.

Keywords: Vineyard, Disease, Pest, Control methods

IMPACT OF REMITTANCE ON THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to examine theoretical and empirical literature on immigration and remittances, reports, and studies conducted by the main institutions such as the World Bank, INSTAT, and the Bank of Albania, but also by various Albanian and foreign authors. The descriptive analysis and the regression model are used in this research. The database was provided by a survey of 300 individuals in the area of Tirana. The survey was conducted through a pre-structured interview, which was distributed online and face-to-face with consumers of Albania. The collected data were processed with the SPSS statistical program. According to" Remittances, usually understood as the money or goods that migrants send back to families and friends in origin countries, are often the most direct and well-known link between migration and development ". Despite Global Headwinds, remittances Grow by 5% in 2022 (World Bank, 2023). This study emphasizes that remittances constitute an important item in Albania's balance of payments statistics, a fact that is highlighted by the relative weight of this item in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other macroeconomic indicators. We hope that this research serves for future studies.

Key Words: Remittances, Economy, Emigrants, Money transfer, Albania

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE L2 CLASSROOM: IMPLICATIONS AND CHALLENGES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to investigate attitudes of both students and teachers concerning Artificial Intelligence tools in the L2 classroom. The study was a descriptive quantitative-qualitative mixed methods case study whose data were taken from a purposive, convenient sample at a private, English-speaking university during the Summer Semester 2023 in Beirut, Lebanon. Data collection primarily involved an online survey on Google forms which was given to a sample of 49 students taking a research-based English 202 course. Afterwards, four English teachers and sixteen students were chosen based on their voluntary will to participate in semi-structured focus group interviews. The findings from both teachers and students revealed that AI tools did very little to support students' learning needs in the L2 classroom due to students' over-reliance and misuse of AI tools, thus stunting student creativity and forgoing learning objectives.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, ethical uses of AI, L2 classrooms, digital technology and L2 learning, Chatbot GPT and ethics, writing mills

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NESNELERİN İNTERNETİ (IoT) İLE GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIMLAR: İSKİ AKILLI SAYAÇ ÖRNEĞİ

CURRENT APPROACHES WITH INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT): ISKI SMART METER EXAMPLE

Remzi BAŞAR

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ÖZET

Otomasyon sistemlerindeki hızlı gelişmeler günümüzde tüm sektörlerde çok çeşitli alanlara yayılmış durumdadır. Gelinen noktada başta bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri olmak üzere internet ve beraberinde gelen yeni teknolojilerin büyük payı vardır. Bilgi teknolojileri ile hayatımıza giren yeniliklerden biri olan nesnelerin interneti orijinal adı ile IoT kavramı da yaşanan gelişmelerde büyük rol oynayan unsurlardan biri olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Nesnelerin çeşitli yollar ve farklı teknolojiler sayesinde birbirleri ile sürekli veya ihtiyaç halinde bağlantılı olmaları işletmelerin ve dolayısı ile insanların hayatlarını ciddi anlamda kolaylaştırmakta ve otomasyon süreçlerine büyük katkı sağlamaktadır.

Çalışmada nesnelerin interneti ile neler yapıldığı ve neler yapılabileceğine değinilerek IoT teknolojileri üzerine literatüre yansıyan güncel ve fütürist yaklaşımlar aktarılmaktadır. Ayrıca IoT uygulamalarının başarılı Türkiye örneklerinden biri olarak İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi'ne bağlı İstanbul Su ve Kanalizasyon İdaresi (İSKİ) bünyesinde Mayıs-2022'de start verilen bir IoT projesi olan "İSKİ Akıllı Sayaç" uygulaması, kurumdan elde edilen bilgiler ışığında incelenerek IoT teknolojilerinin sağladığı zaman tasarrufu ve maliyet faydaları yakın zamanda hayata geçirilen örnek bir uygulama üzerinden ortaya konulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nesnelerin interneti, IoT, Akıllı sayaç, Uzaktan sayaç okuma, LoRaWAN.

ABSTRACT

The rapid advancements in automation systems have spread across various industries nowadays. Information and communication technologies, along with the internet and emerging technologies, play a significant role in this progress. Among the innovations introduced by information technologies, the concept of the Internet of Things (IoT) stands out as a major contributor to these developments. Through various means and different technologies, IoT enables objects to be continuously or conditionally connected to each other, providing significant convenience to businesses and, consequently, to people's lives. It greatly facilitates automation processes and contributes significantly to simplifying and streamlining various aspects of life.

The study addresses the current and futuristic approaches reflected in the literature on Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, discussing what has been done and what can be achieved with IoT. Additionally, it examines a successful Turkish example of IoT applications, namely the "ISKI Smart Meter" project, initiated in May 2022 under the

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality's (IBB) Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration (ISKI). The project's implementation and benefits, such as time savings and cost advantages facilitated by IoT technologies, are presented based on information obtained from the institution through a sample application that has been implemented recently.

Keywords: Internet of Things, IoT, Smart meter, Remote meter reading, LoRaWAN.

ÇOK KADEMELİ EKSENEL GAZ TÜRBİNLİ MOTORLARDA KULLANILAN DÜZ LABİRENT KEÇELERİN BAL PETEK YAPISI İLE BİRLİKTE KAÇAK DEBİ VE HAVA SÜRTÜNMESİNİN PARAMETRİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

A PARAMETRIC STUDY OF LEAKAGE FLOW AND WINDAGE HEATING IN STRAIGHT-THROUGH LABYRINTH SEALS WITH HONEYCOMB LANDS FOR GAS PATHS OF MULTISTAGE AXIAL GAS TURBINE ENGINES BY CFD

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma kapsamında, düz labirent keçeler bal petek yapısı ile ve bal petek yapısı olmadan nümerik olarak incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, endüstriyel uygulamalarda sıklıkla kullanılan mevcut bir boyutlu ampirik korelasyon olan Zimmerman korelasyonunun deneysel sonuçlar ve hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği kullanılarak iyileştirilmesidir. Sayısal analizler için Ansys Fluent yazılımı kullanılmıştır. Navier-Stokes denklemleri k-ε realizable ve k-ω SST türbülans modelleri kullanılarak çözdürülmüştür. Parametrik modelleme metodolojisi sayesinde geniş kapsamlı parametrik simülasyon matrisi çözülmüştür.

Çalışmanın ilk bölümünde düz labirent keçeler bal petek yapısı olmadan ele alınmıştır. Literatür ve deneysel karşılaştırmalar elde edilen HAD analizleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda Zimmerman-Wolff korelasyonunu geliştirmek için türbülans modeli seçim yöntemi belirlenmiştir. Korelasyonunun iyileştirilmesi için geniş kapsamlı bir analiz matrisi oluşturulmuştur ve matris, HAD kullanılarak çözülmüştür. İyileştirilmiş korelasyon deneysel sonuçlar ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Ayrıca birden fazla düz labirent keçeler için kaçak debi miktarını hesaplayabilen ve tasarımcı kısıtlamalarına dayalı olarak en uygun labirent keçe konfigürasyonlarını çıkartabilen bir boyutlu program geliştirilmiştir.

İkinci bölümde, düz labirent keçeler bal peteği yapısı ile birlikte incelenmiştir. İnceleme için Gaz Türbinli motorlarda yaygın olarak kullanılan 1/16 ve 1/32 inç hücre boyutlarına sahip bal petekleri modelde kullanılmıştır. Bal petek yapısının kaçak debiye etkisi detaylı olarak incelenmiştir. Deneysel sonuçlar olmaması sebebi ile HAD analizlerinin karşılaştırılması literatürde bulunan ilgili çalışmalar ile yapılmıştır.

Çalışmanın sonunda, düz labirent keçeler için kapsamlı bir çalışmanın sonuçları sunulmuştur. Mevcut literatürdeki korelasyon geliştirilmiş ve düz labirent keçeler için hem hesaplama hem de optimizasyon aracı geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düz Labirent Keçeler, Hesaplamalı Akışkanlar Dinamiği, Gaz Türbinli Motorlar, Gaz Türbinli Motorlarda Sızdırmazlık Elemanları

ABSTRACT

This study presents a numerical investigation of straight-through labyrinth seals with and without honeycomb lands. This study aims to enhance the existing empirical Zimmerman–Wolff correlation by combining computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations and experimental data, thereby improving its consistency with experimental findings. Numerical simulations were performed using ANSYS Fluent software to solve the Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes (RANS) equations with both k–ε realizable and k–ω SST turbulence models. The investigation encompassed a comprehensive analysis that involved parametric simulations, experimental data, and literature review.

The first section of the study focused on straight labyrinth seals without honeycomb land, comparing the literature and experimental results with the CFD methodology. Based on the obtained data, a turbulence model selection method is used to improve the Zimmerman–Wolff correlation. A comprehensive analysis matrix was created and solved using CFD to refine the correlation. Improved correlation compared with the experimental results. In addition, a one-dimensional program was developed to calculate the leakage flow for multiple straight lines through the labyrinth seal, and has the capability to find the optimum seal based on designer constraints.

The second part of the study investigated straight labyrinth seals with honeycomb structures utilizing honeycomb lands with 1/16 and 1/32 inch cell sizes, which are commonly employed in gas-turbine engines. The effect of the honeycomb structure on leakage flow was examined in detail. Because no experimental results were available, the CFD analyses were compared with relevant studies found in the literature.

At the end of this study, the results of a comprehensive study of straight-through labyrinth seals are presented. The correlation in the available literature has been improved, and both calculation and optimization tools have been developed for straight-through labyrinth seals.

Keywords: Straight Through Labyrinth Seals, Computational Fluid Dynamics, Gas

Turbine Engines, Sealing Elements in Gas Turbine Engines

DİSSOSİYATİF BOZUKLUKTA TANI VE AYIRICI TANI: OLGU SUNUMU

DIAGNOSIS AND DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF DISSOCIATIVE DISORDER: CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Travma ve dissosiyasyon birlikte anılan iki kavramdır. Dissosiyasyonda bellek, duygu, kimlik, bilinç ve davranışlarda bölünme ve istikrarsızlıklar görülmektedir. Çocukluk çağı travmaları bir çok psikiyatrik soruna neden olmaktadır. Travma sonucunda en sık karşılaşılan tablo ise dissosiyatif bozukluklardır. Dissosiyatif kimlik bozukluğu dissosiyatif bozukluklar arasında en zorlayıcı olan gruptur. Sıkça görülen öfke sorunları, suicid girişimler, konsantrasyon sorunları, amneziler, kendine zarar verme ve kimlikte belirsizlik hisleri ile karakterizedir. Dissosiyatif kimlik bozukluğu bireyin kişiler arası ilişkilerinde, sosyal yaşantısında ve kimlik bütünlüğünde ciddi sorunlar yaşamasına neden olmaktadır. Dissosiyatif vakalarda görsel ve işitsel halüsinasyonlara da rastlanmaktadır. Bu yüzden psikotik bozukluklardan ayırmak için ayırıcı tanıyı doğru yapmak oldukça önemlidir. Dissosiyatif kimlik bozukluğunun toplumda görülme sıklığına göre psikiyatri servislerinde bu yaygınlığa rastlanmamaktadır. Bunun nedeni tanılama ve tedavi süreçlerindeki bilgi ve deneyim eksikliğidir. Bu çalışmada erken dönemde cinsel taciz, fiziksel - duygusal ihmale uğramış ve dissosiyatif kimlik bozukluğu gelişen 18 yaşında bir olgu sunulmuştur. Vakada ki çocukluk çağı travmaları ve dissosiyatif kimlik bozukluğu semptomları ele alınarak tanılama ve tedavi sürecine katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelime: Dissosiyasyon, Dissosiyatif bozukluk , Travma, Çocukluk çağı travmaları

ABSTRACT

Trauma and dissociation are two concepts that go together. In dissociation, fragmentation and instability are seen in memory, emotion, identity, consciousness and behavior. . Childhood traumas cause many psychiatric problems. The most common picture as a result of trauma is dissociative disorders. Dissociative identity disorder is the most challenging group among

dissociative disorders. It is characterized by frequent anger issues, suicidal attempts, problems with concentration, amnesias, self-harm, and feelings of uncertainty in identity. Dissociative identity disorder causes serious problems in the individual's interpersonal relationships, social life and identity integrity. Visual and auditory hallucinations are also seen in dissociative cases. Therefore, it is very important to make the differential diagnosis correctly in order to distinguish it from psychotic disorders. According to the prevalence of dissociative identity disorder in the society, this prevalence is not observed in psychiatry services. The reason for this is the lack of knowledge and experience in the diagnosis and treatment processes. In this study, an 18-year-old patient who suffered from early sexual abuse, physical and emotional neglect and developed dissociative identity disorder is presented. It is thought that it will contribute to the diagnosis and treatment process by considering childhood traumas and dissociative identity disorder symptoms in the case.
Keywords: Dissociation, Dissociative disorder, Trauma, Childhood traumas

KADINLARDA OLUMLU DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİ VE SABIR EĞİLİMİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSITIVE THINKING SKILLS AND PATIENCE TENDENCY IN WOMEN

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ÖZET

İnsan yaratılışı gereği düşünebilen bir varlıktır. Ve sadece insana has olduğu bilinen bu düşünebilme yetisi onu diğer canlılardan ayıran en temel özelliklerin başında gelmektedir. Olumlu düşünmenin iki önemli nedeni vardır. İlk olarak bireyin motivasyon kaynağı, ikinci olarak yaşam kalitesini yükseltmeye yarayan araçtır. Düşünmenin bir boyutu olan olumlu düşünme becerisi insanların sabır eğilimi göstermelerinde son derece önemlidir. Yapılan bu araştırmanın amacı kadınların olumlu düşünme becerileri ile sabır eğilimleri arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2023 yılında İstanbul ilinde ikamet eden 100 kadın oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Bilgi Toplama Formu'nun yanı sıra Akın, Uysal ve Akın 2015 tarafından geçerlilik ve güvenirliği yapılan Olumlu Düşünme Ölçeği ile Doğan ve Gülmez 2014 tarafından geçerlilik ve güvenirliği yapılan Sabır Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde SPSS 25 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde ikili karşılaştırmalarda t testi ve ANOVA testi kullanılmıştır. İki ölçek arasındaki ilişkinin yönü ve şiddetinin incelenmesinde ise Pearson Korelasyon Analizi uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda olumlu düşünme ile sabır eğilimi arasında anlamlı ve pozitif yönde bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Araştırma sonuçları demografik özelliklere göre incelendiğinde katılımcıların olumlu düşünme ve sabır eğilimi düzeyleri ile yaşları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık görülmemiştir. Ancak medeni durum ile olumlu düşünme becerileri ve sabır eğilimi düzeyi incelendiğinde anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu görülmüştür. Buna göre evli kadınların olumlu düşünme becerileri ve sabır eğilimi düzeyleri, bekar kadınların olumlu düşünme becerileri ve sabır eğilimi düzeylerinden daha yüksektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Olumlu düşünme, Sabır eğilimi, Kadınlar

ABSTRACT

Man is a being who can think by nature. And this ability to think, which is known to be unique to humans, is one of the most fundamental characteristics that distinguish them from other living beings. Positive thinking has two important reasons. Firstly, it is a source of motivation for the individual and secondly, it is a tool to improve the quality of life. Positive thinking skill, which is a dimension of thinking, is extremely important for people to show patience. The aim of this research is to reveal the relationship between women's positive thinking skills and patience tendencies. The sample of the study consisted of 100 women residing in Istanbul in 2023. In addition to the Information Collection Form, the Positive Thinking Scale, validated and reliable by Akın, Uysal and Akın 2015, and the Patience Scale, validated and reliable by Doğan and Gülmez 2014, were used as data collection tools. SPSS 25 package program was used to analyze the data obtained. In the analysis of the data, t test and ANOVA test were used for pairwise comparisons. Pearson Correlation Analysis was applied to examine the direction and severity of the relationship between the two scales. As a result of the study, a significant and positive relationship was found between positive thinking and patience tendency. When the results of the research were analyzed according to demographic characteristics, there was no significant difference between the positive thinking and patience tendency levels of the participants and their ages. However, when marital status and positive thinking skills and patience disposition levels were analyzed, a significant difference was observed. Accordingly, positive thinking skills and patience disposition levels of married women are higher than positive thinking skills and patience disposition levels of single women.

Keywords: Positive thinking, Patience disposition, Women

WOUND HEALING ACTIVITY OF HERBAL OINTMENT CONTAINING LEAF AND ROOT EXTRACT OF *ACHYRANTHES ASPERA LINN.*

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ABSTRACT

Wounds are inescapable events in life. Wounds may arise due to physical, chemical or microbial agents. Wound healing is a process by which tissue regeneration occurs. Many herbs have proved to possess significant prohealing properties in different types of wounds. The aim of the study was investigate wound healing activity of herbal ointment containing leaf and root extract of *Achyranthes aspera* Linn. Herbal ointment containing methanol extract of leaf and root was formulated and tested for pro-wound healing activities. The extract (1, 3 and 5 g) was incorporated into 10 g of a simple ointment base by melting and trituration to give five batches of the ointment formulation. Excision wound measuring about 152 mm2 was created on the albino rats placed in groups (n = 5) and the ointment applied topically on the wounded area which was measured at intervals of 3 days until epithelialization and complete wound closure. Blank ointment base ($P \leq 0.05$) and Gentamycin ointment (2%) served as the control and standard treatments, respectively. Leaf extract containing ointment (5 g/10g- 12 days) showed the highest rate of wound closure compare to root extract containing ointment (5g/10g - 16 days) and blank (25 days). We conclude that formulating *Achyranthes aspera* extract ointment is effective in wound care and should be explored in harnessing the potentials of the plant in the treatment of topical diseases.

WOMEN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION IN THE TOURISM SECTOR: THE KERALA SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

The tourism industry in Kerala is known for its hospitality and natural beauty, which attracts a deluge of tourists every year. Women play an active role in the sector such as housekeeping, front desk management, reception, etc. Women are also represented in managerial and leadership positions, which promotes their careers and opportunities. The tourism industry in Kerala has the potential to create a significant impact on women's empowerment and economic growth. Encouraging women's participation in the tourism sector can lead to increased income and improved standards of living for women and their families. Additionally, it can help to promote gender equality and provide a more inclusive and diverse workforce in the tourism industry, which includes providing equal access to education and training programs, promoting gender equality in the workplace, and creating opportunities for women to advance their careers. There are also some factors like social economic and cultural barriers that limit women's participation in the tourism industry too. The current paper examines women's workforce participation in the tourism industry of Kerala and investigates the various types and forms of employment they are engaged in in the tourism sector. The study explores the factors that contribute to the barriers to women's participation in the tourism sector and identifies strategies to increase participation. The study highlights the importance of creating an inclusive and gender-sensitive work environment that supports women's career development and promotes their well-being.

Keywords: Women Workforce Participation, Kerala Tourism, Women Empowermen

EXPLORING DISABILITY, SEXUALITY, AND IDENTITY IN CONTEMPORARY FILM MARGARITA WITH STRAW

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Abstract

The film expresses an ideal representation of a woman in a society with all disabilities through the characters Laila, Dhruv, and Khanum. The film explores the themes of femininity, identity, and social class as well as the darker aspects of human nature to demonstrate the complex and nuanced nature of the characters. Laila, a disabled woman faces societal constraints and discrimination because of her disability. Despite the challenges, Laila is a strong and independent character who asserts her personal space and resists the oppressive forces that seek to control her life. The family pushes Laila to be an asexual person due to her disability. The family initially sees her as an asexual person and tries to control her personal space and relationships. However, as the film progresses, Laila's mother begins to understand and accept her daughter's identity and desires. The film challenges the normative expectations around sexuality by portraying the protagonist's bisexuality and her exploration of race, gender, and relationships.

Keywords:

LGBTQA, Disability, Sexuality, Films, Desire, Representation.

EFFECT OF EXTRUSION METHOD ON TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GLUTEN-FREE CEREAL

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Abstract

Gluten-free products have gained significant attention in recent years, catering to the needs of individuals with gluten-related disorders and those following gluten-free diets. Extrusion processing has become a popular technique for enhancing the texture, structure, and overall quality of gluten-free cereal. By subjecting the cereal mixture to high temperature, pressure, and shear forces, extrusion facilitates the transformation of raw ingredients into a crispy, palatable cereal product. This research delves into the influence of various extrusion parameters, including temperature, screw speed, moisture content, and die design, on the technological characteristics of gluten-free cereal. By systematically varying the extrusion parameters, the study seeks to optimize the extrusion process to achieve desirable technological characteristics in gluten-free cereal. It also explores the potential interactions between different parameters and their effects on the final product. Moreover, this research investigates the potential of incorporating functional ingredients, such as dietary fibers, proteins, and additives, into the extrusion process to enhance the technological characteristics of gluten-free cereal further. The outcomes of this research will provide valuable insights for the food industry, enabling manufacturers to optimize the extrusion process and create gluten-free cereals that meet the expectations of consumers in terms of texture, appearance, and sensory experience. By exploring various extrusion parameters and incorporating functional ingredients, the research aims to contribute to the advancement of gluten-free food technology and promote the development of innovative and satisfying gluten-free cereal options.

Keywords: Extrusion, Gluten-free, Cereal, Technological characteristics

URINE ROUTINE MICROSCOPY OF POST COVID-19 PATIENTS IN MEHSANA DISTRICT: AN ANALYSIS OF ABNORMALITIES

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Abstract

SARS-COV-2 infection has so far affected over 133 million people worldwide. The infection of SARS-COV-2 affects many organs such as heart, kidney, liver etc. The aim of the present investigation was to examine the urine routine microscopy of post-Covid-19 patients in the Mehsana District, focusing on individuals who had recovered from Covid-19 infection approximately six months prior. Fifty urine samples were collected and analyzed to determine the presence of various urinary tract infection indicators. Twenty-four of the fifty examined urine samples were abnormal, exhibiting deviations in routine microscopy parameters including pus cells, epithelial cells, red blood cells (RBCs), pH, sugar, albumin, bacteria, urine color, turbidity, yeast cells, calcium oxalate crystals, and cyst formation. 24 out of 50 patients exhibited elevated levels of albumin in their urine samples, indicating possible renal dysfunction, among the observed abnormalities. In addition, two out of fifty patients had elevated pus cell counts, indicating the presence of inflammation or infection. Similarly, 1 out of 50 patients had an elevated RBC count, which could indicate kidney injury. In addition, three out of fifty patients had elevated levels of yeast cells in their urine, which may be indicative of fungal infections. Notably, eight out of fifty patients presented with elevated levels of epithelial cells and calcium oxalate crystals, indicating the possibility of renal impairment. Moreover, 2 of 50 patients exhibited evidence of cyst formation. In addition, substantial changes in urine color and turbidity were observed in patients post-Covid-19. This study's findings shed light on the effect of Covid-19 on kidney health, as evidenced by the abnormal urine microscopy parameters observed. Identification of these abnormalities can aid in the early detection and management of possible urinary tract infections and renal complications in patients post-Covid-19. Further research is required to investigate the fundamental mechanisms and long-term effects of these abnormalities, which could help improve the overall care and management of patients recovering from Covid-19.

Keywords: SARS-COV-2, urinary tract infection, kidney, pus cells, red blood cells, urine color and turbidity.

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CELLULOLYTIC FUNGI

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Abstract

Advancement in molecular biology techniques has provided the basis of uncovering virtually unlimited numbers of DNA markers. The utility of DNA based marker is generally determined by the technology that is used to reveal DNA based polymorphism. Among the various techniques RAPD is most commonly used for developing SCAR markers (Bardakel 2001, Caldeira et al., 2009, Nekhra et al., 2014)

Degrading wood and Soil samples were collected from Anand region and fungi were isolated. Cellulolytic activity was determined along with various physico-chemical characterizations. Aspergilus niger and Penicillium spp, showing maximum Cellulolytic activity were taken and RAPD was performed using by chicken microsatellite primers. The amplicons were electrophoresed on 2% agarose gel, the unique bands were eluted from the gel, cloned and sequenced. The sequences were analyzed by BLAST and the same were deposited as **GSS** at NCBI vide **Accession no. HN150682 to HN150702**.

STUDY OF CRACKS IN A NONLINEAR FERROMAGNETIC PIECE

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the dimensions of a two-dimensional crack in a non-linear ferromagnetic piece of AISI 416 steel. To achieve this goal, we rely on the non-destructive technique by eddy currents to measure the impedance. First, we begin to characterize the magnetic material from a modeling of the direct magnetodynamic problem by 2D finite element of the system (magnetic material + sensor) and solved by the Newton Rapheson method. FEMM(Finite Element Method Magnetics, an open source software, was used to validate the model).This direct model is then inverted by a simplex algorithm to determine the dimensions of the crack.

KEYWORDS: Characterization, crack, finite element method, open source FEMM software, inverse problem.

IDEAL CONVERGENCE OF SEQUENCE OF BI-COMPLEX NUMBERS

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Key Words : Ideal; Bi-complex number; Convergence of sequences; Solid; Banach space; Conjugate.

AMS Subject Classification Number: 40A05, 40A35, 40G15, 46A45

In this article we introduce the notion of ideal convergence of sequence of bi-complex numbers. We shall discuss on the basics of Bi-complex numbers. Then show that the class of all bounded I-convergent sequences is a Banach Space. We study their different basic properties. The results established generalizes the notions of different concepts of convergence of real and complex terms.

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ALGEBRAIC STRUCTURE OF NEUTROSOPHIC FUZZY MATRICES

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Abstract

In this article we investigate the properties of neutrosophic fuzzy matrices and their algebraic structure. We different grouping properties of study neutrosophic fuzzy matrices under addition and scalar multiplication, commutative property, associative property, distributive property. also to solving methods for neutrosophic fuzzy algebraic equations.

Key-words: neutrosophic fuzzy matrices; neutrosophic Group; Neutro Algebra equation.

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LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPORA İLİŞKİN TUTUMLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Funda DERELİ

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ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı, lise öğrencilerinin beden eğitimi ve spora ilişkin tutumlarının incelenmesidir. Araştırmaya Balıkesir ilindeki Anadolu lisesinde öğrenim gören 447 gönüllü öğrenci katılmıştır. Demirhan ve Altay (2001) tarafından geliştirilen, 12'si olumlu 12'si olumsuz olmak üzere toplam 24 maddeden oluşan geçerliği ve güvenirliliği yapılan "Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Tutum Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Veriler, SPSS 26 programında analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde; frekans analizi, değişkenler arasındaki iki değişken için Bağımsız Örneklem T-Testi, üç veya daha fazla değişken için Tek Yönlü Anova testi ve anlamlılığın yönünü belirlemek için Post Hoc, Tukey testi yapılmıştır. Çalışmada anlamlılık düzeyi $\alpha= 0,05$ olarak kabul edilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, araştırmaya katılan lise öğrencilerinin beden eğitimi ve spora ilişkin tutumları ile cinsiyet ve sınıf değişkenleri arasında bir fark bulunmazken spor türü, düzenli spor yapma durumu ve gelir düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık görülmüştür ($p<0,05$).

Anahtar kelimeler: Beden Eğitimi, Spor, Tutum.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to examine the attitudes of high school students towards physical education and sports. 447 volunteer students studying at Anatolian high school in Balıkesir province participated in the research. The "Physical Education and Sports Attitude Scale", which was developed by Demirhan and Altay (2001) and consisted of a total of 24 items, 12 of which was positive and 12 of which was negative, was used. The data were analyzed in the SPSS 26 program. In the analysis of data; Frequency analysis, Independent Sample T-Test for two variables between variables, One Way Anova test for three or more variables, and Post Hoc, Tukey test to determine the direction of significance were performed. In the study, the level of significance was accepted as $\alpha = 0.05$.

As a result, while there was no difference between the attitudes of high school students participating in the research towards physical education and sports, and gender and class variables, there was a significant difference between sports type, regular sports status and income levels ($p<0.05$).

Keywords: Attitude, Physical Education, Sport,

ENJEKSİYON İÇİN KONFOR ÖLÇEĞİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF COMFORT SCALE FOR INJECTION

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada hastaların enjeksiyon işlemine yönelik konfor düzeylerini belirleyen geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçüm aracının geliştirilmesi amaçlandı. Araştırma metodolojik tipte tasarlandı. Araştırma verileri Erzurum Atatürk Üniversitesi Araştırma Hastanesi ve Muş Devlet Hastanesinde toplandı. Araştırmanın pilot uygulama aşamasında 102 hasta, ana uygulama aşamasında ise 186 hasta örneklemi oluşturdu. Araştırmanın veri toplama araçlarını "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", "Konfor İçin VAS" ve taslak halindeki "Enjeksiyon İçin Konfor Ölçeği" oluşturdu. Elde edilen veriler ile geçerlik ve güvenirlik analizleri yapıldı. Ölçeğin 10 madde ve "Enjeksiyon Sürecindeki Konfor" ve "Çevresel Konfor" olmak üzere iki alt boyuttan oluştuğu belirlendi. "Konfor için VAS" ile ölçek ve alt boyutlarının birbiri ile pozitif yönde korelasyon gösterdikleri belirlendi. Ölçeğin tümüne ait Cronbach Alpha değerinin 0.899 olduğu belirlendi. Veriler "Enjeksiyon İçin Konfor Ölçeği"nin hastaların enjeksiyon işlemine yönelik konfor düzeylerinin belirlenmesinde yeterli, geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçüm aracı olduğunu gösterdi. Hastaların enjeksiyona yönelik konfor düzeylerinin belli aralıklarla ölçülmesi, enjeksiyon konforunu arttıracak yeni çalışmaların planlanması, "Enjeksiyon İçin Konfor Ölçeği" nin farklı dil ve kültürlerde uyarlama çalışmalarının yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Enjeksiyon, Konfor, Ölçek, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik, Ölçek geliştirme

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool that determines the comfort level of patients for the injection procedure. The research was designed in methodological type. Research data were collected at Erzurum Atatürk University Research Hospital and Muş State Hospital. The sample consisted of 102 patients in the pilot application phase and 186 patients in the main application phase of the study. The data collection tools of the research were “Personal Information Form”, “VAS for Comfort” and the draft “Comfort Scale for Injection”. Validity and reliability analyzes were performed with the obtained data. It was determined that the scale consisted of 10 items and two sub-dimensions, "Comfort in the Injection Process" and "Environmental Comfort". It was determined that the “VAS for comfort” and the scale and its sub-dimensions showed a positive correlation with each other. The Cronbach Alpha value of the whole scale was determined to be 0.899. The data showed that the “Comfort Scale for Injection” is an adequate, valid and reliable measurement tool in determining the comfort level of patients for the injection procedure. It is recommended to measure the comfort levels of patients for injection at regular intervals, to plan new studies that will increase injection comfort, and to adapt the "Comfort Scale for Injection" in different languages and cultures.

Keywords: Injection, Comfort, Scale, Validity, Reliability, Scale development

ENJEKSİYON FOBİSİ ÖLÇEĞİ- ANKSİYETENİN TÜRKÇEYE UYARLANMASI

ADAPTATION OF INJECTION PHOBIA SCALE- ANXIETY TO TURKISH

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada Enjeksiyon Fobisi Ölçeği- Anksiyete'nin Türkçe'ye uyarlanması amaçlandı. Araştırma verileri Mayıs- Temmuz 2023 tarihleri arasında kartopu örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak toplandı. Pilot uygulama aşamasında 90, ana uygulama aşamasında 397 bireye ulaşıldı. Araştırmanın veri toplama araçlarını "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", "Anksiyete için VAS" ve "Özgül Fobi Şiddet Ölçeği" taslak halindeki "Enjeksiyon Fobisi Ölçeği- Anksiyete" oluşturdu. Ölçeğe geçerlik ve güvenirlik analizleri yapıldı. Açımlayıcı Faktör Analizinde ölçeğin 8 madde ve tek boyuttan oluştuğu belirlendi. Doğrulayıcı faktör analizinden elde edilen uyum indeksleri ölçeğin yapısının geçerli olduğunu gösterdi. Ölçeğin bütünü için Cronbach Alpha değerinin ise 0.903 olduğu belirlendi. EFÖ-A ile VAS ve ÖFŞÖ puan ortalamaları arasında pozitif yönde, istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirlendi. Enjeksiyon Fobisi Ölçeği- Anksieyete bireylerin enjeksiyon korkusundan kaynaklı anksiyete düzeylerinin belirlenmesinde geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçüm aracıdır. Enjeksiyon korkusunun neden olduğu Anksiyete düzeyleri ile ilgili yapılacak çalışmalarda kullanılması ve konu ile ilgili yeni çalışmaların planlanması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Enjeksiyon, Korku, Fobi, Anksiyete, Ölçek geliştirme, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to adapt the Injection Phobia Scale-Anxiety into Turkish. Research data were collected between May and July 2023 using the snowball sampling method. 90 individuals were reached during the pilot implementation phase and 397 individuals were reached during the main implementation phase. The "Personal Information Form", "VAS for Anxiety" and "Specific Phobia Severity Scale" were drafted "Injection Phobia Scale-Anxiety" data collection tools of the research. Validity and reliability analyzes were performed on the scale. In the Exploratory Factor Analysis, it was determined that the scale consisted of 8 items and a single dimension. The fit indices obtained from the confirmatory factor analysis showed that the structure of the scale was valid. The Cronbach Alpha value for the whole scale was determined to be 0.903. It was determined that there was a positive, statistically significant relationship between EFÖ-A and the mean scores of VAS and ÖFŞÖ. Injection Phobia Scale-Anxiety is a valid and reliable measurement tool for determining the anxiety levels of individuals due to fear of injections. It is recommended to be used in studies to be conducted on anxiety levels caused by fear of injections and to plan new studies on the subject.

Keywords: Injection, Fear, Phobia, Anxiety, Scale development, Validity, Reliability

İSKELELERDE İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ: GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIMLAR VE DEĞERLENDİRME STRATEJİLERİ

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AT SCAFFOLDING: CURRENT APPROACHES AND EVALUATION STRATEGIES

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ÖZET

Yüksekten düşme ve iskele kazaları, inşaat sektöründe her geçen gün artan oranlarda ve ciddi sonuçlarıyla yaşanan bir sorundur. Bu olayların sebepleri ise inşaat sektörünün doğası gereği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Artan teslim tarihi baskısı, çevresel koşullar, afetler, vasıflı çalışan eksikliği gibi faktörlerin yanı sıra, haksız kazanca yönelik malzeme seçimi gibi etkenler de bu kazaların sebepleri arasında sayılabilir. Bu makalede, inşaat faaliyetleri sürdürülen 10 farklı iskele yapısının iş sağlığı ve güvenliği açısından ve yasal mevzuata uygunluğuna dair incelemeler yapılmıştır. İskele çökmesi gibi yapısal sorunların yanı sıra, yüksekten düşme gibi farklı türde tehlikeler de ele alınmıştır. Payandalar, korkuluklar, platformlar, elbiseler gibi iskele bileşenleri niteliksel olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen sonuçlar göstermektedir ki, iskele kazalarına etki eden en önemli faktör yapısal güvenliktir. Kelepçe ve bağlantı elemanları gibi kritik unsurların yanlış kullanımı da kazalara neden olabilen bir faktördür. Bu sebeple, etkili bir güvenlik için iskele operasyonunu gerçekleştirecek personelin eğitimli olması önemlidir. İnşaat sektöründe yaşanan kazaların azaltılması için güvenlik yönergelerine uygunluğun yanı sıra, yapısal güvenlik ve eğitimli personel gibi unsurlar da öne çıkmaktadır. Bu sorunun çözümü için sektördeki tüm paydaşların iş birliği içinde olması sorunun çözümünde önemli bir rol oynayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş sağlığı ve güvenliği, iskele, önlem, yüksekten düşme

ABSTRACT

Falls from heights and scaffold accidents are a growing problem in the construction industry, with serious consequences. The causes of these incidents arise due to the nature of the construction sector. Factors such as increasing deadline pressures, environmental conditions, disasters, and a shortage of skilled workers, as well as factors related to material selection for unjust gain, can be counted among the reasons for these accidents. In this article, 10 different scaffold structures used in construction activities have been examined in terms of occupational health and safety, as well as their compliance with legal regulations. In addition to structural issues such as scaffold collapse, various types of hazards like falls from heights have also been addressed. Scaffold components such as braces, guardrails, platforms, and harnesses have been qualitatively evaluated. The results obtained from the research indicate that the most significant factor influencing scaffold accidents is structural safety. Misuse of critical elements like clamps and connectors can also contribute to accidents. Therefore, it is important for personnel involved in scaffold operations to be well-trained for effective safety measures. In addition to adherence to safety guidelines, factors such as structural safety and trained personnel stand out in reducing accidents in the construction industry. Collaboration among all stakeholders in the sector will play a crucial role in solving this issue.

Keywords: Occupational health and safety, scaffolding, precautions, falling from height

THE NONLINEAR DYNAMICAL GROWTH OF CANCER CELLS BASED ON "ALLEE EFFECT"

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Abstract

Cancer is a known evolutionary process that is commonly believed to have its beginnings in mutation and the suppression of growth suppressors. A thorough understanding of the dynamics of cancer cells and how they interact with the surrounding microenvironment is needed to develop effective therapeutic alternatives. The purpose of this study is to develop a mathematical model that can simulate and assess the development of cancer cells while taking into account elements including cell migration, proliferation, interactions with the immune system, and responsiveness to various therapeutic modalities. Recent observations of tumor initiation and recurrence suggest that tumor growth rates scale positively with cell numbers, similar to the Allee effect [1-3].

Model Formulation:

Here, a two-dimensional ordinary differential equation model is introduced for the interaction of tumor cells and immune effect cells to examine the dynamic characteristics and explore the impact of the Allee effect.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = r\left(1 - \frac{x}{K}\right)(x - n)x \qquad (1)$$

Where, 'K' is the carrying capacity, r is the rate of reproduction, and x is the quantity or density of cancer cells and n=0 for weak Allee Effect and n>0 for strong Allee Effect.

CONCLUSION

By enhancing our understanding of how cancer cells behave, mathematical modeling can aid in the development of effective treatment plans. Here, the existing conditions and all potential numbers of positive equilibrium points for the boundary equilibrium points and trivial equilibrium points under weak or strong Allee effects are discussed.

COMPETENCIES REQUIRED BY BUSINESS STUDIES TEACHERS FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN OSHIMILI AND ANIOCHA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF DELTA STATE

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Abstract

This study identify competencies required by business studies teachers in Delta State, Nigeria. Three purpose and three research questions were used to guide the study. Descriptive research survey was adopted for the study. The population of the study comprised 134 Business Studies Teachers in Oshimili and Aniocha Local Government Area of Delta State. The instrument used was observational questionnaire which containing 21 items titled: Competencies Required by Business Studies Teachers for Effective Teaching in Junior Secondary Schools in Oshimili and Aniocha Local Government Areas of Delta State. The observational questionnaire was validated by two experts in the field of Business Education. The data collected from the respondents were analyzed using mean, standard deviation. Findings of the study reveal that teachers of business studies lowly required pedagogical, human relations and classroom management competencies for effective teaching of business studies. It was recommended among other that; the three competencies gaps identified in this study. The school management should organize seminars and symposia for service training of business studies teachers in junior secondary schools in Delta State to build their capacity to implement pedagogical human relations and classroom management for effective teaching of business studies.

Key Word: Competencies Business Education, Effective Teaching,

SOCIAL NETWORK AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN SUPPORTING FOREST CONSERVATION

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ABSTRACT

Social capital is important in efforts to preserve natural resources. Social capital is the main capital in maintaining the preservation of natural resources, where strengthening social capital in society can increase the ability of the community to overcome various social problems and affect the preservation of natural resources, including forests. One of the important variables in social capital is social networks because, in it there are many parties who play a role and are responsible for each other in a program or activity. This study aims to analyze the relationship between community social networks and forest conservation efforts. The method used in this study is qualitative analysis through a case study approach. High social networks have an impact on high community participation in maintaining the sustainability of forest resources by applying cultural capital and local knowledge of the community in their management.

PERİGLASYAL ŞEKİLLERDEN TAŞ KÜMELERİNDE OLUŞAN TOPRAKLARIN MİNERALOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ PİLOT ÇALIŞMA; ÇADIR VE GÖZE DAĞLARI (KD ANADOLU)

MINERALOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SOILS FORMED IN STONY EARTH CIRCLES FROM PERIGLACIAL LANDFORMS: A CASE STUDY IN ÇADIR AND GÖZE MOUNTAINS (NE ANATOLIA)

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ÖZET

Buzul çevresi bölgelerde soğuk iklim koşulları altında periglasyal şekiller gelişim göstermektedir. Anadolu'nun kuzeydoğusunda Yalnızçam Dağları'nı oluşturan Çadır Dağı (3054 m) ile Göze Dağı (3167 m) üzerinde taş kümeleri yaygın olarak dağılış göstermektedir. Taş kümelerinin yer aldığı zirve düzlüklerinde jeolojik yapı Üst Miosen-Alt Pliosen yaşlı bazalt, tüf ve aglomeralardan oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Çadır ile Göze Dağları üzerinde belirlenen taş kümelerinde oluşan toprakların primer ve sekonder (kil) mineralojik değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla, detay XRD difraktogram çekimi ve taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) ile görüntü alma işlemleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu işlemlerin sonucunda, Çadır Dağı taş kümelerinden alınan örnekte smektit, klorit, illit, kaloinit, illit-klorit ve klorit ve vermiküllit ara tabakalı ve Göze Dağı taş kümesinde ise klorit, illit ve kaolinit kil mineralleri belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, primer kil minerallerinde ise Çadır Dağı'nda yer alan taş kümelerinde kuvars, plajioklas ve muskovit, buna karşın Göze Dağı'nda ise kuvars, kristobalit, anortoklas, muskovit, sanidin mineralleri belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Taş kümesi, Çadır Dağı, Göze Dağı, Kuzeydoğu Anadolu.

ABSTRACT

In the regions surrounding the glacial area, under cold climate conditions, periglacial landforms develop. Stony earth circles are commonly distributed on the summit plateaus of Mount Çadır (3054 m) and Mount Göze (3167 m), which form the Yalnızçam Mountains in the northeastern part of Anatolia. The geological structure of the summit plateaus, where the stony earth circles are located, consists of Upper Miocene-Lower Pliocene-aged basalt, tuff, and agglomerates. The aim of this study is to evaluate the primary and secondary (clay) mineralogy of the soils formed within the circles identified on Çadır and Göze Mountains. For this purpose, detailed XRD diffractogram measurements and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image acquisitions were performed. As a result of these procedures, the clay minerals identified in the sample taken from the stony earth circles of Mount Çadır include smectite, chlorite, illite, kaolinite, illite-chlorite, and chlorite-vermiculite interlayers, while the stone cluster of Mount Göze contains chlorite, illite, and kaolinite clay minerals. Furthermore, in terms of primary clay minerals, the stony earth circles in Mount Çadır contain quartz, plagioclase, and muscovite, whereas in Mount Göze, quartz, cristobalite, orthoclase, muscovite, and sanidine minerals were determined.

Keywords: Stony earth circles, Mount Çadır, Mount Göze, NE Anatolia.

EFFECT OF POLYPLOIDY INDUCTION ON MORPHOLOGY, KARYOTYPE AND LEVELS OF BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN ALLIUM CEPA: A REVIEW

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Abstract

Allium cepa L. commonly known as onion, is a vegetable that is the most widely cultivated species of the genus Allium. It has been valued as a food and a medicinal plant since ancient times. It is widely cultivated, second only to tomato, and is a vegetable bulb crop known to most cultures and consumed worldwide. It is also known as "Queen of the kitchen," due to its highly valued flavor, aroma, and unique taste, and the medicinal properties of its flavor compounds. Besides the mentioned attributes of A. cepa, it is reported to have important bioactive compounds which serve as antioxidants. Polyploidy can influence the physiological and biochemical processes of plants and affect the biosynthetic pathways of primary and secondary metabolites. Polyploidy in plants happens to be very common and easy to induce by following and selecting suitable methods for the induction.

This review is aimed to discuss on how to improve the quantity of bioactive compounds present in onion through polyploidy induction using different concentrations of colchicine and also to highlight the aftermaths of the effect of the antimitotic agent (colchicine) to the morphology of the onion and karyotype of the chromosomes using a software for a detailed analysis on the chromosomes.

Key words: Allium cepa**,** Bioactive Compounds, Polyploidy, Colchicine, Morphology, Karyotype,

ENHANCING BIOMETHANE YIELD FROM MUNICIPAL LANDFILL LEACHATE THROUGH RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY (RSM) OPTIMIZATION

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The aim of this study was to optimize and model the bio-methane yield (ml CH_4/g SV) obtained from anaerobic digestion of landfill leachate using response surface methodology (RSM) in conjunction with central composite design (CCD). The effects of three parameters, namely pH, inoculum volume (ml), and ultrasonic pretreatment duration (min), were investigated in relation to biomethane production. The findings demonstrated the successful application of RSM-CCD for accurately predicting and modelling methane generation during anaerobic digestion of landfill leachate. Through analysis of variance (ANOVA), the model developed for cumulative methane production exhibited high significance, with a coefficient value (R^2) of 0.899. Among the various parameter combinations, RSM effectively characterized the influence of these experimental factors on bio-methane potential.

Keywords: Landfill leachate, anaerobic digestion, ultrasound pretreatment, bio-methane, RSM-CCD.

DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR ALLEVIATING HEAT STRESS IN LIVESTOCK

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Heat stress is the major factor, which negatively influences livestock production. This gains significance as it could cause severe economic burden on the farmers. Livestock is one of the principal livelihood security options for the poor and marginal farmers across the globe and particularly in the tropical countries. Therefore research efforts are needed to develop suitable strategies to alleviate heat stress in livestock to ensure optimum economic return to the livestock farmers. There are several strategies, which could be employed to relieve heat stress in livestock. The management strategies could be employed easily by the livestock farmers to effectively manage the heat stress. Shelter management strategies play a significant role to ensure optimum microclimate the livestock to ensure their optimum performance. The shed should be constructed in east west orientation to allow free air flow. Further, the feeders and waterers should be kept in cool place in the shed as the animals prefer to consume cool feed and water. Some advanced cooling facilities such as coolers, sprinklers and ventilation systems can help to provide a congenial microclimate. In addition, the roof of the shed could be painted in white or light color to reflect the solar radiation. Vegetations could be grown in the roof to control effectively the inside temperature. Gunny bags soaked in ice cold water could be used in windward direction to provide a cool atmosphere inside the shed. These are some of the management strategies, which could be used to alleviate heat stress in livestock to sustain their production in the changing climate scenario. Employing these strategies could reverse the negative effects of heat stress on the productive performance of livestock.

Keywords: Climate change; Heat stress; Shelter, Sprinklers; Thermotolerance

AN OVERVIEW OF FARM LAWS IN INDIA: IMPLICATIONS AND DISAGREEMENTS

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This abstract gives an outline of farm laws in India, centring on their proposition and the dispute encompassing them. The 2020 Farm laws presented by the Indian government was pointed at modernizing agricultural zones, raising farmers income, and making a more liberated and more competitive industry. These laws instigated a widespread agitation by farmers erupted a national wide debate on their potential consequences.

The three most critical development laws are:

The farmers produce trade and commercial (promotion and facilitation) Act, The farmer (empowerment and protection) agreement on price assurance and farm service Act and the essential commodities (amendment) Act. Collectively, these laws permit farmers to trade their produce outside of APMC (Agricultural produce market committees) and enter contract with agribusinesses. It is planning to diminish government interventions. Supporter of these laws contend that these laws permit farmers to bypass the mediators and get higher payment of their produce. They contend that contract cultivating gives farmers considerable market access, technological assistance, and price commitment. Supporter also state that with minimum intervention from the government on essential commodities can result in private investment and that will ultimately enhance agricultural infrastructure.

Competitors, contend that new laws undermine existing procurement systems which promises minimum support price (MSP) for certain crops. They fear that the new law will lead to pull down of APMC that will eventually lead to exploitation of farmers by big entities. Specialists have moreover communicated concern that contract farming agreements can be disadvantageous for them if a legal dispute arise with agribusiness Rivals too contend that deregulation of basic commodities will lead to stockpiles, cost irregularity, and will undermining food security.

The farm laws have initiated a mass protest across the country and farmers are calling for it to be cancelled. These protest raises genuine questions about farmers part in policy making, the need for impartial market improvement, and the significance of guaranteeing agriculturist welfare within the interest of agricultural modernization.

This abstract gives an outline of farm laws in India offering perception of motivation behind their execution, the advantage they seek to provide and the disputes they have created. It highlights the need for comprehensive discussions and sustainable agricultural policies that balance market reforms, farmer welfare and food security to ensure the long-term viability of India’s agricultural sector.

Keywords: Farmer; Law; Farmers Income; Industry; Agitation; Debate; Contract Farming; Minimum Support Price; Entities; Policy Making; Sustainable

PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF PTEROCARPUS MILDBRAEDII LEAF EXTRACT ON SELECTED ORGANS OF LEAD-CADMIUM CHLORIDE INDUCED TOXICITY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Lead and Cadmium are environmental toxicants which pose many health risks for both humans and Animals. Chelating agents used for lead and cadmium toxicity are not readily available, toxic, expensive and unable to clean up most of the toxic metals accumulated in various organs. The need to source from safe natural plants become necessary, therefore this study evaluated the effect of crude and fractions of Pterocarpus mildbraedii leaf extracts (PMLE) on the lipid profile and antioxidant indices of the heart, lungs in lead-cadmium chloride-induced toxicity in rats.

Methods: The crude extract (CE) of the leaf was obtained with methanol through cold maceration after 72 hours which was further subjected to solvent partitioning via vacuum liquid chromatographic (VLC) techniques using, acetone, ethyl acetate and 70% methanol. Thirty-two wistar rats were divided into eight groups of four rats each comprising of the, normal, negative control, treatments and standard group. Exactly 10 mg/kg body weight (bw) and 50 mg/kg bw of cadmium and lead chloride was used to induced toxicity in rats. Lipid profile and antioxidant parameters were determined using standard methods.

Results: Administration of lead/cadmium chloride significantly decreased superoxide dismutase activity and glutathione concentration with an increase in the level of malonaldehyde in the heart and lung of negative control animals when compared with normal control. Likewise, administration of $Pb/CdCl_2$ significantly increased the level of cholesterol, low density lipoprotein-cholesterol and triglycerides with concomitant decrease in high density lipoprotein-cholesterol. Treatment with crude Pterocarpus mildbraedii leaf extract and its fractions reverted the antioxidants and lipid profile alteration induced by cadmium/lead chloride in rats with best activity in 400 mg/kg bw of acetone fraction and crude extracts.

Significance: Pterocarpus mildbaedii leaf extract and fractions can be used in the management of high lipids and oxidative stress associated lead and cadmium induced toxicity in rats, thus it has protective properties. Further study is ongoing to study the active principle and mechanism of action involved.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE MANAGEMENT BASED ON COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM IN LAMPUNG

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ABSTRACT

Environmental services are defined as products produced from living natural resources and their ecosystems. The concept of community based tourism makes tourist attractions more environmentally friendly compared to conventional tourist attractions. Community Based Tourism applies the concept of managing tourist attractions from the community and for the community. This study aims to make the public aware of the concept of managing environmental services in the form of landscape beauty through community based tourism . The method used is qualitative analysis through a case study approach. The success of implementing community-based tourism will be seen if there is an increase in public understanding regarding the management of community-based environmental services.

MULTI-OBJECTIVE EVOLUTIONARY APPROACH TO DISCOVER SUBNETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

The detection of key subgroups in networks is crucial for understanding network properties and behaviors. By determining node relationships, critical information can be obtained. A number of methods have been created to identify sub-groups within graphs, but there is limited research on dynamic networks. Recognizing the significance of dynamic structures, the present study proposes an advanced Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm, named TMNSGA-II, which incorporates Transfer Learning. In TMNSGA-II, modifications have been carried out on methods of crossover and crowding distance in NSGA-II, with an integration of the transfer-based learning approach. The key contributions of this study are: (1) The enhancement of crossover operator by using the Cycle Crossover (CX) strategy to eliminate local optimization problem in the solution; (2) The improvement of crowding distance method by introduction of Crowding Distance Elimination (CDE) mechanism in NSGA-II which helps to preserve the diversity of NSGA-II algorithm by taking out non-dominated solutions with an increased efficiency; (3) Usage of three important objective functions, naming Modularity, Normalized Mutual Information (NMI) and Normalized Cut (NC) resulting in accurate and qualified measurement of the discovered subgroups; (4) Prominent reduction of time complexity by using transfer based learning to preserve the useful information found in previous generations and transfer it to the next generations. Experimental trials were conducted on both synthetic dynamic networks with established factual information and real-world networks of substantial size. The results indicate that TMNSGA-II surpasses its competitors with respect to efficiency as well as effectiveness.

Keywords: Significant Subgroups, Dynamic Networks, NSGA-II, Multi-Objective Optimization, Cycle Crossover (CX), Crowding Distance Elimination (CDE)

ÖZET

Kompleks ağlardaki kritik alt grupların tespiti, ağ özelliklerini ve davranışlarını anlamak için oldukça önemlidir. Düğümler arası ilişkiler belirlenerek kritik bilgiler elde edilebilir. Çizgelerdeki alt grupları belirlemek için bir dizi yöntem oluşturulmuştur. Ancak dinamik ağlar üzerine sınırlı araştırmalar bulunmaktadır. Dinamik yapıların önemini vurgulayan bu çalışma, transfer öğrenimini baz alan gelişmiş bir genetik algoritma yaklaşımı önermektedir. Bu yaklaşımda transfere dayalı öğrenme yönteminin entegrasyonu ile NSGA-II'deki çaprazlama ve dışlama mesafesi yöntemlerinde değişiklikler yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın temel katkıları şu şekilde ifade edilmektedir. i) Çözümdeki yerel optimizasyon problemini ortadan kaldırmak için cycle crossover stratejisini kullanarak çaprazlama operatörünün geliştirilmesi, ii) NSGA-II algoritmasının çeşitliliğini korumaya yardımcı olan ve domine edilmemiş çözümleri artan verimlilikle ortadan kaldırarak NSGA-II'de crowding distance elimination mekanizmasının uygulanmasıyla kalabalıklaşma mesafesi yönteminin iyileştirilmesi, iii) Modularity, normalized mutual information ve normalized cut olarak adlandırılan üç önemli amaç fonksiyonu ile keşfedilen alt grupların doğruluğunun ve niteliklerinin ölçülmesi, iv) Önceki nesillerde bulunan yararlı bilgileri korumak ve sonraki nesillere aktarmak için transfere dayalı öğrenmeyi kullanarak zaman karmaşıklığının önemli ölçüde azaltılması. Deneysel çalışmalar, önerilen yaklaşımın dinamik ağlarda başarılı bir şekilde uygulanabileceğini teyit etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Önemli Alt Gruplar, Dinamik Ağlar, NSGA-II, Çok Amaçlı Optimizasyon, Cycle crossover, Crowding distance elimination

ANTISEIZURE AND ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF ETHANOL FRACTION OF AERIAL PART OF Borerria ocymoides ON RAT MODELS

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ABSTRACT

Epilepsy is a neurological disorder characterized by unprovoked seizures, and it affects at least 50 million people worldwide. Seizure is a sudden, uncontrolled burst of electical activity in the brain. The present research was designed to investigate the antiseizure and antioxidant properties of ethanol fraction of aerial part of Borreria ocymoides in rats model.The effect of ethanol fraction of aerial part of Borreria ocymoides on seizure latency, percentage protection against seizure, percentage protection against lethality, anti-oxidant status and neurotransmitters, were investigated in PTZ seizure-induced rats using standard biochemical methods. The qualitative and quantitative phytochemical results of the ethanol fraction of aerial part of Borreria ocymoides constitute respectively; Saponins, flavanoids, tannins, Terpenoids alkaloids , steroids , Cardiac glycosides . The acute toxicity test results of ethanol fraction of aerial part of Borreria ocymoides showed that the extract was not toxic at the highest dosage (5000 mg/kg body weight) administered.The results showed a significant ($P < 0.05$) reduction in GLU, and DOP with a corresponding increase in GABA and GABA-T of the group treated with 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg b.w when compared with positive control in seizure induced rats.The results showed significant ($P < 0.05$) reduction in MDA concentration in groups treated with 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg b.w of extract with corresponding increase in SOD, GSH, CAT, and GPX concentration when compared with positive control.

Keyword: Seizure, Neurotransmitter, antioxidants and ethanol fraction.

REVIEWING THE NUTRITIONAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF COMMON VEGETABLES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The value of common vegetables in Nigeria in terms of nutrition and pharmacology is examined in this article. A wide variety of vegetables are available because to the nation's abundant agricultural resources, which not only enhance local cuisine but also have important health advantages. Exploring the nutrient value and potential pharmacological characteristics of particular vegetables is the main objective. The nutritional value of typical vegetables grown in Nigeria, such as spinach, waterleaf, pumpkin leaves, and okra, is assessed. These vegetables are a good source of calcium, iron, potassium, and important vitamins including A, C, and E. They also include antioxidants and dietary fiber, both of which are crucial for good health. Additionally, the importance of these veggies in terms of pharmacology is looked into. For instance, it has been discovered that spinach possesses anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties that may provide protection from a number of ailments. The anti-inflammatory and antibacterial qualities of waterleaf, on the other hand, have long been used in traditional medicine and are acknowledged for their promise in the management of illnesses including high blood pressure and diabetes. Pumpkin leaves, which are popularly consumed in Nigeria, are known to have medicinal advantages, such as anti-inflammatory and anti-diabetic properties. These leaves may also have immune-strengthening and antibacterial qualities. Popular vegetable okra has been investigated for its potential to control blood sugar and have anti-inflammatory effects. Overall, the analysis emphasizes the value of common vegetables in Nigeria from a dietary and medicinal perspective. These veggies can be consumed to supply important nutrients, dietary fiber, and antioxidants, improving overall health. Additionally, their pharmacological characteristics may have therapeutic advantages. Further study and comprehension of these veggies may result in the creation of functional meals and all-natural medicines that would support Nigerians' health and well-being.

Keywords: Vegetables in Nigeria, spinach, waterleaf, pumpkin leaves, anti-diabetic

EVALUATION OF PROBIOTICS IN VEGETABLE JUICES: TOMATO (SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM), CARROT (DAUCUS CAROTA SUBSP. SATIVUS) BEETROOT JUICE (BETA VULGARIS)

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Abstract

The evaluation of probiotics in vegetable juices, specifically tomato (Solanum lycopersicum) and carrot (Daucus carota subsp. sativus), involves assessing their impact on microbial composition, sensory properties, and potential health benefits. This abstract provides a summary of the evaluation process. To evaluate the microbial composition, quantitative techniques such as plate counting and molecular methods like polymerase chain reaction (PCR) were utilized to monitor the viability and population levels of the probiotic strains added to the vegetable juices. The survival and proliferation of the probiotics over time were examined. Sensory properties were assessed through sensory evaluation, involving trained panelists or consumer panels. Attributes like appearance, color, flavor, sweetness, and overall liking were evaluated to determine the impact of probiotics on the taste, aroma, texture, and consumer acceptance of the vegetable juices. The evaluation of health benefits focused on analyzing markers of gut health and overall human health. Changes in gut microbiota composition, short-chain fatty acid production, immune system modulation, and biomarkers associated with digestion, metabolism, and inflammation were examined. These assessments aimed to provide insights into the potential health benefits of consuming probiotic-enriched vegetable juices. Through a multidimensional approach that included microbial composition analysis, sensory evaluation, and health-related assessments, valuable information regarding the viability, sensory properties, and potential health benefits of probiotic-enhanced vegetable juices was obtained. Overall, this evaluation of probiotics in tomato and carrot juices demonstrates the importance of understanding their impact on microbial composition, sensory properties, and potential health benefits. The findings contribute to the growing knowledge and interest in functional beverages and can inform the development of probiotic-enriched vegetable juices for improved consumer experiences and potential health benefits.

Keywords: Probiotics, dairy products, vegetable juices, probiotic bacteria, HPLC, Spectrophotometry.

NİKEL OKSİT VE NİKEL OKSİT NANOPARTİKÜLLERİNİN RAT İNCE BAĞIRSAK DOKUSUNA ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF NICKEL OXIDE AND NICKEL OXIDE NANOPARTICLES ON RAT SMALL INTESTINAL TISSUE

Halime Rümeysa SERİN

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ÖZET

Nano boyutlu malzemeler biyoteknoloji, uzay mühendisliği ve elektronik alanlarda elektriksel ve fizikokimyasal özelliklerinden dolayı ilgi görmektedir. Nanopartiküller (NP), oldukça aktif ve 100 nanometrenin altındaki boyutlara sahip, hacimsel yapıdaki malzemelerden daha farklı ve üstün özellikleri olan malzemelerdir. Sanayi alanında pek çok nikel bileşiği kullanılır. Nikel oksit (NiO) endüstride çok kullanılan bir bileşik olup, nikel oksit nanopartiküllerinin (NiO-NP) canlılarda toksisite oluşturduğu ve güçlü bir oksidatif stres indükleyicisi olduğu ifade edilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada NiO ve NiO-NP'lerinin rat ince bağırsak dokusu üzerine etkilerinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada, 42 adet erkek Wistar rat 7 gruba ayrılmıştır. 1. Kontrol grubu, 2. NiO (150 mg/kg/gün) oral uygulanan grup, 3. NiO (20 mg/kg/gün) intraperitoneal uygulanan grup, 4. NiO (1 mg/kg/gün) intravenöz uygulanan grup, 5. NiO-NP (150 mg/kg/gün) oral uygulanan grup, 6. NiO-NP (20 mg/kg/gün) intraperitoneal uygulanan grup, 7. NiO-NP (1 mg/kg /gün) intravenöz uygulanan grup. Bu çalışma için G.Ü. Hayvan Deneyleri Yerel Etik Kurulundan izin alınmıştır (G.Ü.ET-21.033). 21 gün sonra ratların ince bağırsak dokusunda lipid peroksidasyonun son ürünü olan malondialdehit (MDA) ve antioksidan enzim aktiviteleri [süperoksit dismutaz (SOD), katalaz (CAT), glutatyon peroksidaz (GPx), ve glutatyon-S-transferaz (GST)] spektrofotometre ile ölçülmüştür.

Deney sonunda ratların ince bağırsak dokularında, MDA, antioksidan enzim aktiviteleri (SOD, CAT, GPx ve GST) araştırılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, kontrol grubu ile NiO ve NiO-NP uygulanan gruplar MDA bakımından karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir artış gözlenmiştir. NiO ve NiO-NP uygulanan tüm gruplar karşılaştırıldığında da istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir artış gözlenmiştir. Antioksidan enzim aktivitesi (SOD, CAT, GPx, GST) bakımından kontrol grubu ile NiO ve NiO-NP uygulanan tüm gruplar karşılaştırıldığında istatiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalma gözlenmiştir. NiO ve NiO-NP uygulanan tüm gruplar karşılaştırıldığında da istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalma gözlenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak tüm gruplarda, NiO ve NiO-NP, ratların bağırsak dokusunda MDA miktarında artışa neden olurken, antioksidan enzim aktivitelerinde azalmaya neden olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağır Metal, Nanopartikül, Nikel oksit, Antioksidan, Oksidatif Stres

ABSTRACT

Nano-sized materials are of interest in biotechnology, aerospace engineering and electronics because of their electrical and physicochemical properties. Nanoparticles (NP) are highly active materials with dimensions below 100 nanometers, which have different and superior properties than materials in volumetric structure. Many nickel compounds are used in industry. Nickel oxide (NiO) is a widely used compound in industry, and it has been stated that nickel oxide nanoparticles (NiNP) cause toxicity in living things and are a strong inducer of oxidative stress.

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the effects of NiO and NiO-NPs on rat small intestine tissue. In the study, 42 male Wistar rats were divided into 7 groups. 1. Control group, 2. NiO (150 mg/kg/day) orally administered group, 3. NiO (20 mg/kg/day) intraperitoneally administered group, 4. NiO (1 mg/kg/day) intravenously administered group, 5. NiO-NP (150 mg/kg/day) orally administered group, 6. NiO-NP (20 mg/kg/day) intraperitoneally administered group, 7. NiO-NP (1 mg/kg/day) intravenously administered group. All experiments using animals were performed with the approval of the Gazi University Animal Experiments Local Ethics Committee (G.Ü.ET-21.033). After 21 days, malondialdehyde (MDA), the end product of lipid peroxidation, and antioxidant enzyme activities [superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), glutathione peroxidase (GPx), and glutathione-S-transferase (GST)] in the small intestinal tissue of rats were determined by spectrophotometer. measured.

At the end of the experiment, MDA, antioxidant enzyme activities (SOD, CAT, GPx and GST) were investigated in the small intestine tissues of rats. As a result of the study, a statistically significant increase was observed when the control group and NiO and NiO-NP applied groups were compared in terms of MDA. A statistically significant increase was also observed when all groups treated with NiO and NiO-NP were compared. In terms of antioxidant enzyme activity (SOD, CAT, GPx, GST), a statistically significant decrease was observed when the control group and all groups administered NiO and NiO-NP were compared. A statistically significant decrease was also observed when all groups treated with NiO and NiO-NP were compared.

As a result, while NiO and NiO-NP caused an increase in the amount of MDA in the intestinal tissue of the rats, it caused a decrease in antioxidant enzyme activities in all groups.

Keywords: Heavy metal, Nanoparticle, Nickel oxide, Antioxidant, Oxidative Stress,

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İlgili makama;

5. Uluslararası Antalya Bilimsel Araştırmalar ve Yenilikçi Çalışmalar Kongresi, 26-28 Temmuz 2023 tarihleri arasında Antalya, Türkiye'de 30 farklı ülkenin (Türkiye 92 bildiri-Diğer ülkeler 112 bildiri) akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir

Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen "Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarıdan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır." değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla

Mustafa Latif EMEK
On behalf of Organizing Board