



**IKSAD INSTITUTE**  
Institute of Economic Development  
and Social Research



**ROMANIAN ACADEMY**  
National Institute for Economic Research  
"Costin C. Kiriteșcu"



Research Network on  
Resources Economics  
and Bioeconomy  
Association

# VI-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

August 26-27, 2022 / Bucharest, Romania  
National Institute for Economic Research "Costin C. Kiriteșcu" (INCE),  
Romanian Academy



# ABSTRACTS BOOK

**Editors**

**Prof. Dr. Luminita CHIVU**

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI**

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# **VI-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

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## **ABSTRACTS BOOK**

**Edited by**

**Prof. Dr. Luminita CHIVU**

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI**

by

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# CONFERENCE ID

## CONFERENCE TITLE

6<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

## DATE and PLACE

August 26-27, 2022 / Bucharest, Romania

## ORGANIZATION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH "COSTIN C. KIRIȚESCU" (INCE),  
ROMANIAN ACADEMY  
IKSAD- INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCHES

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*Member of Organizing Committee*  
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI  
*Coordinator*

**NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS-266**

**NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS-51**

**PARTICIPANTS COUNTRIES**

Romania (25), Türkiye (132), Serbia (2), Albania (3), Algeria (4), Austria (1), Azerbaijan (17), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1), Brazil (3), Bulgaria (7), Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (1), England (2), Ethiopia (1), Hungary (1), India (16), Indonesia (4), Israel (1), Italy (1), Iran (2), Iraq (6), Jordan (1), Kazakhstan (2), Kyrgyzstan (1), Macedonia (1), Malaysia (1), Mexican (1), Moldova (1), Nigeria (4), Pakistan (2), Philippines (2), Poland (1), Portugal (4), Saudi Arabia (5), Scotland (1), South Africa (1), Taiwan (1), Tunisia (1), United Arab Emirates (1), United States of America (2), Vietnam (1), Others (2).

*\*Double blinded evaluation process*





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*Director, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Belgrade, RS Serbia*

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*Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania*

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*Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania*

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*Asst. Prof. Dr., Bani Waleed University*

**Vedat AKMAN**  
*Assist. Prof. Dr., Beykent University*

# VI-International European Conference on Interdisciplinary Scientific Research

August 26-27, 2022 / Bucharest, Romania

National Institute for Economic Research "Costin C. Kiriltescu"



**IKSAD INSTITUTE**  
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and Social Research



**ROMANIAN ACADEMY**  
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Association

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## Conference Program

Online & in Person

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Meeting ID: **870 1173 9049**  
Passcode: **060606**

zoom

**Participant Countries:** Romania (25), Türkiye (132), Serbia (2), Albania (3), Algeria (4), Austria (1), Azerbaijan (17), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1), Brazil (3), Bulgaria (7), Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (1), England (2), Ethiopia (1), Hungary (1), India (16), Indonesia (4), Israel (1), Italy (1), Iran (2), Iraq (6), Jordan (1), Kazakhstan (2), Kyrgyzstan (1), Macedonia (1), Malaysia (1), Mexican (1), Moldova (1), Nigeria (4), Pakistan (2), Philippines (2), Poland (1), Portugal (4), Saudi Arabia (5), Scotland (1), South Africa (1), Taiwan (1), Tunisia (1), United Arab Emirates (1), United States of America (2), Vietnam (1), Others (2).

## Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildirimler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
- Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
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- Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

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- Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir.
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- All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

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\*\*\*

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Before you login to Zoom please indicate your hall number, name and surname

**exp. H-5, Gamze ÖZTÜRK**

# **-Opening Ceremony-**

**Date:** 26.08.2022

**Time:** 09<sup>00</sup> : 10<sup>00</sup>

**Place:** National Institute for Economic Research "Costin C. Kirițescu"

## **Moderator**

Professor Luminița CHÎVU, Head of Conference, General Director,  
National Institute for Economic Research "Costin C. Kirițescu" (INCE)

## **Keynote Speakers**

Dr. Kaldygul ADILBEKOVA, General Secretary, Institute of Economic  
Development and Social Researches (IKSAD)

Academician Ioan DUMITRACHE, General Secretary, Romanian  
Academy

Professor Tudor PRISECARU, Minister Secretary of State, Ministry of  
Research, Innovation and Digitalization (MCID)

His Excellency Stefan TOMAŠEVIĆ, Ambassador Extraordinary and  
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Academician Lucian Liviu ALBU, Department for Economic Sciences,  
Law, and Sociology, Romanian Academy

His Excellency Dr. Mile VASIĆ, President, European Marketing and  
Management Association (EUMMAS)

Professor Jean-Vasile ANDREI, President, Research Network on the  
Resource Economics and Bioeconomy Association (RebResNet)



# FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-1



Bucharest Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



National Institute for Economic Research  
"Costin C. Kiriltescu"



București, Casa Academiei Române  
Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI**

**Dr. Carmen – Adriana GHEORGHE**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. M. Raşit AKPINAR	Selcuk University	FUZZY LOGIC IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGIOUS LEGAL PROVISIONS
İbrahim Halil İLGİ	Gaziantep University	COMPULSORY CONSUMER CONTRACTS AND EVALUATION IN TERMS OF ISLAMIC LAW
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tamilla Aliyeva	Ardahan University Dokuz Eylül University	ISLAM AND MUSLIMS IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE IN THE XIX. AND EARLY XX. CENTURIES
Dr. Erol ATA	Amasya University	GETTING TO KNOW PRESCHOOL AGED CHILDREN AND DEVELOPING THEIR ORIGINAL THINKING AND VERBAL EXPRESSION SKILLS THROUGH SAND PLAY THERAPY
Prof. Dr. Burhan AKPINAR Şeyda Nur HALİTOĞLU Dr. Ayşenur KULOĞLU Lect. Mehmet Nuri ÖĞÜT	Firat University Firat University Firat University Manisa Celal Bayar University	ANALYSIS OF VIRTUAL-DIGITAL PEDAGOGY AWARENESS OF STREAM TRAINING STUDENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fehmi SOĞUKOĞLU	Gaziantep University	AN ESSAY ON IDENTIFYING THE COMMON SUBJECTS OF KALAM AND SUFISM DISCIPLINES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	Batman University	AN EVALUATION ON LOVE AS A FACTOR IN QUR'ANIC EDUCATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	Batman University	AN INVESTIGATION ON THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE CONCEPTS OF AUTHENTICITY AND MUTAWATIR IN QIRAAT



# FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-2



Bucharest Local Time



13<sup>00</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>



National Institute for Economic Research  
"Costin C. Kiriltescu"



București, Casa Academiei Române  
Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS**

**Prof. Dr. Sorin CACE**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Halit YÜCEL Hülya AKÇAM Tuğçe TURGUT M. Sait EKİNCİ Emin ÖZKÖSE	Kahramanmaraş Sutçu Imam University	DETERMINATION OF GLYCOSIDE HYDROLASE ACTIVITY OF PROBIOTIC ORIGINATED Enterococcus sp. AND Bifidobacterium sp.
Tuğçe TURGUT Hazel Dilşad TATAR Sermet AYMAN Emin ÖZKÖSE	Kahramanmaraş Sutçu Imam University	THE EFFECT OF LINOLEIC ACID SUPPLEMENTATION INTO CULTURE MEDIUM ON CONJUGATED LINOLEIC ACID FORMATION BY ANAEROBIC GUT FUNGI
Res. Assist. Haşim Fırat KARASU Prof. Dr. Mine DEMİR SOY	Dokuz Eylul University Dokuz Eylul University	COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF SALT WATER AND SULFURIC ACID SOLUTIONS ON STRESS CORROSION CRACKING
Lect. Emre Safa TENGİLİMOĞLU Turan AYANLAR	Kütahya Dumlupınar University DHMI Aviation Academy	EFFECTS OF DHMI AVIATION ACADEMY ERZİNCAN TRAINING FACILITY ON RFF OFFICERS CASE OF ANKARA ESENBOGA AIRPORT
Lect. Emre Safa TENGİLİMOĞLU Ayşe Hicret AYDOĞAN	Kütahya Dumlupınar University Story Writer and Human Resources Specialist	WHILE A VICTIM TO BE RECOVERED IN THE EARTHQUAKE, RELIABLE TO BE A SEARCH AND RESCUE A SUCCESS STORY: CİHAD KARAGÖZ
Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat TURGUT	Selcuk University	BULL BELIEF IN CRETE AND ITS PLACE IN MYTHOLOGY
Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University	THE RELATIONSHIP OF CITIES AND SOCIAL MEMORY



# FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-3



Bucharest Local Time



16<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



National Institute for Economic Research  
"Costin C. Kirişescu"



Bucureşti, Casa Academiei Române  
Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13

**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Alexandru SIN - SCHNEIDER**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
PhD.s CONDEIANU Ovidiu PhD.s NISTOROIU Bianca Florentina PhD.s NICOLAE Iuliana	School of Advanced Studies of the Romanian Academy (SCOSAAR) Bucharest University of Economic Studies Bucharest University of Economic Studies	AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE FRIENDS OR CHALLENGERS? APPRAISING THE DIFFERENCES OR UNDERSTANDING THE BENEFITS
PhD.s Nina- Florentina Cristea	"Nicolae Iorga" Institute of History Romanian Academy	WAS THERE A HIDDEN MESSAGE OR A POLITICAL DECISION? (THE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL CREATION AND THE PRODUCTION AESTHETICS' SETTING UP DURING NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU'S REGIME)
Dr. Maayan Amir Ruti Sela	Ben-Gurion University Beit Berl College	EXTRATERRITORIAL APPROACH TO INTERDISCIPLINARITY
Mihaela-Iuliana GRIGORE Assoc. Res. Mădălina-Teodora ANDREI	University of Craiova Romanian Academy	POST-PANDEMIC ECONOMIC RECOVERY THROUGH WINE TOURISM. CASE STUDY: ROMANIA
Akmaral SAPIYEVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aliya AKTYMBAYEVA Yeldar NURULY Aida KALIYEVA	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University Al-Farabi Kazakh National University Al-Farabi Kazakh National University Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	MULTIPLIER EFFECTS OF TOURISM IN ZHONGGAR-ALATAU NATIONAL PARK (KAZAKHSTAN)
Aida Kaliyeva Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aliya Aktymbayeva Akmaral Sapiyeva Yeldar Nuruly	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University Al-Farabi Kazakh National University Al-Farabi Kazakh National University Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TARBAGATAI NATIONAL PARK THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION OF ECOTOURISM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasin BAYKALIR	Firat University	A BREED THAT IS ABOUT TO DISAPPEAR: KARAKACHANSKA SHEEP
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem FIRTINA	Gazi University	REAL WORLD VERSUS FAIRY TALE WORLD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan DENİZ Lec. Muhammed Halil AKPINAR Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir ŞENGÜR	Firat University Istanbul University Firat University	BIDIRECTIONAL LSTM BASED HARMONIC PREDICTION
Dr. Fakhir Aziz Rasul ROZHBIANY	Salahaddin University	THE REINFORCEMENT INFLUENCE ON ALUMINUM MATRIX COMPOSITES MODIFIED BY THE PROCESS OF STIR CASTING TECHNIQUE





# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-1



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Seřil DEMİRKOL CANLI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Seřil DEMİRKOL CANLI	Hacettepe University	BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS OF HIGH-THROUGHPUT BIOLOGICAL DATA IN SOLID TUMORS
İlhan ÖZDEMİR Şamil ÖZTÜRK Işıl Sezen ERMİŞ Engin DEVECİ	Private Buhara Hospital Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Harran University Dicle University	AN IMPORTANT INFERTILITY PROBLEM ASHEMRAN SYNDROME AND TREATMENT METHODS
İlhan ÖZDEMİR Şamil ÖZTÜRK Işıl Sezen ERMİŞ Engin DEVECİ	Private Buhara Hospital Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Harran University Dicle University	IMPORTANCE OF IMPLANTATION MECHANISMS FOR HEALTH PREGNANCY
Bünyamin BÖREKÇİ İlhan ÖZDEMİR	Atatürk University Private Buhara Hospital	TREATMENT APPROACHES IN OVARIAN CANCER
Prof. Dr. Kamilova Nigar MinNagi Dr. Aliyev Chingiz Said Safarova Sada Saadat	Azerbaijan Medical University Corresponding Member of ANAS Azerbaijan Medical University	THE ROLE OF RADIATION FACTOR ON THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
Dr. Zafer Cengiz ER	Bozok University	ELECTROLYTE AND LIQUID BALANCE MANAGEMENT AFTER HEART SURGERY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih Koçtürk	Gaziantep University	A REVIEW OF THE NEUROLOGICAL EFFECTS OF COVID-19 INFECTION ACROSS THE LITERATURE
Dr. Hande Argunşah	Acıbadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University	GLENOHUMERAL INTERNAL ROTATION DEFICIT TENDENCY OF OVERHEAD ATHLETES



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-2



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Süreyya NUR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Süreyya NUR Assist. Prof. Dr. Turan ŞAHMARAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gözde SERİNDERE	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Hatay Mustafa Kemal University	EVALUATION OF THE APPLICATION METHODS OF PERIAPICAL IMAGING TECHNIQUES OF DENTISTRY RESIDENCY STUDENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rabia Tuğba KILIÇ Res. Assist. Hilal ASLAN Lect. Msc. Emine İPEK HALATCI Lect. MSc. Emre UYSAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezehat Özgül ÜNLÜER	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University	EVALUATION OF PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON DISTANCE EDUCATION
Lect. Hatun ERKURAN Lect. Yunus Emre AKAN Lect. Hikmet Fırat ÖRNEK	Gümüşhane University Gümüşhane University Gümüşhane University	EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF BASIC LIFE SUPPORT EDUCATION GIVEN TO INDIVIDUALS WHO CARE AT HOME
Mehmet Nuri YAKAR Prof. Dr. Volkan HANCI	Dokuz Eylül University Dokuz Eylül University	A CASE OF SEVERE HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA AFTER 20% LIPID EMULSION THERAPY
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail ŞİMŞİR Res. Assist. Buse METE İlknur ŞEKER	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences Sakarya University of Applied Sciences Sakarya University of Applied Sciences	EXAMINATION OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT STUDENTS' ALEXITIMIA LEVELS IN TERMS OF SOME SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
Res. Assist. Seda SÖNMEZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesrin AKCA Lect. Candoğan AKCA	Kırıkkale University Kırıkkale University Kırıkkale University	A RESEARCH ON THE ATTITUDES OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS TO EVALUATE HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES
G.SALEHOVA Y.QASIMOVA	Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics named after K.Y.Farajova Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics named after K.Y.Farajova	APPROACH TO NEWBORNS IN CRITICAL CONDITION ASSOCIATED WITH NEONATAL SEPSIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman USLU	Afyon Kocatepe University	PERSONAL DEROGATION VERSUS WORK-RELATED HARRASMENT: WHICH ONE MATTER?
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman USLU	Afyon Kocatepe University	LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF-ESTEEM: A RESEARCH ON WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYEES



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-3



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Asst. Gizem ÖZAL	Nigde Omer Halisdemir University	INVESTIGATION OF THE CONSERVATION-USE CONDITIONS OF HISTORICAL BATH BUILDINGS IN NIGDE
Onur ALAN Dr. Aygün KALINBAYRAK ERCAN	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University	AN ASSESSMENT ON SOCIO-CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY AND VIRTUAL REALITY STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ	Balıkesir University	INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT CONCRETE CLASSES STRENGTH UNDER CURING OUTDOOR AND WATER ENVIRONMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ	Balıkesir University	INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GLASS FIBER AND FLY ASH CEMENT MORTARS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih Dogan Prof. Dr. Serkan Subasi Dr. Heydar Dehghanpour MSc. Muhammed Marasli	Munzur University Duzce University Fibrobeton Company Fibrobeton Company	RAMAN, THERMAL AND FTIR CHARACTERIZATION OF SILICA SAND-FERROCHROME-FILLED POLYMER CONCRETES CONTAINING SINGLE-WALL CARBON NANOTUBES
Burcu Aytekin Öznur Biricik Ali Mardani	Bursa Uludag University Bursa Uludag University Bursa Uludag University	EFFECT OF LIMESTONE POWDER FINENESS AND SUBSTITUTION RATIO ON THE RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF CEMENTITIOUS SYSTEMS
Burcu AYTEKİN Tuğçe KAYA Yahya KAYA Ali MARDANI	Bursa Uludag University Bursa Uludag University Bursa Uludag University Bursa Uludag University	THE EFFECT OF CEMENT FINENESS AND GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION ON ADMIXTURE REQUIREMENTS AND COMPRESSION STRENGTH IN MORTAR MIXTURE
Hafice Gizem ŞAHİN Ali MARDANI	Bursa Uludag University Bursa Uludag University	SELF-CLEANING CONCRETE
Öznur Biricik Ali Mardani	Bursa Uludag University Bursa Uludag University	EFFECT OF UTILIZATION NANOMATERIALS ON THE CEMENTITIOUS SYSTEMS MODULUS OF ELASTICITY
Dr. Zeynep TANRIVERDİ	Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University	THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING OSMAN HAMDİ BEY'S ESKİHİSAR VINEYARD HOME IN GEBZE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS
Dr. Hüseyin TAN	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University	MEDICAL AROMATIC MEDICAL EXTRACT AND USAGE SCALE IN WOOD



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-4



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Süleyman ADAK**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Taner ÇARKIT Sümeyye ÇARKIT Fahri POLAT Melisa YILMAZ Mahmut KIZILKAYA	Kırklareli University Erciyes University Kırklareli University Kırklareli University Kırklareli University	SOLAR POWERED OFF-GRID ADAPTIVE MULTIFUNCTIONAL CHARGE CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN INDIVIDUAL USE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Süleyman ADAK	Mardin Artuklu University	ENERGY QUALITY AND VOLTAGE NOTCHES IN ELECTRIC FACILITIES
Alper YARGIÇ Elif Tuğçe AÇIL	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University	PRIVACY-PRESERVING COLLABORATIVE FILTERING SYSTEM FOR BOOK-CROSSING DATASET
Res. Asst. Sinan KAPAN Prof. Dr. Ünal ÇAMDALI Prof. Dr. Nevin ÇELİK	Fırat University Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Fırat University	MASS BALANCE OF AN ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE PRODUCING HIGH CARBON FERROCHROME
Hakan TUTUMLU Kaan YÜKRÜK Celal KISTAK	Fırat University Fırat University Fırat University	PROTOTYPE DESIGN, MANUFACTURING AND EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF A SMART GREENHOUSE
Mehmet Turan Demirci	Selçuk University	INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL BEHAVIORS OF PINE CONE ASH ADDED EPOXY BIO-COMPOSITES
Dr. Murat ŞEN Dr. Osman YİĞİD Prof. Dr. Orhan ÇAKAR	Fırat University Fırat University Fırat University	DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF A DUAL ROTOR SYSTEM
Dr. Murat ŞEN Prof. Dr. Orhan ÇAKAR	Fırat University Fırat University	MODEL REDUCTION AND DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF A ROTOR SYSTEM
Dr. Hakan TUTUMLU Hamza COŞKUN Sinan KAPAN	Fırat University Fırat University Fırat University	OPTIMIZATION OF THE OPTIMUM LENGTH OF HEAT TRANSFER PIPES WITH ARTIFICIAL BEE COLONY ALGORITHM
Prof. Dr. Tuğrul OKTAY Abdullah KOCAMER	Erciyes University Iskenderun Technical University	INNOVATIVE FLYING WING DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-5



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derya UZUN AYDIN	Batman University	A MARINE, A MASTER OF CALLIGRAPHY AND PAINTER, AHMED VESİM PASHA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi TOKDİL	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	CONTEMPORARY ART, FRAGMENTED AESTHETICS AND SOCIAL FRACTURES: SPACE ANALYSIS
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kırıkkale University	INFORMATION ON THE PLACES ON THE OLD ANKARA-İSTANBUL ROUTE IN THE RESMÎ-İ KAYSERÎ SEYAHATNAME
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kırıkkale University	A PERSIAN POETRY FATWA ABOUT THE CONTRASTS IN THE COMFORT OF LIFE
Dr. Abdulhamit KAVAK	Kilis 7 Aralık University	METHODS OF TORTURE IN THE NEO-ASSYRIAN PERIOD (ERA OF ASSURNASIRPAL II 883-859 BC)
Dr. İnci ERDOĞDU	Ankara University	OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF CHINESE STUDIES IN THE WORLD
Dr. Yusuf BABÜR	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University	THE USE OF CONCEPTS ABOUT BEES AND HONEY AS AN ELEMENT OF ANALOGY AND COMPARISON IN DIVAN POETRY



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-1



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13 00 : 15 30



13 00 : 15 30

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade Ayten Heybatova	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	OCCUPATION HISTORY OF SHUSHA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asmetkhanim Bayahmad gizi Mammadova	Baku State University	SPECIAL INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN CLASSICAL PERSIAN LITERATURE
Svetlana MƏMMƏDOVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	SEMANTICS OF VERBAL PHRASEOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS
Fidan Nasirova	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	IDEA-THEMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MOHAMMED MIRKIYANI'S WORKS
Kadir FİLİZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semih ZEKA	Erciyes University Erciyes University	ANALYSIS OF CEMAL ŞAKAR'S STORIES IN TERMS OF EDUCATIONAL MESSAGES
Prof. Dr. Zafer ÇAKMAK Dr. Süleyman ASLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cengiz TAŞKIRAN	Fırat University Diyarbakir Kayapınar Science and Art Center Muş Alparslan University	OPINIONS OF SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' ANALYTICAL THINKING SKILLS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa HATİPLER Betül SAVUR	Trakya University Trakya University	CAPITALISM'S PERCEPTION OF RELIGION AND FAITH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa HATİPLER Nur KESKİN	Trakya University Trakya University	THE RELATIONSHIP OF ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND POVERTY
Dr. Ali TOSUN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Funda NAYIR	Ministry of National Education Pamukkale University	DISABLED TEACHERS IN TURKEY: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW
Asst. Prof. A. Doruk GÜNAYDIN	Sabancı University	PERFORMANCE METRICS IN CRYPTOCURRENCIES



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-2



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13 00 : 15 30



13 00 : 15 30

## HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Sinem Burcu Erdoğan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Burak MAT	Selçuk University	ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MASTITIS IN DAIRY CATTLE ENTERPRISES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gözde YÜCEL TENEKEÇİ	Ankara University	AMYLOIDOSIS IN A SWISS MOUSE
Dr. Mehmet Burak ATEŞ	Selcuk University	BOVINE RESPIRATORY HISTOPHILOSIS
Mayram HACIOĞLU	Istanbul University	CSA-44 AND CSA-192 EXHIBITING PROMISING ANTIBIOFILM ACTIVITY AGAINST VANCOMYCIN RESISTANT ENTEROCOCCUS
Dr. Sinem Burcu Erdoğan	Acıbadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University	DECODING OF EMOTIONAL STATES WITH A FUNCTIONAL NEAR INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY SYSTEM
Dr. Meryem EROL	Erciyes University	SYNTHESIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING AND DFT STUDIES OF 2-(P-ETHYLPHENYL)-5-(3-SUBSTITUTEDPROPIONAMIDO)BENZOXAZOLE DERIVATIVES



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-3



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13 00 : 15 30



13 00 : 15 30

## HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Nevin BELDER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Arife Ezgi TELLİ Yusuf BİÇER	Selcuk University Selcuk University	3D FOOD PRINTING TECHNOLOGY
Dr. İlkay BAÇECİ Dr. Osman Birol ÖZGÜMÜŞ Dr. Zihni Acar YAZICI	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University	INVESTIGATION OF BLACTX-M BETA-LACTAMASE RESISTANCE GENES IN EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA-LACTAMASE PRODUCING GRAM NEGATIVE ENTEROBACTERIA
Dr. Nevin BELDER	Ankara University	MOLECULAR BIOMARKERS AND PRECISION MEDICINE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COLORECTAL CANCER
Mahmut BABUR Basaran KARADEMİR	District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry İğdir Universit	THE COMPARISON OF KETOKONAZOL AND HYPOCHLOROUS ACID (HOCL) APPLICATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE FUNGAL INFECTIONS (DERMATOPHYTOSIS)
Dr. Gulnara Karimbayova Dr. Hayat Aliyeva Dr. Matanat Novruzova Dr. Jamile Talibova Dr. Safada Taghiyeva	Azerbaijan, "Referans Clinical Laboratory Center" Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan National Science Academy	NEW APPROACH TO THE ANTIPARASITIC TREATMENT OF LEISHMANIA WITH CONIFEROUS CHLOROPHYLL-CAROTENE PASTE
Safada Taghiyeva	Azerbaijan National Science Academy	TRIALS FOR SYNTHESIS OF BACTERIOCINS FROM THE BACTERIA GENUS BACILLUS IN AZERBAIJAN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep SÖNMEZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sinan KOPUZLU Prof. Dr. Memiş ÖZDEMİR Hamiye ÜNAL	Ataturk University Ataturk University Ataturk University Ataturk University	EFFECTS OF GHALUI AND IGF1 SNA BI GENE POLYMORPHISMS ON CERTAIN PERFORMANCE TRAITS IN SIMMENTAL CATTLE
PhD. Can. Ahmet Fatih ÖZYILMAZ Prof. Dr. Abdullah KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu MehmetBey University Selcuk University	INNOVATION IN HEALTH INFORMATION AFTER THE HEALTH TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM
PhD. Can. Ahmet Fatih ÖZYILMAZ Lect. Dr. Emre NALÇACIGİL	Karamanoğlu MehmetBey University Cappadocia University	COST ANALYSIS OF HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY KONYA TARINING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL 2019





# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-4



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13<sup>00</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>



13<sup>00</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Uğur DURAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ferhan ŞOLA ERDURAN Hivda AYDOĞAN	Gazi University Gazi University	SR-FUZZY SOFT SETS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Uğur DURAN Prof. Dr.Mehmet AÇIKGÖZ	İskenderun Technical University Gaziantep University	ON HERMITE-BELL BASED EULER POLYNOMIALS OF ORDER $\alpha$
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Uğur DURAN Prof. Dr.Mehmet AÇIKGÖZ	İskenderun Technical University Gaziantep University	ON GOULD-HOPPER BASED FULLY DEGENERATE TYPE2 POLY- GENOCCHI POLYNOMIALS WITH A Q-PARAMETER
Gökhan TAŞKIN Prof. Dr. Gökhan AKSOY	İnönü University İnönü University	WHAT ARE TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS ABOUT TEACHING PROFESSIONAL LAW REGULATIONS?
Gökhan TAŞKIN Prof. Dr. Gökhan AKSOY	İnönü University İnönü University	EXAMINATION OF THE OUTCOMES IN THE SCIENCE CURRICULUM ACCORDING TO THE SKILLS IN THE CURRICULUM
Prof. Dr. Fatih AYDIN Dr. Esengül DOĞRU	Karabük University Karabük University	EFFECT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON ACCOMMODATION BUSINESSES (DATÇA EXAMPLE)
Prof. Dr. Fatih AYDIN Prof. Dr. Osman ÇEPNİ	Karabük University Karabük University	USE OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS
Almaz Ismayilova Talat	Republic Seismological Service Centre Within The Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan	THE ASSESSMENT OF ACTIVE GEODYNAMIC PROCESSES BY GRAVIMAGNETOMETRIC METHOD (THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN , THE SOUTHERN ZONE OF BIG CAUCASUS)
Aliyeva Leyla Elkhan	Sumgait State University	CONFLICTS IN THE CAUCASUS
Aliyeva Leyla Elkhan	Sumgait State University	DESTROYED MONUMENTS OF KARABAKH
Associate Professor Nasirli Nasirulla	Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University	ACADEMIC STAFF OF THE MODERN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-5



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13 00 : 15 30



13 00 : 15 30

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Davut ATILGAN**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Tamer KARADEMİR	Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University	EXAMINATION OF THE EMPATHIC TENDENCY LEVELS OF REFEREES IN DIFFERENT SPORTS BRANCHES
Prof. Dr. Tamer KARADEMİR	Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University	EXAMINATION OF BODY SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO GO TO PRIVATE SPORTS CENTERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Davut ATILGAN	Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University	EXAMINATION OF JOB FINDING ANXIETY OF STUDENTS FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Seda SABAH Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	Amasya University Ondokuz Mayıs University	COMPARISON OF INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIVENESS LEVELS OF SEDANTERS AND SPORTS INDIVIDUALS
Dr. Hasan AKAY	Ministry of Youth and Sports	THE EFFECTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE CHANGE IN TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Nevzat NARÇİÇEK Dr. Hasan AKAY	İnönü University Ministry of Youth and Sports	PROBLEM ANALYSIS OF TURKISH POLITICS IN THE CONTEXT OF POLITICAL PARTIES: THE CASE OF THE SAADET PARTY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nezehat Özgül ÜNLÜER Lect. Kübra TUZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Rabia Tuğba KILIÇ Res. Assist. Yasemin ATEŞ SARI	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Ondokuz Mayıs University Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION WITH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SLEEPINESS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Assist.Prof.Dr. Emine Akkaş Baysal Prof. Dr. İjlal Ocak	Afyon Kocatepe University Afyon Kocatepe University	METAPHOR ANALYSIS OF THE HYGIENE CONCEPTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS
Dr. Adnan AKALIN	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University	ANALYSIS ON AESTHETIC INTERVENTION ON THE HUMAN BODY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC LAW
Dr. Adnan AKALIN	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University	ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL FORMS OF THE CRIME IN THE PROCESS OF REBELLION AGAINST LEGITIMATE POLITICAL AUTHORITY IN ISLAMIC LAW



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-3, Hall-1



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



16 00 : 18 30



16 00 : 18 30

## HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sahila Orucova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Esra ERGİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Büşra ERGİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Oğuzhan GÜNENÇ Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali ERYILMAZ	KTO Karatay University Selcuk University University of Health Sciences University of Health Sciences	AN OVERVIEW OF PREGNANCY EDUCATION: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS BASED ON WEB OF SCIENCE CORE COLLECTION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ümit KAHRAMAN	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University	PARENT-TEACHER CONFLICT AT SCHOOL AND ATTITUDES OF SCHOOL MANAGERS
Dr. Anca-Mariana Pegulescu	Romanian Academy Bucharest University of Economic Studies	RESILIENCE IN ROMANIAN AND ENGLISH PROVERBS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sahila Orucova	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sahila Orucova	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	FORMATION OF UNION CULTURE IN STUDENTS
Ali Yucel KARA Deniz YILDIZ PEHLIVAN	Izmir Katip Celebi University Izmir Katip Celebi University	STAGING OF THE ESTROUS CYCLE OF THE RATS BY VAGINAL CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
Lect. Merve SAPMAZ ATALAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gençer GENÇ Research Assistant Ahsen ERİM Research Assistant Beyza PEHLİVAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Bertuğ SAKIN Prof. Dr. Serpil BULUT Prof. Neila J. DONOVAN	University of Health Sciences University of Health Sciences University of Health Sciences University of Health Sciences University of Health Sciences Louisiana State University	RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDY OF A TURKISH VERSION OF THE COMMUNICATIVE EFFECTIVENESS SURVEY-REVISED (CES-R)
Aliyeva Maralkhanim Tofig gizi	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	THE USE OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT CONDUCTINGS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan ÖZTÜRK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem ÖZTÜRK	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University	COURSE AND PRACTICE MOTIVATION IN INSTRUMENT TRAINING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan ÖZTÜRK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem ÖZTÜRK	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University	PRACTICE HABITS IN PROFESSIONAL INSTRUMENT TRAINING: AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-3, Hall-2



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



16<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



16<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Rahmi BAKİ**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rahmi BAKİ	Aksaray University	A MULTI-CRITERIA APPROACH BASED ON CILOS AND MAIRCA METHODS FOR TARGET MARKET SELECTION
Dr. Ceyda AKILLI Prof. Dr. İmam Bakır ARABACI	Fırat University Fırat University	INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY NEW EXECUTIVES
Dr. Ceyda AKILLI Prof. Dr. İmam Bakır ARABACI	Fırat University Fırat University	MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emine ARSLAN Ali CANDAN	Selçuk University Konya Akşehir İlicak Primary School	SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Okan FETTAHLIOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Necmettin GÜL	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University	THE EFFECT OF THE NEED FOR KNOWLEDGE ON CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE: A FIELD RESEARCH IN THE TOURISM SECTOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Okan FETTAHLIOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Necmettin GÜL	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University	EXAMINATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEPRESSION ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
Nergiz ÇETİN KILIÇ Prof. Dr. Göksel ATAMAN BERK	Marmara University Marmara University	ISOMORPHISM IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: AN EXAMINATION OF THE MISSION STATEMENTS OF UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe DEMİRBAŞ	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University	BIOSYNTHESIS OF FUMARIA CAPREOLATA EXTRACT NANOFLOWERS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe DEMİRBAŞ	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University	BIOSYNTHESIS OF GOLD NANOPARTICLES UNDER UV LIGHT



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-3, Hall-3



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



16<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



16<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağla TANSUĞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Mert Kutluk	İstanbul Bilgi University	ANALOGUE CULTURE TREND IN TURKEY'S MUSIC INDUSTRY. EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON ONLINE COMMUNITIES OF VINYL RECORD FANS
Dr. Sezai CAGLAYAN	The University of Sheffield	THE ROLE OF THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ESTABLISHING A UN MISSION FOR PANDEMICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağla TANSUĞ	Galatasaray University	LEGAL FINDINGS REGARDING CHARGING SERVICES OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN TURKISH ELECTRICITY MARKET
Dr. Cihan YAYLACI	Ondokuz Mayıs University	OCCUPATIONAL RISK FACTORS FOR FIREFIGHTERS
Dr. Cihan YAYLACI	Ondokuz Mayıs University	CHEMICAL RISK ANALYSIS IN PAINT INDUSTRY
David Wortley	International Society of Digital Medicine (ISDM)	THE ROLE OF CONSUMER TECHNOLOGIES IN LIFESTYLE MEDICINE



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 26.08.2022, Session-3, Hall-4



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



16<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



16<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>

### HEAD OF SESSION: Madihah Mohd Saudi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Aishah H.O. Al Shehi Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gul Ahmed Jokhio Prof. Dr. Abid Abu-Tair	<i>The British University</i> <i>The British University</i> <i>The British University</i>	PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE USING RECYCLED ASPHALT
Dr. Djelloul LADJAL Larbi BELAGRAA Aymen AIMEUR Abdelbaki BAGHDADI	Med Boudiaf University of M'sila Bordj Bou Arreridj University Med Boudiaf University of M'sila Med Boudiaf University of M'sila	STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCES OF SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE BASED ON WASTE GLASS POWDER ADDITION
Ahmad Tijjani MOHAMMED Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayten ÖZSAVAŞ AKÇAY	Near East university Near East university	ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY IN THE WALLED CITY OF NICOSIA: A CASE STUDY ON THE LUSIGNAN HOUSE
Dr. Miguel Angel PONCE-CAMACHO Dr. Josue Aaron LOPEZ-LEYVA	CETYS University CETYS University	DEVELOPING VALUE PROPOSITION FOR A NEW DIGITAL PRODUCT AS A SERVICE USING LOW CODE PROTOTYPING AND DESIGN THINKING: AN ENTREPRENEURIAL CASE STUDY
Pushkar Pandey	Indian Institute of Technology	UX STUDY ON HANDHELD AUGMENTED REALITY GAMES BY APPLYING SPRADLEY'S NINE DIMENSIONS DESIGN PRINCIPLE
Haseeb Ur Rehman Arslan Khalid Danish Zaman Muhammad Irfan Ghulam Murtaza	University of Engineering and Technology Swedish College Swedish College Swedish College	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF WIND TREE TURBINE BLADE
Madihah Mohd Saudi Syaril Nizam Omar Ramlah Talib	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM)	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS IN SMART UNIVERSITY DATA BLUEPRINT DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.08.2022, Session-3, Hall-5



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



16<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>



16<sup>00</sup> : 18<sup>30</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI	University Babeş-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca	CONTRACTUAL ENFORCEMENT OF THE TRADERS' OBLIGATIONS RAISING FROM ADVERTISING IN THE PERIMETER OF LIABILITY FOR PRODUCT NON-CONFORMITY
Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI	University Babeş-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca	ASSESSING THE OPTING-IN MECHANISMS FOR COLLECTING CONSUMER'S CONSENT TO THE PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA
Zeynep KARATAŞ	Yıldırım Beyazıt University	THE EFFECT OF THE ARAB SPRING ON THE LEBANON POLICY OF TURKEY DURING THE JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT PARTY PERIOD
Omar Bosse NDAHETWA	Kocaeli University	ROLE OF NGOs AND CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING WOMEN RIGHTS DURING THE CIVIL WARS: THE CASE STUDY OF THE SOUTH KIVU PROVINCE IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Assist. Prof. Dr. Khadija ISMAILOVA Farhad RUSTAMOV	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	MONOAMINERGIC MECHANISMS OF EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR DISTURBED BY HEAVY METAL IN RATS WITH DIFFERENT PHENOTYPES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND WAYS OF ANTIOXIDANT CORRECTION
Dr. Said El-Ashker	Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University	RETURN TO TRAINING AFTER CORONAVIRUS QUARANTINE: IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Simona Nicoleta VULPE	University of Bucharest	DIVINE PROTECTION AND SCIENCE SKEPTICISM VACCINATION CONTROVERSIES IN RELIGIOUS ARTICLES
Dr. Sophie SHAULI Dr. Galia TALLER-AZULAY	Gordon Academic College Gordon Academic College	PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD INCLUSION, LABELLING ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND THE WAY PROFESSIONAL DECISIONS ARE MADE



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 27.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-1



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Khem CHAND Prof. Gajendra SINGH	University of Delhi University of Delhi	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN): AN IMPACT ON ASIAN STATES
Dr. Marlene Neves STREY Dr. Rogério Lessa HORTA Dr. Sueli Maria CABRAL	Feevale University Feevale University Feevale University	WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY: WHAT HELP/DIFFICULT IN THE ACADEMIC CAREER
Dr. Gabriel TROC	Babeş-Bolyai University	TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION OF MARGINALIZED ROMA POPULATION. THE CASE OF BAIA MARE, ROMANIAS
George Iulian ZAMFIR	Babeş-Bolyai University	EVICTING THE ROMA: COMPARING SOCIALIST AND POSTSOCIALIST PRACTICES IN BAIA MARE
Prof. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka	University of Zululand	INTEGRATING CULTURE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: THE CASE OF BAPEDI MUSICAL HERITAGE
Sorin GOG	Babeş-Bolyai University	AT THE MARGINS OF INDUSTRIAL CITIES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN SOCIALIST AND POST-SOCIALIST INTEGRATION OF LOW-SKILLED WORKERS IN ROMANIA
Prof. Dr. Valentina MARINESCU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anda RODIDEAL Lect. Dr. Ramona MARINACHE	University of Bucharest University of Bucharest University of Bucharest	ROMANIAN WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE. A CASE STUDY OF WOMEN TEACHER DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC
Moruf Adebayo Abidogun	Lagos State University	PREVENTIVE COUNSELLING ON WELL-BEING OF UNDERGRADUATES IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITY





# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

27.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-2



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

## HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Elnur ALLAHVERDIYEV

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ali Khalaf Mohammed Al Sukaini	Alkunooze University College	THE INFLUENCE OF ONLINE ADVERTISING ON CONSUMER PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR IN IRAQ
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dawid Szutowski	Financial Analysis and Valuation Poznań University of Economics and Business	PROJECT ORIENTATION AND INNOVATIVENESS WITHIN KNOWLEDGE-INTENSIVE BUSINESS SERVICES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
Katalin LIPTÁK	University of Miskolc	SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN PERIPHERAL AREAS OF HUNGARY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Plamen Iliev	New Bulgarian University	APPLICATION OF CONTROLLING IN MARKETING ACTIVITY
Bhawana Pal	Xavier University	LIFE CHANGING LIVED EXPERIENCES OF TRIBAL WOMEN WADI BENEFICIARIES – A CASE STUDY AT KORBA, INDIA
Dr. Elnur ALLAHVERDIYEV	Director of Baku Business and Cooperation College	EXAMINING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES AND THEIR PLACE IN MONEY MARKETS WITH SWOT ANALYSIS
Dr. Ali Nakhaee Sahar Razavizadeh	University of Tehran University of Tehran	INCORPORATION OF GEOMECHANICAL EFFECTS INTO A COMMERCIAL OIL RESERVOIR SIMULATOR



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 27.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-3



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

### HEAD OF SESSION: Ulviyya Mammadova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mohamed Almihat Prof. Dr. June Carlos Prof. Dr. MTE Kahn	Tarlac State University Tarlac State University Cape Peninsula University of Technology	EVALUATION OF CITIZENS' SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES OF SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES IN AL JFARA PROVINCE, LIBYA
Mohamed Almihat Prof. Dr. June Carlos Prof. Dr. MTE Kahn	Tarlac State University Tarlac State University Cape Peninsula University of Technology	AN ASSESSMENT OF CITIZENS' SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES DELIVERY AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN AL JFARA PROVINCE, LIBYA
Rakesh BOHRA	Management Development Institute	EXPLORING THE PRINCIPLE OF ANEKANTVADA IN JAINISM FOR CREATING AN EQUITABLE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT
Bianca ANDRIANU	Babeş-Boylai University	PERFORMANCE AND RESILIENCE IN THE SOCIAL SERVICES HEALTH SYSTEM. WHAT'S THE ENGINE THAT KEEPS THEM GOING?
Dr. Zuhail ÖNEZ ÇETİN	Uşak University	RECONSIDERATION THE URBAN FUTURE ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF URBAN LIVING LABS
SAURABH UPADHYAY	Management Development Institute, Gurgaon	"WHY IS BCCL BURNING?": AN INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS
Sintayehu Assefa Yirga	Hawassa University	A STRUCTURAL EQUATION ANALYSIS OF EXPORT MARKETING ADAPTATION STRATEGIES ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM TEXTILE AND GARMENT EXPORTING ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA
Sintayehu Assefa Yirga	Hawassa University	THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONALIZATION BARRIERS AND EXPORT PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM TEXTILE AND GARMENT ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA
Hertiana IKASARI FX. SUGIYANTO Akhmad Syakir KURNIA	University of Dian Nuswantoro Diponegoro University Diponegoro University	MODEL OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM DEMAND IN INDONESIA DURING COVID- 19: GRAVITY MODEL APPROACH



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 27.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-4



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Radostina Vasileva

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Rodolfo Reda Alessio Zanza Dario Di Nardo Luca Testarelli	University of Rome La Sapienza University of Rome La Sapienza University of Rome La Sapienza University of Rome La Sapienza	IN VITRO ANALYSIS OF TWO DIFFERENT TREATED PORCINE DERMAL MATRICES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oana M. Dumitrascu Wenhui Zhu Assoc. Prof. Yalin Wang	Mayo Clinic Arizona State University Arizona State University	MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATION TO DETECT ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
Felicia ANDREI Simona DRAGAN Dan GAITA	University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Victor Babes"	PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES THROUGH REGIONALLY ADAPTED DIETARY MEASURES
Petar STAMOV Sylvia STAMOVA	MHAT "St. Anna" Medical University of Varna	SERUM BILIRUBIN AS A DIAGNOSTIC MARKER FOR ACUTE APPENDICITIS, LITERATURE REVIEW
Dr. Murali PS Dr. Saidath K Lect. Dr Kaushik Shetty B	NITTE (Deemed to be University) NITTE (Deemed to be University) NITTE (Deemed to be University)	EVALUATION OF PALATAL BONE THICKNESS FOR PLACEMENT OF MINISCREWS USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY— A COMPARATIVE STUDY
Dr. Kaushik Shetty B Dr. Azhar Mohammad Dr. Akhil Shetty	NITTE (Deemed to be University) NITTE (Deemed to be University) NITTE (Deemed to be University)	ASSESSMENT OF OROPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY DIMENSIONS IN SKELETAL CLASS II CASES TREATED WITH TWIN BLOCK APPLIANCE
Dr. Radostina Vasileva	FDM Varna	TELEDENTISTRY – NOWADAYS
Cveta Stoeva Nadya Agova Galina Petrova	Medical University of Varna Medical University of Varna Medical University of Varna	FACTORS AFFECTING RESTOCKING WITH PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN THE CONTEXT OF A COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Biljana Ilkovska Bisera Kotevska Trifunova	PHO Clinical Hospital Dr. Trifun Panovski Adzibadem Citi Clinic YMBAL Tokuda	NEUTROPHIL TO LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN SEVER VERSUS NON-SEVER COVID-19
Dr. Lakshmi Nidhi Rao Dr. Teena Sheethal Dsouza	NITTE Deemed to be University NITTE Deemed to be University	PENETRATION DEPTH OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLE INCORPORATED CALCIUM HYDROXIDE INTO DENTINAL TUBULES- AN INVITRO STUDY



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 27.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-5



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

### HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Ashish VERMA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Eman A. ALABBAD	Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University	ESTIMATION THE SORPTION CAPACITY OF CHEMICALLY MODIFIED CHITOSAN TOWARD CADMIUM ION IN WASTEWATER EFFLUENTS
Rebaz Anwar Omer	Koya University	SYNTHESIS, EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION, DFT AND THEORETICAL ANTI-CORROSION STUDY FOR 1-(4-(3-METHYL-3-PHENYLCYCLOBUTYL) THIAZOL-2-YL)-3-(P-TOLYL) THIOUREA
Dr. Namrata Kumari Prof. Manab Deka Dr. Subhash Medhi Dr. Anjan Jyoti Talukdar Dr. Priyanka Kashyap	Gauhati University Gauhati University Gauhati University Gauhati Medical College and Hospital The University of Science and Technology	THE MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS DISEASE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD
Rabia Salihu SA'ID Umar Farouk AHMAD Nasir Fagge ISA Usman Muhammad IBRAHIM	Bayero University Bayero University Bayero University Bayero University	NIGERIA'S PUBLIC OPINION ON NUCLEAR POWER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elena CIBOTARU Prof. Dr. Grigore DARIE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oleg CHISILIȚĂ Irina DJENJERA	Scientific-Practical Institute Scientific-Practical Institute Institute of Microbiology and Biotechnologies Scientific-Practical Institute	RESEARCH ON SRM PREPARATIONS EXTRACTED FROM WINE YEASTS IN THE PRESERVATION OF BOAR SPERM
Muhammad Fakhar-e-Alam M. Hamza Bilal Muhammad Asif Seemab Iqbal	GC university Riphah International University GC university GC Women University	BIOCOMPATIBLE GRAPHENE OXIDE (GO) NANOBIOSENSOR USED FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF GLUCOSE
Thomas Ojonugwa DANIEL Raphael Ananwude CHIKWENZE	Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike	GRAIN SIZE AND GRAIN BOUNDARY EFFECTS ON 3D ADAPTED SPRAY PYROLYSED TIN SULPHIDE THIN FILM SEMICONDUCTOR FOR TRANSPARENT ELECTRONICS APPLICATION
Raphael Ananwude CHIKWENZE Thomas Ojonugwa DANIEL Deborah Chinonyerem CHINEDU	Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike	EFFECT OF EGG WHITE CONCENTRATION ON THE FORMATION, STRUCTURAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MAGNESIUM AND NICKEL CO-DOPED FERRITE NANOCRYSTALLINE MATERIALS
Salwa D. Al-Malwi Rahmah H. Al-Ammari	King Abdulaziz University King Abdulaziz University	INFLUENCE OF SYNTHESIS CONDITIONS ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF SILVER NANOMATERIALS
Sherry NASIR Prof. Ashish VERMA	Research Scholar	DESIGNING A PROPOSED EMBEDDED SYSTEM TO MONITOR THE ECOLOGY OF FORESTS USING DRONE CAMERA TECHNOLOGY
Asst. Prof. Dr. Mohammed Abdulabbas Hasan	University of Thi-Qar	MOOD ENHANCING HERB ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH ETOH REVEALS A NEW POSSIBLE MECHANISMS OF INTERACTION-INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY: A SUB-ACUTE STUDY



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 27.08.2022, Session-1, Hall-6



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>



10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>30</sup>

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alina Andreica**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Rachida HEDARA	Aboubakr Belkaid Tlemcen University	CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY THE OZONE GENERATORS BY DIELECTRIC BARRIER DISCHARGE: THE NUMERICAL METHOD OF DESIGN OF EXPERIMENT
Luluh Abdulaziz Alhowaish Anandhavalli Muniasamy	King Khalid University King Khalid University	IDENTIFYING VOICES USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES
Felix A. HIMMELSTOSS	University of Applied Sciences	CASCADED CONTROL OF A BUCK CONVERTER DESIGNED AND SIMULATED WITH THE HELP OF LTSPICE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alina Andreica	Babes-Bolyai University	DIGITAL AGENDA AND DIGITAL SOCIETY. EU DIGITAL EVOLUTIONS IN THE ONLINE PERIOD 2020-2021
Assist. Prof. Dr. Karima BESSINE Prof. Dr. Brahim BELADEL Dr. Nacim CHIKHI Dr. Ayoub HAMZA Dr. Nasr Eddine MOULAI	Saad Dahlab University Ziane Achour University Saad Dahlab University Ziane Achour University Ecole Normale Supérieure Kouba Algeirs	METAHEURISTIC TECHNIQUES FOR GAMMA RAY SPECTRA ANALYSIS
Dr. Tuan Duc Ho Dr. Nghia Duc Mai	Nha Trang University Air Force Officer's College	STUDY ON A SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR GASOLINE ENGINES USING CARBURETTORS
Monika Rybczak Krystian Kozakiewicz Natalia Wenta Adam Pachur	Gdynia Maritime University Gdynia Maritime University Gdynia Maritime University Gdynia Maritime University	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN USE IN ACADEMIC SOLUTION
Seemant Tiwari	Southern Taiwan University of Science and Technology	AREA OF STUDIES THAT COULD BE USED FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH
Dr. Fettouch Houari	University of Mostaganem	GROWTH OF SOLUTIONS OF A CLASS OF LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

27.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-1



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13 00 : 15 30



13 00 : 15 30

## HEAD OF SESSION: Ulviyya Mammadova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Plamen Glogov	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	DISTRIBUTION OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ALONG THE HADZHIYSKA RIVER MOUTH (SOUTHERN BLACK SEA COAST, BULGARIA)
Ivan PAVLOVIC Jovan BOJKOVSKI Ferenc CSORDÁS Narcisa MEDERLE	Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia University in Belgrade Veterinary Ambulance Feritom Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine "King Michael I of Romania" from Timisoara	OCCURENCE OF PARAMPHISTOMIDAE (TREMATODA: DIGENEA) IN CATTLE IN NORTHEASTERN PART OF SERBIA (BANAT)
Roxana HOROIAȘ Marius BECHERIU Carmen GAIDĂU	Probstdorfer Saatzucht Romania SRL Probstdorfer Saatzucht Romania SRL Probstdorfer Saatzucht Romania SRL	THE USE OF FOLIAR BIOSTIMULATORS IN MAIZE CROP – AN ECONOMIC METHOD IN THE CRISIS OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS
Selvie Diana ANIS Fenny Rinai WOLAYAN Lentji R. NGANGI Srimalasinha SANE Wahida MA'RUF	University of Sam Ratulangi University of Sam Ratulangi University of Sam Ratulangi University of Sam Ratulangi	SUPPLEMENTATION OF FERMENTED CASSAVA ROOT AND LEAVE PROTEIN OF <i>Indigofera Zollingeriana</i> TO INCREASE BIOLOGICAL VALUE OF TROPICAL GRASS
Ferli Budi IRAWAN Alimuddin MUCHTAR Ahmad ZAENUDIN Endro Prasetyo WAHONO	University of Lampung University of Lampung University of Lampung University of Lampung	GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION USING INFILTRATION WELLS IN JATI AGUNG DISTRICT, LAMPUNG SELATAN REGENCY
Damla Kübra GÜRENKAYA Assist. Prof. Dr. Levent GÜREL	Pamukkale University Pamukkale University	DETERMINATION OF BIOSORPTION POTENTIAL OF PEA POD ON A TEXTILE DYE
Rifqi SUFYAN Mada Triandala SIBERO Agus SABDONO	Diponegoro University Diponegoro University Diponegoro University	ANTAGONISTIC ACTIVITY OF GORGONIAN <i>Ellisella</i> sp. ASSOCIATED BACTERIA AGAINST RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION PATHOGENS OF KARIMUNJAWA, JAVA SEA
Gabriel POPESCU Ioana-Corina MOGA Nicoleta-Raluca JIANU Mădălina-Teodora ANDREI Aneta CHIVOIU Mirela SIMION	Romanian Academy Romanian Academy Bucharest University of Economic Studies Romanian Academy North Giurgiu Technological and Industrial Park North Giurgiu Technological and Industrial Park	THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY APPLIED TO THE AGRICULTURE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT SECTOR
Professor Radmila Janičić	University of Belgrade	SOCIAL MARKETING IN RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT EDUCATION IN REAL AND DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL GENERATIONS



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 27.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-2



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13 00 : 15 30



13 00 : 15 30

### HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kujtim KAPEDANI	Sports University of Tirana	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO ADOLESCENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gulmiza Seitalieva	International University of Kyrgyzstan	ISLAMIC HERMENEUTIC FEMINISM AND THE ESSENCE OF RIGHT
Kamal SALAYEV	Institute of Caucasus Studies of ANAS	ARMENIANS HAVE NEVER HAD STATEHOOD
Dr. Chayanika Uniyal Dr. Nirmala Shah	University of Delhi University of Delhi	EVOLVING CONTOURS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A STUDY OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND EDUCATION IN INDIA
Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest	SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TURKISH AND MOROCCAN CULTURES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Xiaoqun Zhang Neil Song	University of North Texas St. Mark's School of Texas	EXPLORING THE ATTRIBUTES OF SOCIAL MEDIA REPUTATION OF FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES
Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute	THE VITAL ROLE OF TEACHERS IN PROMOTING WRITING SKILLS AMONG STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES TO ENHANCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	University of Gaziantep Islam, Science, and Technology	EFL LEARNERS' CONCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE (EI) PROFILES AND WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE (WTC): A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	University of Gaziantep Islam, Science, and Technology	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES TOWARD LEARNING ENVIRONMENT, COMMUNICATION APPREHENSION (CA), AND WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE (WTC): A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EFL LEARNERS
Vorya Shabrandi	University of Guilan	POLITICS DISCOURSE OF ANTI - AMERICAN -STRUGGLE AND FRIENDSHIP - THE AGONISM AND ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 27.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-3



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13 00 : 15 30



13 00 : 15 30

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Roxana DINESCU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Shashi Ranjan Shashank Shekher Mishra Shakti P Pattanayak	Central University of South Bihar DIT University Central University of South Bihar	EXPLORATION OF MECHANISM OF CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF MORINDA CITRIFOLIA FOR LIVER CIRRHOSIS THROUGH COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH
Asmatbanu Pathan Prof. Dr. Sanjay Chauhan Ms. Bhumika Maheriya	Gujarat Technological University Gujarat Technological University Gujarat Technological University	A REGULATORY OVERVIEW TO PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS IN INDIA
Dr. Rabia TASDEMIR Dr. Cristina Gabriela BALASAN Ion PETRE	Emergency County Hospital "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara	INCIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING (NATIONAL PROGRAM) IN THE WESTERN REGION OF ROMANIA
Dr. Roxana DINESCU Prof. Dr. Ioan SAS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Izabella PETRE	"Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara	CORRELATION BETWEEN THROMBOPHILIA (HEREDITARY/ INHERITED) AND HYPERCOAGULABILITY IN COVID -19 POSITIVE PREGNANT WOMEN
Gaurav Ranjan Pritha Bose Shakti P Pattanayak	Central University of South Bihar (Gaya) Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Health Sciences Central University of South Bihar (Gaya)	IN-SILICO DOCKING, ADMET AND IN-VITRO STUDIES FOR EVALUATING THE ANTI-BREAST CANCER POTENCY OF SMALL THIAZOLIDINEDIONE DERIVATIVES
Iglli Kokalari Ledina Nikolla Erjona Abazaj	Surgeon at Regional Hospital of Gjirokastra University Medicine University Medicine	PREVALENCE OF GOITER AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS AMONG WOMEN IN THE SOUTH PART OF ALBANIA
Iglli Kokalari Ledina Nikolla Erjona Abazaj	Surgeon at Regional Hospital of Gjirokastra University Medicine University Medicine	RISK OF COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING COMPLETE THYROIDECTOMY. A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY
Dardan Baftiu Ledina Nikolla Erjona Abazaj	University Clinical Center University Medicine University Medicine	ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PREGNANCY OBESITY AND BIRTH OUTCOMES IN FERIZAJ HOSPITAL
Dardan Baftiu Ledina Nikolla Erjona Abazaj	University Clinical Center University Medicine University Medicine	COMPARISON OF PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES IN NORMAL AND OBESE WOMEN
Diana Paskaleva Okean Kostov	Medical Univeristy of Plovdiv Medical Univeristy of Plovdiv	FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMPETENCE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN CARING FOR GERIATRIC PATIENTS IN PLOVDIV TOWN





# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 27.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-4



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13<sup>00</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>



13<sup>00</sup> : 15<sup>30</sup>

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Gabriela Boangiu

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Gabriela Boangiu	Romanian Academy	THE TRADITIONAL MATERIAL CULTURE AND THE COMMERCE. CASE STUDIES FROM ROMANIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akira Shimada	Nagasaki University	THE FRICTIONAL LABOUR MARKET AND STUDY MIGRANTS' HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION
Alia Osman Sayed Saad	Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University	INTERACTION BETWEEN SOCIO – ECONOMIC AND HUMAN CAPITAL INDICES IN LOW- INCOME COUNTRIES
Alina Elena BLEHUIU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elena CIZMAȘ Mădălina Dumitrița MATICIUC	West University of Timișoara West University of Timișoara West University of Timișoara	DETERMINANTS AND EFFECTS OF WORK SATISFACTION: EVIDENCE FROM A ROMANIAN BRANCH OF A MULTINATIONAL COMPANY
Prof. Almir ALIHODŽIĆ	University of Zenica	DETERMINANTS AND INFLUENCE OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF BANK OPERATION: EVIDENCE OF BANKS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Ionut Cojocia-Flintoaca	University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest	AUTOMOTIVE INFOTAINMENT TEST AUTOMATION USING PYTHON
Ariany Antunes Freitas MARTINS Carlos Nelson ELIAS	Military Institute of Engineering Military Institute of Engineering	THE INFLUENCE OF FINISHING IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ENDODONTIC INSTRUMENTS AND THE CLINICAL SUCCESS
Dr. Christine Hattar Issa Hattar	American University of Madaba University of Debrecen	SUSTAINABILITY DILEMMAS: FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY JORDAN
Ives Ribeiro do NASCIMENTO Gilmar Cordeiro SILVA	Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais	NUMERICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL COMPARISON OF THE FORMABILITY OF THE IF STEEL WITH DIFFERENT METHODS OF ZINC COATING
Dr. LIZAN MAHMOOD KHORSHEED ZANGANA	Erbil Polytechnic University	ENERGY SEPARATION IN A COUNTER-FLOW VORTEX TUBE: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AND CFD ANALYSIS



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

## 27.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-5



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13 00 : 15 30



13 00 : 15 30

### HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Izabella PETRE

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ion PETRE Prof. Dr. Daliborca VLAD Assoc. Prof. Dr. Izabella PETRE	"Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara	USING COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS AS A BASIC TOOL IN THE PROCESS OF COST REDUCTION IN CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Izabella PETRE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Stela IURCIUC Ion PETRE	"Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara	MODIFICATION OF ARTERIAL STIFFNESS PARAMETERS IN PREGNANT WOMEN - DEMONSTRATED BY NON-INVASIVE METHODS USING THE TENSIOEDARTERIOGRAPH DEVICE
José P.S.M.B. RIBEIRO Raul D.S.G. CAMPILHO Isidro J. SÁNCHEZ-ARCE	Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto INEGI – Pólo FEUP	EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL MIXED-MODE FRACTURE ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURAL ADHESIVES
Daniel R. BARBOSA Raul D.S.G. CAMPILHO Isidro J. SÁNCHEZ-ARCE	Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto INEGI – Pólo FEUP	NUMERICAL EVALUATION OF TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINTS AS A FUNCTION OF THE ADHESIVE TYPE
César F.F. GOMES Raul D.S.G. CAMPILHO Isidro J. SÁNCHEZ-ARCE	Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto INEGI – Pólo FEUP	EFFECT OF THE ADHEREND TYPE ON THE TENSILE STRENGTH OF TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINTS
Pedro M.P. CURRALO Raul D.S.G. CAMPILHO Joaquim A.P. PEREIRA	Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto	CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT AND NUMERICAL VALIDATION OF AN ASSEMBLY EQUIPMENT FOR AUTOMOTIVE CONNECTORS
Prof. Dr. Ivanka DIMOVA Dr. Ivelina MIHALEVA Dr. Pavlina GATEVA	Medical University Sofia Medical University Sofia Medical University Sofia	IMPACT OF VITAMIN D ON THE MICROBIOME OF PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Najim A. Yassin Noor M. Qadri Oumeri	Duhok University University of Zakho	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MICROBIAL ETIOLOGY AND ANTIBIOGRAMS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ
Dr. Rabar Mohammed HUSSEIN	Noble Technical Institute	EFFECTS OF COVID 19- ON AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM
Dr. Dhouha ALIMI Dr. Azhar HAJRI	University of Jendouba University of Jendouba	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS L. EXTRACTS FRUITS (MALVACEAES) AND THEIR IN VITRO ACARICIDAL ACTIVITY ON POULTRY RED MITES DERMANYSSUS GALLINAE



# ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

27.08.2022, Session-2, Hall-6



Bucharest Local Time



Ankara Local Time



13 00 : 15 30



13 00 : 15 30

**HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vuqar Nazarov Mehralı**

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Saffet KARAYAMAN	Artvin Çoruh University	IMPACT OF RESISTANCE TO CHANGE ON ADAPTATION TO INDUSTRY 4.0
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aslı AKSOY Assist. Prof. Dr. Halime PEHLİVANOĞLU	Haliç University Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University	VEGETARIANISM AND VEGANISM FROM TODAY'S NUTRITION TRENDS
Dr. Kansu GENÇER	Dumlupınar University	EVALUATION OF TURKEY IN TERMS OF AIR SPORTS TOURISM BY SWOT ANALYSIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vuqar Nazarov Mehralı oğlu Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hacıyev Camal Celil oğlu Dr. Vasif Ahadov Balakışi oğlu	Azerbaijan Tourizm and Managment University Azerbaijan Tourizm and Managment University Azerbaijan Tourizm and Managment University	CURRENT SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT SECTOR IN AZERBAIJAN
Prof. Dr. Abdullah KARAMAN Leyla ERAT OCAK	Selçuk University Hitit University	GREEN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (GHRM)
Leyla ERAT OCAK Prof. Dr. Abdullah KARAMAN	Hitit University Selçuk University	MANAGER KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS
Prof. Dr. Hülya EŞKİ UĞUZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Rukiye SAYGILI	Selçuk University Selçuk University	SOCIAL CAPITAL AS A SUSTAINABLE ETHICS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rukiye SAYGILI	Selçuk University	LIBERALISM, COMMUNITARIANISM AND POLITICS OF MULTICULTURALISM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sedat ŞAHİN Ahmet EDİS	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Van Yüzüncü Yıl University	A REVIEW OF PROMOTIONAL VIDEOS OF CITTASLOW CITIES IN THE WORLD



































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1 NİĞDE TARİHİ HAMAM YAPILARININ KORUMA BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

2 INVESTIGATION OF THE CONSERVATION-USE CONDITIONS OF HISTORICAL BATH BUILDINGS IN NİĞDE

3 Arş. Gör. Gizem ÖZAL

4 Arş. Gör. Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Anabilim Dalı  
Dr. Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, Architecture Faculty, Department of Architecture

5 VI-International European Conference on Interdisciplinary Scientific Research

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4 atanmamış katılımcı

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 13 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları 4 Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

H-3 Zeynep TANRIVERDI

Hall 3 - Observer

Hall 3 - Observer

H-3 Aygün Kalınbayrak Er...

H-3, Gizem Özal

H-3, Arın YILMAZ

Kaydediliyor... David Wortley ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 07:51:31 Görüntüle

The Role of Consumer Technologies in Lifestyle Medicine

David Wortley FRSA  
VP International Society of Digital Medicine

Future of Technology and Humanity

David Wortley

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H-3 S-3 Mert Kutluk

H3-Çağla Tansuğ

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Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 6 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları 1 Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

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H3-Çağla Tansuğ

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


## CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS IN SMART UNIVERSITY DATA BLUEPRINT DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY

Assoc Prof Ts. Dr. Madihah Mohd Saudi  
Dr Syaril & Ramlah, CIO Unit  
Chief Information Officer(CIO), USIM

VI-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH  
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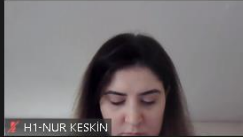












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 <p>H1-NUR KESKIN</p>	 <p>Observer Hall-1</p>	 <p>Hall 1 Süleyman ASLAN</p>	 <p>Svettana Mammadova</p>
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Original Ses: Kapalı Kaydediliyor... Kalan: 09:20:34 Görüntüle

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Sylvia Stamova... Tsveta Stoeva

Larbi BELAGRAA Sylvia Stamova H-4 Tsveta Stoeva

Galina Petrova S1,H-4 Petar ST... Dr. Teena Sheeth...

Galina Petrova S1,H-4 Petar STAMOV Dr. Teena Sheethal Dsouza

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**Katılımcılar (9)**

Q Katılımcı bul

- H4 H... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben)
- KS Kaushik Shetty
- DT Dr. Teena Sheethal Dsouza
- GP Galina Petrova
- B Larbi BELAGRAA
- S1 H4 Felicia Andrei
- SP S1,H-4 Petar STAMOV
- SS Sylvia Stamova H-4
- TS Tsveta Stoeva

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Kaydediliyor... S-3, H-3, Sezal Çağlayan PowerPoint'ini görüntülüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kalan: 09:26:44 Görüntüle

**UN Missions As Practical Response to IPaS Threats**

- Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to assist host countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace.
- The Security Council has a vital role in securing this commitment and cooperation, while providing missions with realistic and clear mandates.
- There are currently 12 peacekeeping operations led by the Department of Peace Operations.
- Activities of the Missions: Protect civilians, Prevent conflicts, Build Rule of Law and institutions, Promote human rights, Empower women, Deliver field support

2 atanmamış katılımcı

**Hall 3 - Observer**

Hall 3 - Observer

Future of Technology and Humanity

David Worley

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Cihan YAYLACI -Hall3

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odaları Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

# CONTENT

<b>CONFERENCE ID</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>PHOTO GALLERY</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>IV</b>

<b>Author</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>No</b>
M. Raşit AKPINAR	FUZZY LOGIC IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGIOUS LEGAL PROVISIONS	1
İbrahim Halil İLĞİ	COMPULSORY CONSUMER CONTRACTS AND EVALUATION IN TERMS OF ISLAMIC LAW	3
Mehmet Emin KALGI Tamilla Aliyeva	XIX. AND XX. ISLAM AND MUSLIMS IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE IN THE EARLY CENTURY	6
Erol ATA	GETTING TO KNOW PRESCHOOL AGED CHILDREN AND DEVELOPING THEIR ORIGINAL THINKING AND VERBAL EXPRESSION SKILLS THROUGH SAND PLAY THERAPY	8
Burhan AKPINAR Şeyda Nur HALİTOĞLU Ayşenur KULOĞLU Mehmet Nuri ÖĞÜT	ANALYSIS OF VIRTUAL-DIGITAL PEDAGOGY AWARENESS OF STREAM TRAINING STUDENTS	10
Fehmi SOĞUKOĞLU	AN ESSAY ON IDENTIFYING THE COMMON SUBJECTS OF KALAM AND SUFISM DISCIPLINES	13
Halit YÜCEL Hülya AKÇAM Tuğçe TURGUT M. Sait EKİNCİ Emin ÖZKÖSE	DETERMINATION OF GLYCOSIDE HYDROLASE ACTIVITY OF PROBIOTIC ORIGINATED Enterococcus sp. AND Bifidobacterium sp.	15
Tuğçe TURGUT Hazel Dilşad TATAR Sermet AYMAN Emin ÖZKÖSE	THE EFFECT OF LINOLEIC ACID SUPPLEMENTATION INTO CULTURE MEDIUM ON CONJUGATED LINOLEIC ACID FORMATION BY ANAEROBIC GUT FUNGI	17
Haşim Fırat KARASU Mine DEMİRSOY	COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF SALT WATER AND SULFURIC ACID SOLUTIONS ON STRESS CORROSION CRACKING	19

Emre Safa TENGİLİMOĞLU Turan AYANLAR	EFFECTS OF DHMI AVIATION ACADEMY ERZİNCAN TRAINING FACILITY ON RFF OFFICERS CASE OF ANKARA ESEBGA AIRPORT	22
Emre Safa TENGİLİMOĞLU Ayşe Hicret AYDOĞAN	WHILE A VICTIM TO BE RECOVERED IN THE EARTHQUAKE, RELIABLE TO BE A SEARCH AND RESCUE A SUCCESS STORY: CİHAD KARAGÖZ	23
Murat TURGUT	BULL BELIEF IN CRETE AND ITS PLACE IN MYTHOLOGY	25
Mustafa TALAS	THE RELATIONSHIP OF CITIES AND SOCIAL MEMORY	26
CONDEIANU Ovidiu NISTOROIU Bianca Florentina NICOLAE Iuliana	AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE FRIENDS OR CHALLENGERS? APPRAISING THE DIFFERENCES OR UNDERSTANDING THE BENEFITS	27
Nina- Florentina Cristea	WAS THERE A HIDDEN MESSAGE OR A POLITICAL DECISION? (THE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL CREATION AND THE PRODUCTION AESTHETICS' SETTING UP DURING NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU'S REGIME)	28
Maayan Amir Ruti Sela	EXTRATERRITORIAL APPROACH TO INTERDISCIPLINARITY	29
Mihaela-Iuliana GRIGORE Mădălina-Teodora ANDREI	POST-PANDEMIC ECONOMIC RECOVERY THROUGH WINE TOURISM. CASE STUDY: ROMANIA	30
Akmaral SAPIYEVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aliya AKTYMBAYEVA Yeldar NURULY Aida KALIYEVA	MULTIPLIER EFFECTS OF TOURISM IN ZHONGAR-ALATAU NATIONAL PARK (KAZAKHSTAN)	31
Aida Kaliyeva Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aliya Aktymbayeva Akmaral Sapiyeva Yeldar Nuruly	ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TARBAGATAI NATIONAL PARK THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION OF ECOTOURISM	32
Yasin BAYKALIR	A BREED THAT IS ABOUT TO DISAPPEAR: KARAKACHANSKA SHEEP	33
Özlem FIRTINA	REAL WORLD VERSUS FAIRY TALE WORLD	34
Erkan DENİZ Muhammed Halil AKPINAR Abdulkadir ŞENGÜR	BIDIRECTIONAL LSTM BASED HARMONIC PREDICTION	36

Fakhir Aziz Rasul ROZHBIANY	THE REINFORCEMENT INFLUENCE ON ALUMINUM MATRIX COMPOSITES MODIFIED BY THE PROCESS OF STIR CASTING TECHNIQUE	38
Seçil DEMİRKOL CANLI	BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS OF HIGH- THROUGHPUT BIOLOGICAL DATA IN SOLID TUMORS	39
İlhan ÖZDEMİR Şamil ÖZTÜRK Işıl Sezen ERMİŞ Engin DEVECİ	AN IMPORTANT INFERTILITY PROBLEM ASHEMRAN SYNDROME AND TREATMENT METHODS	41
İlhan ÖZDEMİR Şamil ÖZTÜRK Işıl Sezen ERMİŞ Engin DEVECİ	IMPORTANCE OF IMPLANTATION MECHANISMS FOR HEALTH PREGNANCY	43
Bünyamin BÖREKÇİ İlhan ÖZDEMİR	TREATMENT APPROACHES IN OVARIAN CANCER	45
Kamilova Nigar MinNagi Aliyev Chingiz Said Safarova Sada Saadat	THE ROLE OF RADIATION FACTOR ON THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	47
Zafer Cengiz ER	ELECTROLYTE AND LIQUID BALANCE MANAGEMENT AFTER HEART SURGERY	48
Fatih KOÇTÜRK	A REVIEW OF THE NEUROLOGICAL EFFECTS OF COVID-19 INFECTION ACROSS THE LITERATURE	49
Hande ARGUNŞAH	GLENOHUMERAL INTERNAL ROTATION DEFICIT TENDENCY OF OVERHEAD ATHLETES	51
Süreyya NUR Turan ŞAHMARAN Gözde SERİNDERE	EVALUATION OF THE APPLICATION METHODS OF PERIAPICAL IMAGING TECHNIQUES OF DENTISTRY RESIDENCY STUDENTS	52
Rabia Tuğba KILIÇ Hilal ASLAN Emine İPEK HALATCI Emre UYSAL Nezehat Özgül ÜNLÜER	EVALUATION OF PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON DISTANCE EDUCATION	54
Hatun ERKURAN Yunus Emre AKAN Hikmet Fırat ÖRNEK	EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF BASIC LIFE SUPPORT EDUCATION GIVEN TO INDIVIDUALS WHO CARE AT HOME	57
Mehmet Nuri YAKAR Volkan HANCI	A CASE OF SEVERE HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA AFTER 20% LIPID EMULSION THERAPY	59
İsmail ŞİMŞİR Buse METE İlknur ŞEKER	EXAMINATION OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT STUDENTS' ALEXITIMIA LEVELS IN TERMS OF SOME SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	63

Seda SÖNMEZ Nesrin AKCA Candoğan AKCA	A RESEARCH ON THE ATTITUDES OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS TO EVALUATE HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES	65
G. SALEHOVA Y. QASIMOVA	APPROACH TO NEWBORNS IN CRITICAL CONDITION ASSOCIATED WITH NEONATAL SEPSIS	67
Osman USLU	PERSONAL DEROGATION VERSUS WORK- RELATED HARRASMENT: WHICH ONE MATTER?	69
Osman USLU	LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF-ESTEEM: A RESEARCH ON WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYEES	70
Gizem ÖZAL	INVESTIGATION OF THE CONSERVATION-USE CONDITIONS OF HISTORICAL BATH BUILDINGS IN NIGDE	72
Onur ALAN Aygün KALINBAYRAK ERCAN	AN ASSESSMENT ON SOCIO-CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY AND VIRTUAL REALITY STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURE	74
Arın YILMAZ	INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT CONCRETE CLASSES STRENGTH UNDER CURING OUTDOOR AND WATER ENVIRONMENT	76
Arın YILMAZ	INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GLASS FIBER AND FLY ASH CEMENT MORTARS	78
Fatih DOĞAN Serkan SUBAŞI Heydar DEHGHANPOUR Muhammed MARAŞLI	RAMAN, THERMAL AND FTIR CHARACTERIZATION OF SILICA SAND- FERROCHROME-FILLED POLYMER CONCRETES CONTAINING SINGLE-WALL CARBON NANOTUBES	80
Burcu AYTEKİN Öznur BİRİCİK Ali MARDANİ	EFFECT OF LIMESTONE POWDER FINENESS AND SUBSTITUTION RATIO ON THE RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF CEMENTITIOUS SYSTEMS	81
Burcu AYTEKİN Tuğçe KAYA Yahya KAYA Ali MARDANİ	THE EFFECT OF CEMENT FINENESS AND GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION ON ADMIXTURE REQUIREMENTS AND COMPRESSION STRENGTH IN MORTAR MIXTURE	82
Hatice Gizem ŞAHİN Ali MARDANİ	SELF-CLEANING CONCRETE	84
Öznur BİRİCİK Ali MARDANİ	EFFECT OF UTILIZATION NANOMATERIALS ON THE CEMENTITIOUS SYSTEMS MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	85
Zeynep TANRIVERDİ	THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING OSMAN HAMDİ BEY'S ESKİHİSAR VINEYARD HOME IN GEBZE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS	86

Hüseyin TAN	MEDICAL AROMATIC MEDICAL EXTRACT AND USAGE SCALE IN WOOD	87
Taner ÇARKIT Sümeyye ÇARKIT Fahri POLAT Melisa YILMAZ Mahmut KIZILKAYA	SOLAR POWERED OFF-GRID ADAPTIVE MULTIFUNCTIONAL CHARGE CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN INDIVIDUAL USE	89
Süleyman ADAK	ENERGY QUALITY AND VOLTAGE NOTCHES IN ELECTRIC FACILITIES	90
Alper YARGIÇ Elif Tuğçe AÇIL	PRIVACY-PRESERVING COLLABORATIVE FILTERING SYSTEM FOR BOOK-CROSSING DATASET	91
Sinan KAPAN Ünal ÇAMDALI Nevin ÇELİK	MASS BALANCE OF AN ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE PRODUCING HIGH CARBON FERROCHROME	92
Hakan TUTUMLU Kaan YÜKRÜK Celal KISTAK	PROTOTYPE DESIGN, MANUFACTURING AND EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF A SMART GREENHOUSE	93
Mehmet Turan DEMİRCİ	INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL BEHAVIORS OF PINE CONE ASH ADDED EPOXY BIO-COMPOSITES	94
Murat ŞEN Osman YİĞİD Orhan ÇAKAR	DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF A DUAL ROTOR SYSTEM	95
Murat ŞEN Orhan ÇAKAR	MODEL REDUCTION AND DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF A ROTOR SYSTEM	96
Hakan TUTUMLU Hamza COŞKUN Sinan KAPAN	OPTIMIZATION OF THE OPTIMUM LENGTH OF HEAT TRANSFER PIPES WITH ARTIFICIAL BEE COLONY ALGORITHM	97
Tuğrul OKTAY Abdullah KOCAMER	INNOVATIVE FLYING WING DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS	98
Derya UZUN AYDIN	A MARINE, A MASTER OF CALLIGRAPHY AND PAINTER, AHMED VESİM PASHA	99
Ezgi TOKDİL	CONTEMPORARY ART, FRAGMENTED AESTHETICS AND SOCIAL FRACTURES: SPACE ANALYSIS	100
Muhittin ELİAÇIK	INFORMATION ON THE PLACES ON THE OLD ANKARA-İSTANBUL ROUTE IN THE RESMÎ-İ KAYSERİ SEYAHATNAME	102
Muhittin ELİAÇIK	A PERSIAN POETRY FATWA ABOUT THE CONTRASTS IN THE COMFORT OF LIFE	104



Abdulhamit KAVAK	METHODS OF TORTURE IN THE NEO-ASSYRIAN PERIOD (ERA OF ASSURNASIRPAL II 883-859 BC)	106
İnci ERDOĞDU	OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF CHINESE STUDIES IN THE WORLD	107
Yusuf BABÜR	THE USE OF CONCEPTS ABOUT BEES AND HONEY AS AN ELEMENT OF ANALOGY AND COMPARISON IN DIVAN POETRY	109
Nazile Abdullazade Ayten Heybatova	OCCUPATION HISTORY OF SHUSHA	111
Asmetkhanım Bayahmad gızı Mammadova	SPECIAL INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN CLASSICAL PERSIAN LITERATURE	113
Svetlana MƏMMƏDOVA	SEMANTICS OF VERBAL PHRASEOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS	115
Fidan Nasirova	IDEA-THEMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MOHAMMED MIRKIYANI'S WORKS	117
Kadir FİLİZ Semih ZEKA	ANALAYSIS OF CEMAL ŞAKAR'S STORIES IN TERMS OF EDUCATIONAL MESSAGES	119
Zafer ÇAKMAK Süleyman ASLAN Cengiz TAŞKIRAN	OPINIONS OF SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' ANALYTICAL THINKING SKILLS	121
Mustafa HATİPLER Betül SAVUR	CAPITALISM'S PERCEPTION OF RELIGION AND FAITH	123
Mustafa HATİPLER Nur KESKİN	THE RELATIONSHIP OF ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND POVERTY	125
Ali TOSUN Funda NAYIR	DISABLED TEACHERS IN TURKEY: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW	127
A. Doruk GÜNAYDIN	PERFORMANCE METRICS IN CRYPTOCURRENCIES	129
Burak MAT	ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MASTITIS IN DAIRY CATTLE ENTERPRISES	131
Gözde YÜCEL TENKEKİ	AMYLOIDOSIS IN A SWISS MOUSE	132
Mehmet Burak ATEŞ	BOVINE RESPIRATORY HISTOPHILOSIS	134
Mayram HACIOĞLU	CSA-44 AND CSA-192 EXHIBITING PROMISING ANTIBIOFILM ACTIVITY AGAINST VANCOMYCIN RESISTANT ENTEROCOCCUS	135
Sinem Burcu Erdoğan	DECODING OF EMOTIONAL STATES WITH A FUNCTIONAL NEAR INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY SYSTEM	136
Meryem EROL	SYNTHESIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING AND DFT STUDIES OF 2-(P-ETHYLPHENYL)-5-(3	137

SUBSTITUTEDPROPIONAMIDO) BENZOXAZOLE DERIVATIVES		
Arife Ezgi TELLİ Yusuf BİÇER	3D FOOD PRINTING TECHNOLOGY	139
İlkay BAHÇECİ Osman Birol ÖZGÜMÜŞ Zihni Acar YAZICI	INVESTIGATION OF BLACTX-M BETA- LACTAMASE RESISTANCE GENES IN EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA-LACTAMASE PRODUCING GRAM NEGATIVE ENTEROBACTERIA	140
Nevin BELDER	MOLECULAR BIOMARKERS AND PRECISION MEDICINE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COLORECTAL CANCER	142
Mahmut BABUR Basaran KARADEMİR	THE COMPARISON OF KETOKONAZOL AND HYPOCHLOROUS ACID (HOCL) APPLICATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE FUNGAL INFECTIONS (DERMATOPHYTOSIS)	143
Gulnara Karimbayova Hayat Aliyeva Matanat Novruzova Jamilé Talibova Safada Taghiyeva	NEW APPROACH TO THE ANTIPARASITIC TREATMENT OF LEISHMANIA WITH CONIFEROUS CHLOROPHYLL-CAROTENE PASTE	146
Safada Taghiyeva	TRIALS FOR SYNTHESIS OF BACTERIOCINS FROM THE BACTERIA GENUS BACILLUS IN AZERBAIJAN	148
Zeynep SÖNMEZ Sinan KOPUZLU Memiş ÖZDEMİR Hamiye ÜNAL	EFFECTS OF GHALUI AND IGF1SNA BI GENE POLYMORPHISMS ON CERTAIN PERFORMANCE TRAITS IN SIMMENTAL CATTLE	150
Ahmet Fatih ÖZYILMAZ Abdullah KARAMAN	INNOVATION IN HEALTH INFORMATION AFTER THE HEALTH TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM	152
Ahmet Fatih ÖZYILMAZ Emre NALÇACIGİL	COST ANALYSIS OF HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY KONYA TARINING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL 2019	153
Ferhan ŞOLA ERDURAN Hivda AYDOĞAN	SR-FUZZY SOFT SETS	154
Uğur DURAN Mehmet AÇIKGÖZ	ON HERMITE-BELL BASED EULER POLYNOMIALS OF ORDER $\alpha$	156
Uğur DURAN Mehmet AÇIKGÖZ	ON GOULD-HOPPER BASED FULLY DEGENERATE TYPE2 POLY-GENOCCHI POLYNOMIALS WITH A Q-PARAMETER	157
Gökhan TAŞKIN Gökhan AKSOY	WHAT ARE TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS ABOUT TEACHING PROFESSIONAL LAW REGULATIONS?	158



Gökhan TAŞKIN Gökhan AKSOY	EXAMINATION OF THE OUTCOMES IN THE SCIENCE CURRICULUM ACCORDING TO THE SKILLS IN THE CURRICULUM	160
Fatih AYDIN Esengül DOĞRU	EFFECT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON ACCOMMODATION BUSINESSES (DATÇA EXAMPLE)	162
Fatih AYDIN Osman ÇEPNİ	USE OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS	164
Almaz Ismayilova Talat	THE ASSESSMENT OF ACTIVE GEODYNAMIC PROCESSES BY QRAVIMAGNITOMETIC METHOD (THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN , THE SOUTHERN ZONE OF BIG CAUCASUS)	166
Aliyeva Leyla Elkhan	CONFLICTS IN THE CAUCASUS	167
Aliyeva Leyla Elkhan	DESTROYED MONUMENTS OF KARABAKH	168
Nasirli Nasirulla	ACADEMIC STAFF OF THE MODERN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	169
Tamer KARADEMİR	EXAMINATION OF THE EMPATHIC TENDENCY LEVELS OF REFEREES IN DIFFERENT SPORTS BRANCHES	173
Tamer KARADEMİR	EXAMINATION OF BODY SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO GO TO PRIVATE SPORTS CENTERS	175
Davut ATILGAN	EXAMINATION OF JOB FINDING ANXIETY OF STUDENTS FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES	177
Seda SABAH Soner ÇANKAYA	COMPARISON OF INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIVENESS LEVELS OF SEDANTERS AND SPORTS INDIVIDUALS	179
Hasan AKAY	THE EFFECTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE CHANGE IN TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	181
Nevzat NARÇİÇEK Hasan AKAY	PROBLEM ANALYSIS OF TURKISH POLITICS IN THE CONTEXT OF POLITICAL PARTIES: THE CASE OF THE SAADET PARTY	183
Nezehat Özgül ÜNLÜER Kübra TUZ Rabia Tuğba KILIÇ Yasemin ATEŞ SARI	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION WITH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SLEEPINESS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	185
Emine Akkaş Baysal İjlal Ocak	METAPHOR ANALYSIS OF THE HYGIENE CONCEPTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS	187

Esra ERGİN Büşra ERGİN Oğuzhan GÜNENÇ Mehmet Ali ERYILMAZ	AN OVERVIEW OF PREGNANCY EDUCATION: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS BASED ON WEB OF SCIENCE CORE COLLECTION	188
Ümit KAHRAMAN	PARENT-TEACHER CONFLICT AT SCHOOL AND ATTITUDES OF SCHOOL MANAGERS	190
Anca-Mariana Pegulescu	RESILIENCE IN ROMANIAN AND ENGLISH PROVERBS	192
Sahila Orucova	ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	193
Sahila Orucova	FORMATION OF UNION CULTURE IN STUDENTS	194
Ali Yucel KARA Deniz YILDIZ PEHLIVAN	STAGING OF THE ESTROUS CYCLE OF THE RATS BY VAGINAL CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION	195
Merve SAPMAZ ATALAR Gençer GENÇ Ahsen ERİM Beyza PEHLİVAN Bertuğ SAKIN Serpil BULUT Neila J. DONOVAN	RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDY OF A TURKISH VERSION OF THE COMMUNICATIVE EFFECTIVENESS SURVEY-REVISED (CES-R)	196
Aliyeva Maralkhanim Tofig gizi	THE USE OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT CONDUCTINGS	199
Gökhan ÖZTÜRK Özlem ÖZTÜRK	COURSE AND PRACTICE MOTIVATION IN INSTRUMENT TRAINING	201
Gökhan ÖZTÜRK Özlem ÖZTÜRK	PRACTICE HABITS IN PROFESSIONAL INSTRUMENT TRAINING: AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH	203
Rahmi BAKİ	A MULTI-CRITERIA APPROACH BASED ON CILOS AND MAIRCA METHODS FOR TARGET MARKET SELECTION	205
Ceyda AKILLI İmam Bakır ARABACI	INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY NEW EXECUTIVES	206
Ceyda AKILLI İmam Bakır ARABACI	MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION	207
Emine ARSLAN Ali CANDAN	SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TURKEY	208
Ömer Okan FETTAHLIOĞLU Necmettin GÜL	THE EFFECT OF THE NEED FOR KNOWLEDGE ON CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE: A FIELD RESEARCH IN THE TOURISM SECTOR	210

Ömer Okan FETTAHLIOĞLU Necmettin GÜL	EXAMINATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEPRESSION ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	212
Nergiz ÇETİN KILIÇ Göksel ATAMAN BERK	ISOMORPHISM IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: AN EXAMINATION OF THE MISSION STATEMENTS OF UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY	214
Ayşe DEMİRBAŞ	BIOSYNTHESIS OF FUMARIA CAPREOLATA EXTRACT NANOFLOWERS	216
Ayşe DEMİRBAŞ	BIOSYNTHESIS OF GOLD NANOPARTICLES UNDER UV LIGHT	216
Mert Kutluk	ANALOGUE CULTURE TREND IN TURKEY'S MUSIC INDUSTRY. EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON ONLINE COMMUNITIES OF VINYL RECORD FANS	218
Sezai CAGLAYAN	THE ROLE OF THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ESTABLISHING A UN MISSION FOR PANDEMICS	219
Çağla TANSUĞ	LEGAL FINDINGS REGARDING CHARGING SERVICES OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN TURKISH ELECTRICITY MARKET	220
Cihan YAYLACI	OCCUPATIONAL RISK FACTORS FOR FIREFIGHTERS	222
Cihan YAYLACI	CHEMICAL RISK ANALYSIS IN PAINT INDUSTRY	223
David Wortley	THE ROLE OF CONSUMER TECHNOLOGIES IN LIFESTYLE MEDICINE	224
Aishah H.O. Al Shehi Gul Ahmed Jokhio Abid Abu-Tair	PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE USING RECYCLED ASPHALT	225
Djelloul LADJAL Larbi BELAGRAA Aymen AIMEUR Abdelbaki BAGHDADI	STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCES OF SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE BASED ON WASTE GLASS POWDER ADDITION	227
Ahmad Tijjani MOHAMMED Ayten ÖZSAVAŞ AKÇAY	ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY IN THE WALLED CITY OF NICOSIA: A CASE STUDY ON THE LUSIGNAN HOUSE	228
Miguel Angel PONCE- CAMACHO Josue Aaron LOPEZ- LEYVA	DEVELOPING VALUE PROPOSITION FOR A NEW DIGITAL PRODUCT AS A SERVICE USING LOW CODE PROTOTYPING AND DESIGN THINKING: AN ENTREPRENEURIAL CASE STUDY	230

Pushkar Pandey	UX STUDY ON HANDHELD AUGMENTED REALITY GAMES BY APPLYING SPRADLEY'S NINE DIMENSIONS DESIGN PRINCIPLE	231
Haseeb Ur Rehman Arslan Khalid Danish Zaman Muhammad Irfan Ghulam Murtaza	DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF WIND TREE TURBINE BLADE	232
Madiah Mohd Saudi Syaril Nizam Omar Ramlah Talib	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS IN SMART UNIVERSITY DATA BLUEPRINT DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY	233
Juanita GOICOVICI	CONTRACTUAL ENFORCEMENT OF THE TRADERS' OBLIGATIONS RAISING FROM ADVERTISING IN THE PERIMETER OF LIABILITY FOR PRODUCT NON-CONFORMITY	234
Juanita GOICOVICI	ASSESSING THE OPTING-IN MECHANISMS FOR COLLECTING CONSUMER'S CONSENT TO THE PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA	235
Zeynep KARATAŞ	THE EFFECT OF THE ARAB SPRING ON THE LEBANON POLICY OF TURKEY DURING THE JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT PARTY PERIOD	236
Omar Bosse NDAHETWA	ROLE OF NGOs AND CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING WOMEN RIGHTS DURING THE CIVIL WARS: THE CASE STUDY OF THE SOUTH KIVU PROVINCE IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	237
Khadija ISMAILOVA Farhad RUSTAMOV	MONOAMINERGIC MECHANISMS OF EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR DISTURBED BY HEAVY METAL IN RATS WITH DIFFERENT PHENOTYPES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND WAYS OF ANTIOXIDANT CORRECTION	238
Said El-Ashker	RETURN TO TRAINING AFTER CORONAVIRUS QUARANTINE: IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	239
Simona Nicoleta VULPE	DIVINE PROTECTION AND SCIENCE SKEPTICISM VACCINATION CONTROVERSIES IN RELIGIOUS ARTICLES	240
Sophie SHAULI Galia TALLER-AZULAY	PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD INCLUSION, LABELLING ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND THE WAY PROFESSIONAL DECISIONS ARE MADE	241
Khem CHAND Gajendra SINGH	ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN): AN IMPACT ON ASIAN STATES	242

Marlene Neves STREY Rogério Lessa HORTA Sueli Maria CABRAL	WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY: WHAT HELP/DIFFICULT IN THE ACADEMIC CAREER	243
Gabriel TROC	TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION OF MARGINALIZED ROMA POPULATION. THE CASE OF BAIÁ MARE, ROMANIAS	244
George Iulian ZAMFIR	EVICTING THE ROMA: COMPARING SOCIALIST AND POSTSOCIALIST PRACTICES IN BAIÁ MARE	245
Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka	INTEGRATING CULTURE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: THE CASE OF BAPEDI MUSICAL HERITAGE	246
Sorin GOG	AT THE MARGINS OF INDUSTRIAL CITIES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN SOCIALIST AND POST-SOCIALIST INTEGRATION OF LOW- SKILLED WORKERS IN ROMANIA	247
Valentina MARINESCU Anda RODIDEAL Ramona MARINACHE	ROMANIAN WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE. A CASE STUDY OF WOMEN TEACHER DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC	248
Moruf Adebayo Abidogun	PREVENTIVE COUNSELLING ON WELL-BEING OF UNDERGRADUATES IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITY	249
Ali Khalaf Mohammed Al Sukaini	THE INFLUENCE OF ONLINE ADVERTISING ON CONSUMER PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR IN IRAQ	250
Dawid Szutowski	PROJECT ORIENTATION AND INNOVATIVENESS WITHIN KNOWLEDGE- INTENSIVE BUSINESS SERVICES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE	251
Katalin LIPTÁK	SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN PERIPHERAL AREAS OF HUNGARY	252
Plamen Iliev	APPLICATION OF CONTROLLING IN MARKETING ACTIVITY	253
Bhawana Pal	LIFE CHANGING LIVED EXPERIENCES OF TRIBAL WOMEN WADI BENEFICIARIES – A CASE STUDY AT KORBA, INDIA	254
Elnur ALLAHVERDIYEV	EXAMINING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES AND THEIR PLACE IN MONEY MARKETS WITH SWOT ANALYSIS	255
Ali Nakhaee Sahar Razavizadeh	INCORPORATION OF GEOMECHANICAL EFFECTS INTO A COMMERCIAL OIL RESERVOIR SIMULATOR	256

Mohamed Almihat June Carlos MTE Kahn	EVALUATION OF CITIZENS' SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES OF SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES IN AL JFARA PROVINCE, LIBYA	257
Mohamed Almihat June Carlos MTE Kahn	AN ASSESSMENT OF CITIZENS' SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES DELIVERY AND PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN AL JFARA PROVINCE, LIBYA	258
Rakesh BOHRA	EXPLORING THE PRINCIPLE OF ANEKANTVADA IN JAINISM FOR CREATING AN EQUITABLE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	259
Bianca ANDRIANU	PERFORMANCE AND RESILIENCE IN THE SOCIAL SERVICES HEALTH SYSTEM. WHAT'S THE ENGINE THAT KEEPS THEM GOING?	260
Zuhal ÖNEZ ÇETİN	RECONSIDERATION THE URBAN FUTURE ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF URBAN LIVING LABS	262
SAURABH UPADHYAY	"WHY IS BCCL BURNING?": AN INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS	263
Sintayehu Assefa Yirga	A STRUCTURAL EQUATION ANALYSIS OF EXPORT MARKETING ADAPTATION STRATEGIES ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM TEXTILE AND GARMENT EXPORTING ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA	264
Sintayehu Assefa Yirga	THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONALIZATION BARRIERS AND EXPORT PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM TEXTILE AND GARMENT ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA	265
Hertiana IKASARI FX. SUGIYANTO Akhnad Syakir KURNIA	MODEL OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM DEMAND IN INDONESIA DURING COVID-19: GRAVITY MODEL APPROACH	266
Rodolfo Reda Alessio Zanza Dario Di Nardo Luca Testarelli	IN VITRO ANALYSIS OF TWO DIFFERENT TREATED PORCINE DERMAL MATRICES	267
Oana M. Dumitrascu Wenhui Zhu Yalin Wang	MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATION TO DETECT ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	268
Felicia ANDREI Simona DRAGAN Dan GAITA	PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES THROUGH REGIONALLY ADAPTED DIETARY MEASURES	269
Petar STAMOV Sylvia STAMOVA	SERUM BILIRUBIN AS A DIAGNOSTIC MARKER FOR ACUTE APPENDICITIS, LITERATURE REVIEW	270

Murali PS Saidath K Kaushik Shetty B	EVALUATION OF PALATAL BONE THICKNESS FOR PLACEMENT OF MINISCREWS USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY— A COMPARATIVE STUDY	271
Kaushik Shetty B Azhar Mohammad Akhil Shetty	ASSESSMENT OF OROPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY DIMENSIONS IN SKELETAL CLASS II CASES TREATED WITH TWIN BLOCK APPLIANCE	272
Radostina Vasileva	TELEDENTISTRY – NOWADAYS	273
Cveta Stoeva Nadya Agova Galina Petrova	FACTORS AFFECTING RESTOCKING WITH PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN THE CONTEXT OF A COVID-19 PANDEMIC	274
Biljana Ilkovska Bisera Kotevska Trifunova	NEUTROPHIL TO LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN SEVER VERSUS NON-SEVER COVID-19	276
Lakshmi Nidhi Rao Teena Sheethal Dsouza	PENETRATION DEPTH OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLE INCORPORATED CALCIUM HYDROXIDE INTO DENTINAL TUBULES- AN INVITRO STUDY	277
Eman A. ALABBAD	ESTIMATION THE SORPTION CAPACITY OF CHEMICALLY MODIFIED CHITOSAN TOWARD CADMIUM ION IN WASTEWATER EFFLUENTS	278
Rebaz Anwar Omer	SYNTHESIS, EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION, DFT AND THEORETICAL ANTI-CORROSION STUDY FOR 1-(4-(3-METHYL-3-PHENYLCYCLOBUTYL) THIAZOL-2-YL)-3-(P-TOLYL) THIOUREA	279
Namrata Kumari Manab Deka Subhash Medhi Anjan Jyoti Talukdar Priyanka Kashyap	THE MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS DISEASE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD	280
Rabia Salihu SA'ID Umar Farouk AHMAD Nasir Fagge ISA Usman Muhammad IBRAHIM	NIGERIA'S PUBLIC OPINION ON NUCLEAR POWER	281
Elena CIBOTARU Grigore DARIE Oleg CHISILIȚĂ Irina DJENJERA	RESEARCH ON SRM PREPARATIONS EXTRACTED FROM WINE YEASTS IN THE PRESERVATION OF BOAR SPERM	282
Muhammad Fakhar-e-Alam M. Hamza Bilal Muhammad Asif Seemab Iqbal	BIOCOMPATIBLE GRAPHENE OXIDE (GO) NANOBIOSENSOR USED FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF GLUCOSE	283
Thomas Ojonugwa DANIEL	GRAIN SIZE AND GRAIN BOUNDARY EFFECTS ON 3D ADAPTED SPRAY PYROLYSED TIN	284



Raphael Ananwude CHIKWENZE	SULPHIDE THIN FILM SEMICONDUCTOR FOR TRANSPARENT ELECTRONICS APPLICATION	
Raphael Ananwude CHIKWENZE Thomas Ojonugwa DANIEL Deborah Chinonyerem CHINEDU	EFFECT OF EGG WHITE CONCENTRATION ON THE FORMATION, STRUCTURAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MAGNESIUM AND NICKEL CO-DOPED FERRITE NANOCRYSTALLINE MATERIALS	285
Salwa D. Al-Malwi Rahmah H. Al-Ammari	INFLUENCE OF SYNTHESIS CONDITIONS ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF SILVER NANOMATERIALS	286
Sherry NASIR Ashish VERMA	DESIGNING A PROPOSED EMBEDDED SYSTEM TO MONITOR THE ECOLOGY OF FORESTS USING DRONE CAMERA TECHNOLOGY	287
Mohammed Abdulabbas Hasan	MOOD ENHANCING HERB ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH ETOH REVEALS A NEW POSSIBLE MECHANISMS OF INTERACTION- INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY: A SUB-ACUTE STUDY	288
Rachida HEDARA	CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY THE OZONE GENERATORS BY DIELECTRIC BARRIER DISCHARGE: THE NUMERICAL METHOD OF DESIGN OF EXPERIMENT	289
Luluh Abdulaziz Alhowaish Anandhavalli Muniasamy	IDENTIFYING VOICES USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES	290
Felix A. HIMMELSTOSS	CASCADED CONTROL OF A BUCK CONVERTER DESIGNED AND SIMULATED WITH THE HELP OF LTSPICE	291
Alina Andreica	DIGITAL AGENDA AND DIGITAL SOCIETY. EU DIGITAL EVOLUTIONS IN THE ONLINE PERIOD 2020-2021	292
Karima BESSINE Brahim BELADEL Nacim CHIKHI Ayoub HAMZA Nasr Eddine MOULAI	METAHEURISTIC TECHNIQUES FOR GAMMA RAY SPECTRA ANALYSIS	293
Tuan Duc Ho Nghia Duc Mai	STUDY ON A SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR GASOLINE ENGINES USING CARBURETTORS	294
Monika Rybczak Krystian Kozakiewicz Natalia Wenta Adam Pachur	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN USE IN ACADEMIC SOLUTION	295
Seemant Tiwari	AREA OF STUDIES THAT COULD BE USED FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH	296



Fettouch Houari	GROWTH OF SOLUTIONS OF A CLASS OF LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	297
Plamen Glogov	DISTRIBUTION OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ALONG THE HADZHIYSKA RIVER MOUTH (SOUTHERN BLACK SEA COAST, BULGARIA)	298
Ivan PAVLOVIC Jovan BOJKOVSKI Ferenc CSORDÁS Narcisa MEDERLE	OCCURENCE OF PARAMPHISTOMIDAE (TREMATODA: DIGENEA) IN CATTLE IN NORTHEASTERN PART OF SERBIA (BANAT)	299
Roxana HOROIAȘ Marius BECHERIU Carmen GAIDĂU	THE USE OF FOLIAR BIOSTIMULATORS IN MAIZE CROP – AN ECONOMIC METHOD IN THE CRISIS OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS	300
Selvie Diana ANIS Fenny Rinai WOLAYAN Lentji R. NGANGI Srimalasinha SANE Wahida MA'RUF	SUPPLEMENTATION OF FERMENTED CASSAVA ROOT AND LEAVE PROTEIN OF <i>Indigofera Zollingeriana</i> TO INCREASE BIOLOGICAL VALUE OF TROPICAL GRASS	301
Ferli Budi IRAWAN Alimuddin MUCHTAR Ahmad ZAENUDIN Endro Prasetyo WAHONO	GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION USING INFILTRATION WELLS IN JATI AGUNG DISTRICT, LAMPUNG SELATAN REGENCY	302
Damla Kübra GÜRLENKAYA Levent GÜREL	DETERMINATION OF BIOSORPTION POTENTIAL OF PEA POD ON A TEXTILE DYE	303
Rifqi SUFYAN Mada Triandala SIBERO Agus SABDONO	ANTAGONISTIC ACTIVITY OF GORGONIAN <i>Ellisella</i> sp. ASSOCIATED BACTERIA AGAINST RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION PATHOGENS OF KARIMUNJAWA, JAVA SEA	304
Gabriel POPESCU Ioana-Corina MOGA Nicoleta-Raluca JIANU Mădălina-Teodora ANDREI Aneta CHIVOIU Mirela SIMION	THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY APPLIED TO THE AGRICULTURE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT SECTOR	305
Radmila Janičić	SOCIAL MARKETING IN RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT EDUCATION IN REAL AND DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL GENERATIONS	307
Kujtim KAPEDANI	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO ADOLESCENTS	308
Gulmiza Seitalieva	ISLAMIC HERMENEUTIC FEMINISM AND THE ESSENCE OF RIGHT	309
Kamal SALAYEV	ARMENIANS HAVE NEVER HAD STATEHOOD	310
Chayanika Uniyal Nirmala Shah	EVOLVING CONTOURS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A STUDY OF WOMEN	311

PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND EDUCATION IN INDIA		
Irina-Ana DROBOT	SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TURKISH AND MOROCCAN CULTURES	312
Xiaoqun Zhang Neil Song	EXPLORING THE ATTRIBUTES OF SOCIAL MEDIA REPUTATION OF FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES	313
Baiju Thomas	THE VITAL ROLE OF TEACHERS IN PROMOTING WRITING SKILLS AMONG STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES TO ENHANCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS	314
Sinan ÖZYURT	EFL LEARNERS' CONCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE (EI) PROFILES AND WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE (WTC): A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	315
Sinan ÖZYURT	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES TOWARD LEARNING ENVIRONMENT, COMMUNICATION APPREHENSION (CA), AND WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE (WTC): A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EFL LEARNERS	316
Vorya Shabrandi	POLITICS DISCOURSE OF ANTI -AMERICAN - STRUGGLE AND FRIENDSHIP - THE AGONISM AND ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	317
Shashi Ranjan Shashank Shekher Mishra Shakti P Pattanayak	EXPLORATION OF MECHANISM OF CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF MORINDA CITRIFOLIA FOR LIVER CIRRHOSIS THROUGH COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH	319
Asmatbanu Pathan Sanjay Chauhan Bhumika Maheriya	A REGULATORY OVERVIEW TO PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS IN INDIA	320
Rabia TASDEMIR Cristina Gabriela BALASAN Ion PETRE	INCIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING (NATIONAL PROGRAM) IN THE WESTERN REGION OF ROMANIA	321
Roxana DINESCU Ioan SAS Izabella PETRE	CORRELATION BETWEEN THROMBOPHILIA (HEREDITARY/ INHERITED) AND HYPERCOAGULABILITY IN COVID -19 POSITIVE PREGNANT WOMEN	322
Gaurav Ranjan Pritha Bose Shakti P Pattanayak	IN-SILICO DOCKING, ADMET AND IN-VITRO STUDIES FOR EVALUATING THE ANTI-BREAST CANCER POTENCY OF SMALL THIAZOLIDINEDIONE DERIVATIVES	323

Igli Kokalari Ledina Nikolla Erjona Abazaj	PREVALENCE OF GOITER AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS AMONG WOMEN IN THE SOUTH PART OF ALBANIA	324
Igli Kokalari Ledina Nikolla Erjona Abazaj	RISK OF COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING COMPLETE THYROIDECTOMY. A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY	325
Dardan Baftiu Ledina Nikolla Erjona Abazaj	ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PREGNANCY OBESITY AND BIRTH OUTCOMES IN FERIZAJ HOSPITAL	326
Dardan Baftiu Ledina Nikolla Erjona Abazaj	COMPARISON OF PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES IN NORMAL AND OBESE WOMEN	327
Diana Paskaleva Okean Kostov	FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMPETENCE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN CARING FOR GERIATRIC PATIENTS IN PLOVDIV TOWN	328
Gabriela Boangiu	THE TRADITIONAL MATERIAL CULTURE AND THE COMMERCE. CASE STUDIES FROM ROMANIA	329
Akira Shimada	THE FRICTIONAL LABOUR MARKET AND STUDY MIGRANTS' HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION	331
Alia Osman Sayed Saad	INTERACTION BETWEEN SOCIO – ECONOMIC AND HUMAN CAPITAL INDICES IN LOW- INCOME COUNTRIES	332
Alina Elena BLEHUIU Elena CIZMAȘ Mădălina Dumitrița MATICIUC	DETERMINANTS AND EFFECTS OF WORK SATISFACTION: EVIDENCE FROM A ROMANIAN BRANCH OF A MULTINATIONAL COMPANY	333
Almir ALIHODŽIĆ	DETERMINANTS AND INFLUENCE OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF BANK OPERATION: EVIDENCE OF BANKS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	334
Ionut Cojocia-Flintoaca	AUTOMOTIVE INFOTAINMENT TEST AUTOMATION USING PYTHON	335
Ariany Antunes Freitas MARTINS Carlos Nelson ELIAS	THE INFLUENCE OF FINISHING IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ENDODONTIC INSTRUMENTS AND THE CLINICAL SUCCESS	336
Christine Hattar Issa Hattar	SUSTAINABILITY DILEMMAS: FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY JORDAN	337
Ives Ribeiro do NASCIMENTO Gilmar Cordeiro SILVA	NUMERICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL COMPARISSON OF THE FORMABILITY OF THE IF STEEL WITH DIFFERENT METHODS OF ZINC COATING	338

LİZAN MAHMOOD KHORSHEED ZANGANA	ENERGY SEPARATION IN A COUNTER-FLOW VORTEX TUBE: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AND CFD ANALYSIS	339
Ion PETRE Daliborca VLAD Izabella PETRE	USING COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS AS A BASIC TOOL IN THE PROCESS OF COST REDUCTION IN CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT	340
Izabella PETRE Stela IURCIUC Ion PETRE	MODIFICATION OF ARTERIAL STIFFNESS PARAMETERS IN PREGNANT WOMEN - DEMONSTRATED BY NON-INVASIVE METHODS USING THE TENSIOEDARTERIOGRAPH DEVICE	341
José P.S.M.B. RIBEIRO Raul D.S.G. CAMPILHO Isidro J. SÁNCHEZ-ARCE	EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL MIXED- MODE FRACTURE ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURAL ADHESIVES	342
Daniel R. BARBOSA Raul D.S.G. CAMPILHO Isidro J. SÁNCHEZ-ARCE	NUMERICAL EVALUATION OF TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINTS AS A FUNCTION OF THE ADHESIVE TYPE	343
César F.F. GOMES Raul D.S.G. CAMPILHO Isidro J. SÁNCHEZ-ARCE	EFFECT OF THE ADHEREND TYPE ON THE TENSILE STRENGTH OF TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINTS	344
Pedro M.P. CURRALO Raul D.S.G. CAMPILHO Joaquim A.P. PEREIRA	CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT AND NUMERICAL VALIDATION OF AN ASSEMBLY EQUIPMENT FOR AUTOMOTIVE CONNECTORS	345
Ivanka DIMOVA Ivelina MIHALEVA Pavlina GATEVA	IMPACT OF VITAMIN D ON THE MICROBIOME OF PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS	346
Najim A. Yassin Noor M. Qadri Oumeri	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MICROBIAL ETIOLOGY AND ANTIBIOGRAMS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ	347
Rabar Mohammed HUSSEIN	EFFECTS OF COVID 19- ON AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM	348
Dhouha ALIMI Azhar HAJRI	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS L. EXTRACTS FRUITS (MALVACEAES) AND THEIR IN VITRO ACARICIDAL ACTIVITY ON POULTRY RED MITES DERMANYSSUS GALLINAE	349
Saffet KARAYAMAN	IMPACT OF RESISTANCE TO CHANGE ON ADAPTATION TO INDUSTRY 4.0	350
Aslı AKSOY Halime PEHLİVANOĞLU	VEGETARIANISM AND VEGANISM FROM TODAY'S NUTRITION TRENDS	352
Kansu GENÇER	EVALUATION OF TURKEY IN TERMS OF AIR SPORTS TOURISM BY SWOT ANALYSIS	354

Vuqar Nazarov Mehralı ođlu Hacıyev Camal Celil ođlu Vasif Ahadov Balakışı ođlu	CURRENT SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT SECTOR IN AZERBAIJAN	355
Abdullah KARAMAN Leyla ERAT OCAK	GREEN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (GHRM)	357
Leyla ERAT OCAK Abdullah KARAMAN	MANAGER KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS	358
Hülya EŞKİ UĞUZ Rukiye SAYGILI	SOCIAL CAPITAL AS A SUSTAINABLE ETHICS	359
Rukiye SAYGILI	LIBERALISM, COMMUNITARIANISM AND POLITICS OF MULTICULTURALISM	361
Sedat ŞAHİN Ahmet EDİS	A REVIEW OF PROMOTIONAL VIDEOS OF CITTASLOW CITIES IN THE WORLD	363
Adnan AKALIN	ANALYSIS ON AESTHETIC INTERVENTION ON THE HUMAN BODY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC LAW	365
Adnan AKALIN	ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL FORMS OF THE CRIME IN THE PROCESS OF REBELLION AGAINST LEGITIMATE POLITICAL AUTHORITY IN ISLAMIC LAW	367
Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	AN EVALUATION ON LOVE AS A FACTOR IN QUR'ANIC EDUCATION	369
Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	AN INVESTIGATION ON THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE CONCEPTS OF AUTHENTICITY AND MUTAWATIR IN QIRAAT	371

## FUZZY LOGIC IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGIOUS LEGAL PROVISIONS DİNÎ HUKUKÎ HÜKÜMLERİN TASNİFİNDE PUSLU MANTIK

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### ABSTRACT

The arguments stating that Aristotelian logic, formulated as "something is either true or false, it cannot be true and false at the same time", is insufficient to explain phenomena in the external world that do not always contain certainties, go back to early times. Objections have been raised to the classical logic, which predicts a two-valued system and defends the impossibility of the third state, by different theories such as "dialectical logic, logistic logic, symbolic logic, trivalent logic, and multi-valued logic" in various periods, and these objections came to the fore again, especially with Lütfi Askerzade's understanding of Fuzzy Logic in 1965. Beyond the understanding of crisp sets, fuzzy logic, which foresees the existence of more than two sets, that is, subsets and intersection sets, argues that something cannot always be described as completely true or completely false, and that truth and falsity can manifest at different rates and at different degrees. The adaptation of fuzzy logic to science and engineering fields has accelerated the development of technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence, and studies proposing an alternative to classical logic in the solution of the problems of the modern world, which has a more intricate and complex structure, influenced by more than one element, have created a rich literature in the field of social sciences.

This study will trace the understanding of fuzzy logic in the matters of judgment which is one of the main subjects of Islamic legal procedure, without making claims such as fuzzy logic not being a new logic system and that it corresponds to a part of Aristotelian logic examining the propositions about intermediate situations related to quantity, quality, and ratios. In this context, the different theories produced by Islamic jurists regarding the classification and grading of juristic (al-taklifi) and declaratory (al-wad'i) judgment (hukm) will be associated with fuzzy logic, and the extent that the idea of fuzzy logic is reflected in Islamic law practices will be questioned through various examples.

**Keywords:** Islamic Law, Fuzzy Logic, Many-Valued Logic, Ambiguity.

### ÖZET

“Bir şey ya doğrudur ya yanlıştır, aynı anda hem doğru hem yanlış olamaz” şeklinde formüle edilen Aristo mantığının, her zaman kesinlikler içermeyen dış dünyadaki olguları açıklamada yeteriz olduğuna ilişkin tartışmalar erken dönemlere kadar uzanır. İki değerli sistem öngören ve üçüncü halin imkansızlığını savunan klasik mantığa çeşitli dönemlerde “diyalektik mantık,

lojistik mantık, sembolik mantık, üç değerli mantık, çok değerli mantık” gibi farklı teorilerle itirazlar yöneltilmiş ve bu itirazlar özellikle Lütfi Askerzade’nin 1965 yılında ortaya koyduğu Puslu Mantık (Fuzzy Logic) anlayışı ile etkili bir biçimde yeniden gündeme gelmiştir. Klasik kümeler anlayışının ötesinde, ikiden fazla kümenin yani alt ve kesişim kümelerinin varlığını öngören bulanık mantık, bir şeyin her zaman tümüyle doğru ya da tümüyle yanlış olarak nitelenemeyeceğini, doğruluk ve yanlışlığın farklı oranlarda, farklı derecelerde tezahür edebileceğini savunur. Bulanık mantığın günümüzde fen ve mühendislik alanlarına uyarlanması, büyük veri ve yapay zekâ gibi teknolojilerinin gelişimine büyük ivme kazandırmış, sosyal bilimler sahasına gelince birden fazla unsurun etkilediği, daha girift ve karmaşık yapıya sahip modern dünyanın problemlerinin çözümünde de klasik mantığa alternatif olarak öneren çalışmalar zengin bir literatür oluşturmuştur.

Bu araştırmada bulanık mantık anlayışının, yeni bir mantık sistemi olmadığı ve Aristo mantığının nicelik, nitelik ve nispetlerle ilişkili ara durumlara dair önermeleri inceleyen bir bölümüne denk geldiği şeklinde ileri sürülen bazı iddialara girmeden, İslam hukuk usulünün temel konularından biri olan hüküm bahislerinde izi sürülmeye çalışılacaktır. Bu çerçevede teklifi ve vaz’î hükümlerin tasnif ve derecelendirilmesine ilişkin İslam hukukçuları tarafından üretilen teorilerin puslu mantık ile ilişkisi kurulacak ve bu mantık anlayışının İslam hukuku uygulamalarına ne derece yansıdığı üzerinde durulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İslam Hukuku, Puslu Mantık, Bulanık Mantık, Çok Değerli Mantık, Müphemlik.



**ZORUNLU TÜKETİCİ SÖZLEŞMELERİ VE İSLAM HUKUKU AÇISINDAN  
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
COMPULSORY CONSUMER CONTRACTS AND EVALUATION IN TERMS OF  
ISLAMIC LAW

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**ÖZET**

Bu tebliğde, günümüzde genel işlem şartları veya zorunlu tüketici sözleşmeleri diye isimlendirilen, Arapçada ise “ukûdu’l izâ’n” şeklinde ifade edilen ve taraflardan birinin diğerine karşı daha güçlü ve baskın olduğu sözleşmelerin, İslam hukuku açısından niteliği ele alınacaktır.

Hukukun ve dolayısıyla İslam hukukunun en temel konularından birini akitler/sözleşmeler oluşturmaktadır. İslam hukukunda muâmelat başlığı altında incelenen akitler, genellikle îcap ve kabul kavramlarıyla ifade edilen irade beyanı neticesinde bireysel olarak şahısların sözlü veya yazılı tasarruflarıyla gerçekleşirler. Bu anlamda klasik İslam hukuku kaynaklarında genel akit teorisi, birbiriyle uyumlu olması şartıyla taraflar arasında bireysel bir irade beyanı olarak değerlendirilmiş ve bu minvalde işlenmiştir.

Ancak çağdaş dönemde ortaya çıkan sosyal, ekonomik, siyasî ve teknolojik gelişmeler, başta standart yaşam ihtiyaçları olan su, elektrik, doğalgaz ve iletişim araçları olmak üzere ulaşım, bankacılık, sigorta ve dayanıklı tüketim malları gibi birçok alanda toplu hizmet üretimi ve sunumunu gerekli kılmıştır. Buna bağlı olarak da bireysel sözleşme modeli yanında, yeni bir sözleşme modeli ortaya çıkmıştır.

Söz konusu bu sözleşmeler, genellikle uzun içerikli olup çoğu kez üretici veya hizmet sunan şirketin menfaatine yönelik şartlar ihtiva eden, görüşmeye ve değiştirilmeye kapalı ve tüketicinin ihtiyacından dolayı bir anlamda zorunlu olan tüketici sözleşmeleridir.

Günümüz hukuk bilginleri bu tür zorunlu akitlerin mahiyeti hakkında iki ayrı görüş benimsemişleridir. Bir kısım bilginlere göre bu tür sözleşmeler gerçek akitler değildir. Çünkü akit, tarafların tamamen hür iradesiyle ortaya koydukları tasarruftur. Burada ise hür irade değil bilakis mecburiyet ve boyun eğme söz konusudur. Dolayısıyla bu akitlerin kanun metinleri ya da yönetmelikler niteliğinde değerlendirilmesi gerekir. Diğer bir kısım bilginlere göre ise bu akitler iki tarafın iradesiyle gerçekleşen gerçek akitlerdir. Her ne kadar iki taraftan birisi (tüketici) diğerine karşı daha zayıf olsa da bu zayıflık hukukî bir zayıflık değil iktisadî bir olgudur. Bu durumun telafi edilmesi sözleşmenin akit olduğunu inkâr etmekle değil bilakis



zayıf tarafı destekleyerek diğer tarafın onu suiistimal etmesine engel olmak suretiyle gerçekleştirilebilir.

İşte bu çalışmada, söz konusu akitlerin mahiyeti ve İslam hukuku açısından niteliği ve değerlendirilmesi yapılmaya çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Zorunlu Tüketici Sözleşmeleri, Ukûdu'l-izâ'n, Genel İşlem Şartları, Akit, İslam Hukuku.

## ABSTRACT

In this communiqué, the nature of the contracts, which are called as general terms and conditions or mandatory consumer contracts today and which are expressed as “*euqud'idhean* (عقود الإذعان)” (*Contracts of acquiescence*) in Arabic and where one of the parties is stronger and dominant against the other, will be discussed in terms of Islamic law.

Contracts are one of the most fundamental subjects of law and thus Islamic law. Contracts examined under the title of claims in Islamic law are generally realized through individual or verbal dispositions of individuals as a result of the declaration of will expressed in terms of offer and acceptance. In this sense, the general contract theory in classical sources of Islamic law has been evaluated as an individual declaration of will between the parties, provided that it is compatible with each other and has been processed in this manner.

However, the social, economic, political and technological developments that emerged in the contemporary period necessitated the production and delivery of collective services in many fields such as transportation, banking, insurance and durable consumer goods, especially water, electricity, natural gas and communication devices, which are standard living needs. As a result, a new contract model emerged in addition to the individual contract model.

These contracts have generally long contents and often contain conditions for the benefit of the manufacturer or service provider, are closed to negotiation and modification, and are in some sense mandatory due to the consumer's need.

Today's legal scholars have adopted two different views about the nature of such compulsory contracts. According to some scholars, such contracts are not real contracts. Because the contract is the usages that the parties put forward completely with their free will. Here, not free will, but rather obligation and submission. Therefore, these acts should be evaluated as legal texts or regulations. According to some scholars, these contracts are real contracts realized by the will of both parties. Although one of the two sides (consumer) is weaker than the other, this weakness is not a legal weakness but an economic fact. This can be compensated not by denying that the contract is contractual, but by supporting the weak side and preventing the other party from abusing it.

In this study, the nature of the mentioned contracts will be examined, and the quality and evaluation will be tried in the aspect of Islamic law.

**Keywords:** Mandatory Consumer Contracts, *Euqud'iidhean (Contracts of acquiescence)*, General Terms and Conditions, Contract, Islamic Law.

ISLAM AND MUSLIMS IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE IN THE XIX. AND EARLY XX.  
CENTURIES

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**ÖZET**

Following an anti-Islamic policy in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century caused the relations between East and West to become tense. However, the interest of cultural figures -especially romantic writers and poets- in the Islamic world, Muslims and Turks has not decreased. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, A.Pushkin, M. Lermontov, A. Bestujev-Marlinsky, L.Tolstoy, A.Polejajev, P.Vyazemsky, D.Oznobishin, I.Bunin, N.Leskov, D.Merezhkovsky, V. .Rozaov, I.Bunin, V.Khlebnikov, V.Nabokov, A.Akhmatova, K.Balmont, N.Gumilyov, A.Beliy, O.Mandelstam, and others showed great interest in Islam, Muslims, and "Quran" and emphasized the importance of mutual respect between Muslims and Christians.

In addition to the Caucasia, Turkey, Turkestan, Egypt, Iran, historical Islamic centers such as Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Istanbul, Baghdad, Cairo, Tehran, Shamakhi, Derbent, Muslims and Islamic values are lovingly depicted in the works of many Russian poets and writers. Many Russian writers and poets, especially the Islamic works of A. Pushkin, carried the wisdom of the "Qur'an", its content and symbols in various verses and suras into their works. He praised the Islamic values of Prophet Muhammad and the spiritual world of Muslims, and created rich literary works in Russian literature based on the Qur'an.

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Russian philosophical-aesthetic thought increased the interest in the East, especially in the Ottoman Empire, the Turanian world, Iran, Palestine and Muslims, especially in the literature of the Silver Age. It has been seen that the interest in Islam in Russian literature continued even in the communist period, which was the ideology of the Soviet period. At this complex socio-ideological stage, during the political, moral and cognitive crisis, many writers who were able to freely express their views- V. Khlebnikov, S. Yesenin, S. Beybulat, N. Tikhonov, N. Gumilyov, A. Akhmatova, S. Lipkin, and others- reflected Islamic values, literary texts, religious motives and divine themes in their works. In

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<sup>1</sup> Responsible author

the 1960s, the famous poet N. Tikhonov published the poem "Islam", which begins with a call to Allah ("Ill-Allah"), focusing primarily on the motifs of the Qur'an based on Surah al-Qadr.

**Keywords:** Psychology of Religion, Russian Literature, Religion of Islam, Religious Motifs.

**KUM OYUNU TERAPİSİ YOLUYLA OKUL ÖNCESİ ÇOCUKLARINI ÇOK  
YÖNLÜ TANIMA, ORJİNAL DÜŞÜNME VE İFADE BECERİLERİ GELİŞTİRME<sup>1</sup>**  
GETTING TO KNOW PRESCHOOL AGED CHILDREN AND DEVELOPING THEIR  
ORIGINAL THINKING AND VERBAL EXPRESSION SKILLS THROUGH SAND PLAY  
THERAPY

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**ÖZET**

Kum oyunu terapisi çocuk psikiyatristi Margaret Lowenfeld'in ofisinde 1920'li yılların sonuna doğru oluşmaya başlamıştır. Günümüzde hızla gelişmekte fakat Türkiye'de yeni yeni uygulama çalışmaları yapılmaktadır. Bazıları için sözlü anlatım zorlayıcı ve zor olabilir. Ancak kum tepesinde birey malzemeler aracılığıyla iletişim kurabilir; problemleri çözecek bir dil geliştirebilir. Oyun çocukların doğal ortamlarının ana bir parçası olduğu için kum oyunu terapisi çocuklarla sıkça kullanılmaktadır. Çocuğun kendi iç dünyasıyla iletişim kurmasını kolaylaştırır ve hızlandırır. Böylece kum, hem yumuşak ve kinetik yapısıyla sakinleştirici ve duysal bir uyaran olur, hem de çocuğu söze dökemediklerini üç boyutlu olarak ifade etmesi konusunda teşvik etme, aktarımla ilgili yaşanan zorlukların üzerine etkili biçimde gidebilme ve dil'in kullanımını kolaylaştırma gibi özellikleri vardır. Bu çerçevede okul öncesi çocukların özelliklerinin öğretmenler tarafından iyi tanınması, ifade ve yaratıcılık becerilerinin geliştirilmesi bu eğitim kademelerinde büyük önem taşır. Bu çalışmanın amacı öğrencilerde ifade ve yaratıcılık becerilerin geliştirilmesi ve öğretmenlerin öğrencileri daha iyi tanıyabilecekleri bir tekniği uygulayarak bunlara hizmet etmektir. Bu amaçla Amasya'da belirlenen bir anaokulunda 5 yaş grubu öğrencileriyle okul psikolojik danışmanı katılımıyla 3 ay boyunca eylem araştırması modeliyle uygulamalı bir çalışma yapılmıştır. Çalışmada araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen Öğrenci gözlem ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada öğretmen gözlemlerine dayalı olarak gözlem ölçeği çalışma öncesi ve sonrası doldurularak çalışmanın etkisi ölçülmüş ve çalışma sonunda Wilcoxon İşaretili Sıralar Testi uygulanmış ve yapılan uygulamanın anlamlı düzeyde etkisinin olduğu bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kum oyunu terapisi, sözel ifade becerileri, orijinal düşünme, yaratıcılık

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## ABSTRACT

Margaret Lowenfeld, a paediatrician, developed 'sand tray therapy' in her office during the late of 1920s. This therapy, which has been appealing so many people around the world, can be seen as a new field to study in Turkey. Verbal expressions may be difficult and challenging for some people, but they can express themselves through materials on sand-trays during sand play therapy and develop a communication way to solve problems. Sand play therapy is a technique often used with children, as play is a major part of their natural environment. This therapy facilitates and accelerates children's communication with their inner worlds. Thus, it becomes a calm and emotional stimulant thanks to soft and kinetic structure. In addition, it has features such as encouraging children to express what they cannot express verbally in a three-dimensional sand tray, effectively overcoming difficulties in verbal expression skills, and facilitating the use of language. In this context, it is of great importance that the characteristics of preschool aged children are well known by the teachers and that their verbal expression and creativity skills are developed. The purpose of this study is to conduct an innovative procedure in preschool and to help children to develop their verbal and creativity skills, enabling teachers to know their students better. For this purpose, an application was carried out for 3 months in a kindergarten selected in Amasya with the participation of 5-year-old students as well as the school psychological counselor. In this study, designed as an action research, the student observation scale developed by the researcher was employed. In this study, the effectiveness of the application was measured via an observation scale before and after the study based on teacher observations. At the end of the application, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test was performed and it was concluded that the application had a statistically significant effect.

**Keywords:** Sand play therapy, verbal expression skills, original thinking, creativity

**STREAM EĞİTİMİ ALAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN SANAL-DİJİTAL PEDAGOJİ  
FARKINDALIKLARININ ANALİZİ**  
ANALYSIS OF VIRTUAL-DIGITAL PEDAGOGY AWARENESS OF STREAM  
TRAINING STUDENTS

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**ÖZET**

Bilim, teknoloji, sanat, mühendislik ve matematik bileşenleri bütünlüğünü ifade eden STEAM, bir anlamda eğitim ile teknoloji entegrasyonu sayılabilir. Bilimin dinamik yapısına bağlı olarak STEAM yaklaşımı da zamanla, mevcut bileşenlerle ilgili gelişmeler ve yeni bileşenlerin eklenmesiyle sürekli evrilmektedir. STEAM bileşenlerinden teknoloji (T) öğesinin sanal-dijital uygulamalara doğru evrilmesi ve yeni bir bileşen olarak “Reading” (R) öğesinin eklenmesiyle oluşan STREAM kavramı buna örnektir. İngilizce literatür okur-yazarlığı anlamında “R” bileşenin eklenmesiyle oluşan STREAM, İngilizce dil öğretimi ile bütünleşik, sanal-dijital teknoloji tabanlı bilim ve mühendislik eğitimi yaklaşımını ifade etmektedir. Zira günümüzde, STEAM bileşenlerine dair gelişme ve bilgi birikiminin büyük oranda İngilizce olduğu bir gerçekliktir. Bu gerçeklik dikkate alındığında eğitimde STREAM, yaklaşımının kabul görebilerek yaygınlaşması beklenebilir. Nitekim Türkiye’de Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, ABD Büyükelçiliği ve STEM Eğitimcileri Derneği paydaşlığında 2021-2022 arasında yürütülen “STREAM IT UP” projesi buna örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Proje kapsamında Türkiye’de her ili temsilen seçilmiş toplam 85 öğrenciye STREAM eğitimi verilmiştir. Projenin çıktılarından

birisi de öğrencilerin sanal-dijital teknoloji farkındalığını artırmak ve bu teknolojilerin pedagojik bağlamına dair olumlu tutum kazandırmaktır.

STREAM IT UP projesinin bu kazanımlara ulaşması hem projenin ve hem de STREAM yaklaşımının etkililiğini göstermesi bakımından yaşamsaldır. Bu motivasyondan hareket eden nicel karakterli tarama modelindeki bu çalışmada veriler, proje kapsamında STREAM eğitimi alan öğrencilere uygulanan anket formuyla toplanmıştır. Verilerin betimsel istatistiki tekniklerle analiz edilmesiyle şu sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır: Araştırmaya katılan STREAM eğitimi alan lise öğrencilerinin sanal-dijital teknolojilere dair bilgileri yetersiz ve bu ortamları deneyimleme oranları düşüktür. Türkiye’deki lise öğrencilerinin STEM eğitimi ihtiyaçlarını gösteren bu tespit, benzer projelerin kurgulanmasına yol gösterici olabilir. Diğer taraftan, araştırmaya katılan STREAM eğitimi alan lise öğrencilerinin, sanal ve dijital teknolojilere dair olumlu tutuma sahip oldukları ve bu teknolojilerin pedagojik bağlamının farkında oldukları belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada, öğrencilerin bu kazanımlarında, İngilizce yabancı dil eğitimi bağlamında yürütülen yapay zekâ, robotik ve AR-GE konularını kapsayan STREAM IT UP Projesinin önemli katkıları olduğu değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** STREAM eğitimi, STEAM eğitimi, İngilizce okur-yazarlığı, Sanal-Dijital pedagoji.

## ABSTRACT

STEAM, which expresses the integrity of science, technology, art, engineering and mathematics components, can be considered as the integration of education and technology. Depending on the dynamic nature of science, the STEAM approach is constantly evolving over time, with improvements in existing components and the addition of new components. STREAM concept which is formed by the evolution of technology (T) element from STEAM components towards virtual-digital applications and the addition of “Reading Literacy” (R) element as a new component can be shown as an example of this. STREAM, which is formed with the addition of the “R” component, which expresses English literature literacy, expresses a virtual-digital technology-based science and engineering education approach integrated with English language teaching. Because today, it is a reality that the development and knowledge of STEAM components is mostly in English. Considering this reality, it can be expected that the STREAM approach in education will be accepted and become widespread. As a matter of fact, “STREAM It Up!” which was carried out between 2021-2022 in Turkey with the partnership of Manisa Celal Bayar University, the US Embassy and the STEM Educators Association can be cited as an example. Within the scope of the project, STREAM training was given to a total of 85 students selected to represent each province in Turkey. One of the outputs of the project is to increase student’s awareness of virtual-digital technology and to gain a positive attitude towards the pedagogical context of these technologies.



“STREAM It Up!” project’s achievement of these acuirements is vital in terms of demonstrating the effectiveness of both the project and the STREAM approach. In this study, which is based on a quantitative scanning model based on this motivation, the data were collected through a questionnaire applied to the students who received STREAM training within the scope of the project. The following results were obtained by analyzing the data with descriptive statistical techniques: High school students who took STREAM education participating in the research had insufficient knowledge about virtual-digital technologies and low rates of experience in these environments. This determination, which shows the STREAM education needs of high school students in Turkey, may guide the construction of similar projects. On the other hand, it was determined that high school students who took STREAM education participating in the research had positive attitudes towards virtual and digital technologies and were aware of the pedagogical context of these Technologies. In the research, it has been evaluated that the “STREAM It Up!” project, which is carried out in the context of English foreign language education and covers artificial intelligence, robotic coding and R&D, has important contributions to the achievement of the aforementioned achievements of the students.

**Keywords:** STREAM education, STEAM education, English literature literacy, Virtual-Digital pedagogy.

**KELAM VE TASAVVUF DİSİPLİNLERİNİN ORTAK KONULARINI TESPİT  
ÜZERİNE BİR DENEME**  
AN ESSAY ON IDENTIFYING THE COMMON SUBJECTS OF KALAM AND SUFISM  
DISCIPLINES

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**ÖZET**

Günümüzde Türkiye'deki İlahiyat Fakültelerinin Temel İslâm Bilimleri bölümü altında Arap Dili ve Belagatı, Tefsir, Hadis, Kelâm, İslam Hukuku ve Tasavvuf anabilim dalları yer almaktadır. Bu ilmî alanlarının tümü, Kur'ân-ı Kerîm ve Sünneti temele alarak hareket etse de konusu, gayesi ve usulü açısından birbirlerinden ayrılmaktadır. Zikredilen ilmî disiplinler arasında farklılık olsa da bütün İslâmî ilimlerin müşterek yönlerinin olması kaçınılmaz bir durumdur ve her ilim dalının diğerleriyle birçok yönden bağlantısı bulunmaktadır. Tebliğde birisi aklı (Kelam), diğeri sezgiyi (Tasavvuf) önceleyen iki ilmi disiplinin ortak konuları tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Kelâm, naslardan yola çıkarak İslâm inanç esaslarını tespit edip, muhafazasını hedef alan bir ilim dalıdır. Temelde ilâhiyyât, nübüvvât ve sem'iyât konularını sistematik olarak incelemektedir. Zât-ı İlâhî, varlık ve insanı konu edinen Tasavvuf ise İslâm'ın manevî ve derûnî yönü üzerine araştırmalar yapmaktadır. Detayına girmeksizin bakıldığında temel kelâm konularının üçünün de tasavvufta farklı bir bakış açısıyla dahi olsa kendisine yer edindiği anlaşılmaktadır.

Uluhiyet konusu kelâmda Allah Teâlâ'nın varlığını ve birliğini ispat, sıfat ve esmasını tespit açısından incelenmekteyken, tasavvufta mârifetullah, dolayısıyla Zât-ı İlâhî ve sıfatları üzerinden araştırmaya tabi tutulmaktadır. Yine Allah Teâlâ-âlem ilişkisi her iki ilim dalı için merkezi bir konumdur. Nübüvvet kelâmda peygamberliğe duyulan gereksinim, peygamberin özellikleri, mucize ve kerâmet vd. konuları çerçevesinde ele alınırken, tasavvufta velâyet düşüncesi üzerinden benzer konulara girilmektedir. Sem'iyât kelamda kabir hayatı ve âhiret konuları çerçevesinde işlenirken, tasavvufta çeşitli metafizik bahislerinde bu hususlara değinilmektedir.

Tasavvuf çalışmalarının ahlâk, psikoloji, sosyoloji, tekke kültürü ve felsefeyle alakalı kısımlarının olduğu görülmektedir. Kelâm'ın tasavvuftaki tekke kültürüne dair pek bir sözü olmasa da "tasavvufî düşünce" içerisinde değerlendirilebilecek konuların önemli bir kısmı aynı zamanda kelâmın konusu olabilecek bir mahiyet arzettiği söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kelâm, Tasavvuf, Ulûhiyet, Varlık, Tasavvufî Düşünce.

## ABSTRACT

Today, the Theology Faculties in Türkiye have Arabic Language and Rhetoric, Tafsir, Hadith, Kalam, Islamic Law, and Sufism departments under the Basic Islamic Studies Programmes. Although all these scientific fields act based on the Qur'an and Sunnah, they are separated from each other in terms of subject, purpose, and procedure. Even though there are differences among the scientific disciplines mentioned above, it is inevitable that all Islamic sciences have common aspects. Each branch of Islamic sciences has a connection with others in many ways. In this study, the common subjects of the disciplines of Kalam and Sufism, which prioritizes wisdom and feeling respectively in the preaching of religion, will be determined.

Kalam is a branch of science that aims to determine the principles of Islamic belief (aqidah) and keep the faith, based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah. It basically and systematically examines the subjects of divinity (uluhiyyah), prophethood (nubuwwah) and afterlife (sem'iyat). On the other hand, Sufism, which discusses the subjects of Divine Entity, Being and Human, conducts research on the spiritual aspects of Islam. Sufism basically covers all three of the basic Kalam issues from different perspective.

In Kalam science, the issue of divinity (uluhiyyah) is examined to prove the existence and unity of Allah the Almighty, as well as to determine His attributes and names. Whereas, in Sufism, the same issue is examined to know Allah (ma'rifatullah). Therefore, in Sufism, divinity is studied through the existence and attributes of Allah. The relationship between the universe and Allah the Almighty is a major subject in both branches.

The subject of prophethood (nubuwwah) is discussed under the Kalam in terms of the need for prophethood, the characteristics of the prophet, the subjects of miracle and wonder (karamat). In Sufism, these issues are discussed through the walayah idea (guardianship of Muslim saints). While the subject of Sem'iyat in the Kalam is discussed within the framework of the Afterlife and Barzakh (the intermediate realm), it is covered by various metaphysical issues in Sufism.

It is seen that, Sufism studies also have subjects related to ethics, psychology, sociology, tekke\* culture and philosophy. Although Kalam do not mention about tekke culture, it can be stated that a significant part of the issues that can be evaluated in "Sufism thought" are also the subject of Kalam.

**Keywords:** Kalam, Sufism, Uluhiyyah, Ontology, Sufi Thought.

\*Tekke is a building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood (tariqa).

**PROBİYOTİK KÖKENLİ *Enterococcus* sp. ve *Bifidobacterium* sp.'YE AİT GLİKOZİT  
HİDROLAZ AKTİVİTESİNİN TESPİTİ**

DETERMINATION OF GLYCOSIDE HYDROLASE ACTIVITY OF PROBIOTIC  
ORIGINATED *Enterococcus* sp. AND *Bifidobacterium* sp.

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**ÖZET**

Probiyotik kökenli mikroorganizmalar holozoik beslenme kültürüne sahip hayvanların sindirim kanalında simbiyotik olarak yayılış göstermektedirler. Bu mikroorganizmalar hem bağırsak duvarına kolonize olma özellikleri hem de enzimatik aktiviteleri sayesinde diğer mikrobiyal gruplardan ayrılırlar. Probiyotik mikroorganizmalar sahip oldukları glikozit hidrolaz enzimleri sayesinde karbonhidratların yadımlanma reaksiyonların da aktif rol üstlenirler. Bu bağlamda özellikle fruktozmonomerlerinin  $\beta$  (2-1) glikozit bağı ile bağlanması sonucu oluşan inülin vefruktozmonomerine  $\alpha$ -1, $\beta$ -2 glikozit bağı ile bağlanmış glikoz molekülü sonucu oluşan sükrozdimeri üzerinde etkili olan enzimlerin özellikleri ön plana çıkmaktadır. Bu moleküller probiyotik mikroorganizmaların substratı olmakla beraber hidrolizi sonucu oluşan besin materyalini tüketen canlıların sindirim kanalı sağlığı üzerinde de olumlu bir etkiye sahiptir. Çalışmada laboratuvarımız kültür koleksiyonunda yer alan *Bifidobacterium animalis* ile silajdan izole edilerek saflaştırılmış, cins düzeyinde tanımlanması yapılmış ve *Enterococcus* sp., L3822 olarak adlandırılmış olan iki probiyotik suş kullanılmıştır. Bu suşlara ait invertaz (Sükraz- EC 3.2.1.26) ve inülinaz (EC 3.2.1.7) enzimlerinin hem spesifik ( $\mu$ mol/dk/mg protein) hem de toplam ( $\mu$ mol/dk/ml) enzim aktiviteleri optimum *in vitro* koşullarda Dinitrosalisilik asit metodu

ile gerçekleştirilmiş ve sonuçlar analiz edilmiştir. *Enterococcus* sp. L3822'nin en yüksek invertaz etkinliğinin 20,1  $\mu\text{mol/dk/mg}$  protein (hücre sel), inülinaz etkinliğinin ise 20,79  $\mu\text{mol/dk/ml}$  (süpernantant) olduğu tespit edilmiştir. *Bifidobacterium animalis* için en yüksek invertaz etkinliğinin 21,8  $\mu\text{mol/dk/ml}$  (süpernantant) ve inülinaz etkinliğinin ise 22,8  $\mu\text{mol/dk/ml}$  (süpernantant) olduğu belirlenmiştir. Her iki mikroorganizmada da inülinaz aktivitesinin invertaza göre yüksek olması bu mikroorganizmaların probiyotik olarak kullanılabilme potansiyelini ön plana çıkarmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** *Bifidobacterium*, *Enterococcus*, glikozit hidrolaz, inulinaz, invertaz, probiyotik

## ABSTRACT

Probiotic originated microorganisms inhabit symbiotically in the gastro intestinal tract of holozoic animals. These microorganisms could colonize the intestine epithelium and have some unique enzymatic system such as glycoside hydrolases which play pivotal roles in the biodegradation of carbonhydrates. Sucrose dimers and inuline, composed of fructose monomers by  $\beta$  (2-1) glycoside linkage, are naturally occuring polysaccarhrides in many fruits and vegetables. Metabolisation of that di(poly)mers could be conducted by mainly glycoside hydrolysase synthesised by probiotic bacteria such as *Bifidobacterium* and *Enterococcus*. In this work invertase and inulinase activities of *Bifidobacterium animalis* obtained from our culture collection and a probiotic strain isolated from silage, putatively identified and designated as *Enterococcus* sp., L3822, were studied. Spesific ( $\mu\text{mol/min/mg}$  protein) and total ( $\mu\text{mol/min/ml}$ ) invertase (sucrase: EC 3.2.1.26) and inulinase (EC 3.2.1.7) activities of that bacteria were determined *in vitro* using DNS method and results were analysed. The maximum cell associated invertase activity of strain *Enterococcus* sp. L3822 was determined as 20,1  $\mu\text{mol/min/mg}$  protein whilst strain showed the highest inulinase activity as 20,79  $\mu\text{mol/min/ml}$  for supernatant. Other strain, *Bifidobacterium animalis*, synthesised the maximal invertase enzyme as 21,8  $\mu\text{mol/min/ml}$  (for supernatant) and inulinase as 22,8  $\mu\text{mol/min/ml}$  in supernatant. Since they showed relatively higher inulinase activity compare to invertase both strains have noteworthy potential as to be used as probiotics.

**Keywords:** *Bifidobacterium*, *Enterococcus*, glycoside hydrolase, inulinase, invertase, probiotic.

## THE EFFECT OF LINOLEIC ACID SUPPLEMENTATION INTO CULTURE MEDIUM ON CONJUGATED LINOLEIC ACID FORMATION BY ANAEROBIC GUT FUNGI

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### ABSTRACT

Linoleic acids (LA), critical fatty acids related to both animal and human health, are abundant in vegetable oils and present in relatively smaller amounts in other foods. LA is utilised by rumen microorganisms such as bacteria and anaerobic gut fungi, resulting in the formation of many isomers of such as cis- and trans-9,11- and -10,12-octadecadienoic acids among the conjugated linoleic acid, (CLA) which is the most common isomer among them. CLA is a positional and geometric isomer, formed by rumen microorganisms via the pathway of biohydrogenation of linoleic acid. *Butyrivibrio fibrisolvens* is the primary responsible microorganism from the production of CLA by converting LA in the rumen. CLA has been proven to have anticarcinogenic, antidiabetic, antiobesitic, antimicrobial and fat-burning properties. Moreover dietary CLA intake contributes to the expansion of muscle and the strengthening of the human immune system. The effect of Linoleic acid (LA) supplementation into culture medium of anaerobic gut fungi (AFG) on the amount of CLA formation by these unique microbes was investigated. For this purpose two fungal isolates, isolated and purified from faecal samples of sheep, putatively identified using morphological and molecular data as *Orpinomyces* and *Piromyces* and they were designated as GMLF 19 and GMLF 202. The isolates were then cultured in Orpin's anaerobic medium supplemented with linoleic acid (56µg/ml). After incubation at 39 °C for 36 and 72 hours the supernatants were collected and lipid extraction was performed by converting fatty acids to methyl esters and result were obtained using gas chromatography/FID. Supplementation of LA into the culture medium of

both fungal isolates affected the CLA formation in positive way tremendously, although CLA production is tend to be slightly higher by the isolate GMLF19. According to the GC/FID data, the presence of LA was effective in the production of CLA and all results will be discussed accordingly.

**Keywords:** CLA, LA, rumen, gas chromatography, anaerobic fungi



**TUZLU SU VE SÜLFÜRİK ASİT ÇÖZELTİLERİNİN GERİLMELİ KOROZYON  
ÇATLAMASINDAKİ ETKİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**  
COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF SALT WATER AND SULFURIC ACID  
SOLUTIONS ON STRESS CORROSION CRACKING

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada %3,5 NaCl ve %5 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> çözeltilerinin gerilmeli korozyon çatlama mekanizmasındaki etkileri karşılaştırılmıştır. Karşılaştırma yük taşıma halatları üzerinden değerlendirilmiştir. Yük taşıma halatları, limanlardaki ve gemilerdeki krenlerde (vinçlerde), okyanuslarda bulunan petrol platformlarında ve madenlerde sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Bu ortamlarda bulunan halatlar, çalışma ömürleri boyunca neme, deniz tuzuna ve özellikle madenlerde asitlere maruz kalmaktadır. Eğer bu ortamlarda oluşan korozyonun halat üzerindeki etkisi göz ardı edilirse yüksek yük taşıma kapasitelerindeki bu elemanlar için ciddi derecede bir risk faktörü ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bunun önlenmesi için öncelikle korozyonun halatta meydana getirdiği etkileri iyi bir şekilde gözlemlemek gerekmektedir. Bu çalışma için Standart, Seale ve Warrington Seale tipi halatlar seçilmiş ve tasarlanıp üretilen bir gerilmeli korozyon test cihazı aracılığıyla gerilmeli korozyon çatlama testleri yapılmıştır. Oluşturulan elektrokimyasal hücre kabında tuzlu su solüsyonu için Hg/HgCl, sülfürik asit solüsyonu için Hg/HgSO<sub>4</sub> referans elektrot kullanılmış olup her ikisi için de yardımcı elektrot olarak grafit çubuk kullanılmıştır. Deneyler sonucunda her bir halat tipi için Tafel diyagramları elde edilmiş ve bu diyagramlar aracılığıyla E<sub>corr</sub>, I<sub>corr</sub> ve korozyon hızı değerlerine ulaşılmıştır. Bu değerlere göre, farklı halat tipleri için tuzlu su ve sülfürik asit etkisi ayrı ayrı karşılaştırılarak korozyon potansiyelinin yüksek olduğu ortamlarda kullanılacak uygun halat tipleri belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gerilmeli Korozyon Çatlama, Yük Taşıma Halatı, Elektrokimyasal Hücre, Korozyon, Galvanizleme.

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the effects of 3.5% NaCl and 5% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solutions on the stress corrosion cracking mechanism were compared. Comparison is evaluated on hoisting ropes. Hoisting ropes are

frequently used in harbors and ship cranes, ocean oil platforms and mines. Ropes in these environments are exposed to moisture, sea salt and acids (especially in mines), throughout their working life. If the effect of corrosion occurring in these environments on the rope is ignored, a serious risk factor arises for these elements with high load carrying capacities. In order to prevent this, first of all, it is necessary to observe the effects of corrosion on the rope. For this study, Standard, Seale and Warrington Seale type ropes were selected and stress corrosion cracking tests were carried out using a designed and manufactured stress corrosion test device. In the formed electrochemical cell vessel, Hg/HgCl reference electrode was used for the saline solution, Hg/HgSO<sub>4</sub> reference electrode was used for the sulfuric acid solution, and a graphite rod was used as the auxiliary electrode for both. As a result of the experiments, Tafel diagrams were obtained for each rope type and  $E_{\text{corr}}$ ,  $I_{\text{corr}}$  and corrosion rate values were obtained through these diagrams. According to these values, the effects of salt water and sulfuric acid for different rope types were compared separately and suitable rope types to be used in environments with high corrosion potential were determined.

**Keywords:** Stress Corrosion Cracking, Hoisting Rope, Electrochemical Cell, Corrosion, Galvanization.

**DHMI HAVACILIK AKADEMİSİ ERZİNCAN EĞİTİM TESİSİNİN ARFF  
MEMURLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ  
ANKARA ESENBOĞA HAVALİMANI ÖRNEĞİ**  
EFFECTS OF DHMI AVIATION ACADEMY ERZİNCAN TRAINING FACILITY ON  
RFF OFFICERS  
CASE OF ANKARA ESENBOGA AIRPORT

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**ÖZET**

Ülkemizde bulunan 61 havalimanının herhangi bir nedenle, uçak veya havalimanı terminal binalarında meydana gelen öncelikle yangın ve acil durumlar için, dhmi tarafından,arff memurları istihdamı sağlanmıştır. Arff memurları günün 24 saatin de havalimanlarında, vardiyalı olarak çalışırlar. Ayrıca Uluslararası sivil havacılık teşkilatı(ICA0) standartlarına göre eğitim alarak,yerdeki uçaklara,aynı zamanda terminal içerisindeki meydana gelebilecek kaza-kırım ve acil durumlara müdahale etmekle görevlidirler.Hukuki görev dayanakları,uçak kaza kırım kurtarma ve yangınla mücadele yönergeleridir.Arff memuru olabilmek için üniversitelerin sivil savunma ve itfaiyecilik ve Acil Durum ve Afet Yönetimi programlarından mezun olmanın dışında;

- En az 1.65 metre boyunda olmak.
- Boy uzunluğunun santimetre olarak ifade edilen değerinin son iki rakamından en çok 10 fazla veya 15 noksan kilo ağırlıkta olmak. (Tartma ve ölçme aç karnına ve çıplak ayakla olacaktır)
- Astım, bronşit, nefes darlığı, epilepsi, renk körlüğü, kekemelik, sağırılık, ileri derecede görme bozukluğu vb. biyolojik rahatsızlığı bulunmamak.
- Aşırı psikolojik duyarlılık ve heyecan, davranış bozuklukları, kapalı alan korkusu, yükseklik korkusu, karanlık korkusu, kan tutması vb. psikolojik ve sinirsel rahatsızlıklardan herhangi birine yakalanmamış olmak.
- "c" ve "ç" maddelerinde belirtilen bedensel ve psikolojik yapı ile yurdun her yerinde AARFF (Hava Alanı Kurtarma ve Yangınla Mücadele) Memuru olarak görev yapabileceğine dair tam teşekküllü devlet veya üniversite hastanelerinden "Sağlık Kurulu" raporu almış olmak.

Şartlarını taşımak gerekmektedir.Bu çalışmada Arff memurların teknik,beceri,bilgi ve yeteneklerini arttırmak için 2017 yılında hizmete giren Havacılık Akademisi Erzincan eğitim tesisinde eğitim alan 30 personelin görüşlerine yer verilecek ve tesis hakkında açıklayıcı bilgiler sunulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Arff memurları, Uçak Yangınları, Uçak Yangınları Eğitimi

## ABSTRACT

Arff officers were employed by DHMI for primarily fire and emergency situations that occur in aircraft or airport terminal buildings of 61 airports in our country for any reason. Arff officers work in shifts at airports 24 hours a day. In addition, they are responsible for responding to aircraft on the ground, as well as accident-destruction,fire and emergency situations that may occur in the terminal, by receiving training according to the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Legal basis of duty is the directive of aircraft accident, disaster rescue and fire fighting. In order to become an Arff officer, in addition to graduating from civil defense and firefighting and Emergency and Disaster Management programs of universities.

- Be at least 1.65 meters tall.
- Being at most 10 kilos more or 15 kilos less than the last two digits of the height expressed in centimeters. (Weighing and measuring will be on an empty stomach and bare feet)
- Asthma, bronchitis, shortness of breath, epilepsy, color blindness, stuttering, deafness, severe visual impairment, etc. not have a biological disorder.
- Excessive psychological sensitivity and excitement, behavioral disorders, fear of closed spaces, fear of heights, fear of darkness, bloodstain, etc. not have any of the psychological and nervous disorders.
- To have a "Health Board" report from a full-fledged state or university hospital, stating that he can work as an AARFF (Airspace Rescue and Fire Fighting) Officer all over the country, with the physical and psychological structure specified in the "c" and "ç" articles.

In this study, the views of 30 personnel trained in the Aviation Academy Erzincan training facility, which was put into service in 2017 in order to increase the technical, skills, knowledge and abilities of Arff officers, will be included and explanatory information about the facility will be presented.

**Keywords:** Arff officers, Aircraft Fires, Aircraft Fires Training

**DEPREMDE KURTARILACAK BİR YARALI İKEN, ARAMA KURTARMACI  
OLMAYA UZANAN BİR BAŞARI HİKÂYESİ: CİHAD KARAGÖZ**  
WHILE A VICTIM TO BE RECOVERED IN THE EARTHQUAKE, RELIABLE TO BE A  
SEARCH AND RESCUE A SUCCESS STORY: CİHAD KARAGÖZ

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Öykü Yazarı ve İnsan Kaynakları Uzmanı

**ÖZET**

Hayat mucizelerle dolu girift bir olgudur. Bazen hayatın akışı içinde yaşadığımız küçük veya büyük olaylar sizi bazı tercihler yapmaya iter. İnsan, doğası gereği edindiği tecrübelerle daha sonra karşılaşacağı irili ufaklı mücadeleler için bilinçaltına yerleşen sistematik bir bilgi akışıyla birlikte edinimler ve hayatla baş edebilme kabiliyeti elde eder. Hayatımızda sürekli tercihler yaparak ilerleriz ve yaşamımıza devam ederiz.

Hayatımızda yaptığımız en önemli tercihlerden biri de şüphesiz meslek seçimidir. Aslında henüz küçük bir çocukken, büyüdüğümüz zaman hangi mesleği yapmak istediğimiz sorusu herkesin karşılaştığı kaçınılmaz sorudur. Günümüzde hâlâ revaçta olan bir sorudur bu. Ama soruya verilen cevaplar, içinde bulunduğumuz çağın getirmiş olduğu popüler kültüre göre değişiklik gösterebilmektedir. Şu an hâlâ birçok çocuk eskiden olduğu gibi, doktor, öğretmen, mühendis veya polis olmak isterken, birçoğu da youtuber, e-sporcu veya influencer olmak istiyor. Ben de küçük bir çocukken her zaman profesyonel bir futbolcu olmak istiyordum. Aslında tam da hayallerimi gerçekleştirmişken hiç aklıma gelmeyen bir sakatlık nedeniyle hayallerime son verip yeni bir hayalin peşinden gittim. Benim meslek seçimimde izlediğim bir film çok etkili olmuştu. Hatta o filmin hayatımı değiştirdiğini söyleyebilirim.

Eminim hayatımızda birçoğumuzun meslek seçiminde farklı hikâyeler yatıyordu. Bizim bu çalışmadaki kahramanımız Cihad Karagöz'ün meslek seçiminde harika bir hikâye yatıyor. Cihad Karagöz üzerinden hem itfaiyecilik mesleği hakkında bilgi edineceğiz hem de onun hikâyesiyle güzel bir macera yaşayacağız. Bu çalışma ilerde itfaiyeci olmak isteyen bütün genç cesur yüreklere bir ilham ırmağı olabilecektir.

Bu çalışmaya sunduğu katkı ve gelecek nesil itfaiyecilere verdiği ilhamdan dolayı sevgili arkadaşım Cihad Karagöz'e en içten duygularıyla teşekkür ederim.

**Anahtar Kelime:** İtfaiyecilik, Sivil Savunma ve İtfaiyecilik Programı, Arama-Kurtarma



## ABSTRACT

Life is truly an intricate phenomenon full of miracles. Sometimes the small or big nuances you experience in the normal flow of life push you to make some choices. It is gained through the experiences of human nature, the big and small struggles that it will encounter later, a systematic flow of information placed in the subconscious and the ability to cope with gains. We move forward by constantly making choices in our lives and continue our lives.

Perhaps one of the most important choices we make in our lives is undoubtedly the choice of profession. Actually, when we were just a kid, The question of what profession we want to do in the future when we grow up is an inevitable question that everyone faces. This question is still very popular today. But the answers given to the question may vary according to the popular culture brought by the time and the age. . While many children still want to be doctors, teachers, engineers or police as they used to be, many of them want to be youtubers, e-athletes or influencers. When I was a little kid, I always wanted to be a professional football player. In fact, just when I had realized my dreams, due to an injury that I had never thought of, I gave up my dreams and followed a new dream. A movie I watched was very influential in my career choice. In fact, that movie changed my life.

I'm sure many of us have different stories in our career choices. There is a great story in the choice of profession of our hero, Cihad Karagöz, in this work. Through Cihat Karagöz, we will both learn about the firefighting profession and have a good adventure with her story. This work will be a river of inspiration for all young brave hearts who want to be firefighters in the future.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my dear friend Cihat Karagöz for her contribution to this work and for the inspiration she has given to the next generation of firefighters.

**Keywords:** Firefighting, Civil Defense and Firefighting Program, Search and Rescue

## BULL BELIEF IN CRETE AND ITS PLACE IN MYTHOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

Crete, which is an island of Greece today, is the second largest island of the Eastern Mediterranean after Cyprus. It is the fifth largest island of the Mediterranean after the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Malta and Cyprus.

The island of Crete is located in a separate location from the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa connecting the Eastern Mediterranean and the Central Mediterranean. The fact that the island is located in this unique, i.e., separate location has been an important element that increases the island's archaeological and cultural life importance.

Crete was one of the most important cornerstones of Aegean culture in the Bronze Age. The island has had direct contact with Ancient mythology. The bull had a very important place in the mythological life of the island. Zeus, one of the most important heroes of ancient Greek mythology, was born on this island. Zeus abducted the Phoenician king's daughter Europa, disguised as a bull.

In the world of mythology, the legendary king of the island, Minos, was mentioned by ancient writers. Minos said he would sacrifice a bull to the sea god Poseidon, but he did not keep his promise. Poseidon, who was deceived by Minos, got angry and made Minos' wife Pasiphae fall in love with this bull. From this relationship, the Minotaur, whose upper part is bull and lower part human, was born. Minos has imprisoned the Minotaur in the labyrinth.

In this study, the belief in the bull on the island of Crete and its importance in the world of mythology will be examined according to archaeological and written documents.

**Keywords:** Ancient Crete, Bull cult, Bull beliefs, Minotaur, Ox

## KENTLER VE TOPLUMSAL HAFIZA İLİŞKİSİ

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### ÖZET

Kentler de insanlar gibi varlığını hafızalarına borçludurlar. İnsanların hafızası algılarının çalışıp çalışmaması ile kendini ortaya koyarken, kentlerin hafızası somut kültürel miraslarının ayakta kalıp kalamaması ile kendini ortaya koyar.

Bir bakıma kentlerde var olan binalar, yapılar, köprüler, camiler, kiliseler, sanat eserleri, kervansaraylar, hamamlar, imaret yapıları, çarşılar, bedestenler, alışveriş ortamları, su kemerleri kentlerin hangi dönemleri yaşadığını ve bu dönemlerde hangi konumda olduklarını ortaya koyar. Bu bakımdan bu somut eserlerin mümkün mertebe ayakta bırakılması sadece söz konusu kentin dinamizmini ortaya koymakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda sakinlerinin kültürel birikim seviyesini de ortaya koyar.

Aradan geçen zaman çerçevesinde kentlerin ne şekle büründüğünü, söz konusu şehrin yapısına ve görünüşüne bakarak anlayabilme şansımız olur. Ortadan kaybolan eserler bir bakıma kent hafızası denen olgunun da kaybolmaya başlaması demek olur.

Özellikle bir kentin hafızası diye nitelendirilen önemli binalar ve somut eserler bir bir yok edilince, gelecek nesillere anlatabilecek somut kanıtın kalmayacağı için bu binaların yıkılması değil yaşatılması önemlidir. Bunun yapılmaması durumunda, yok edilen eski mahallelerin benzerini yeniden yapacağınız kerpiç binalardan yapılmış müzeleri ile kendi kendini tatmin etme noktasına gelinir.

Aslında yok edilen sadece binalar olmuyor. Aynı zamanda oralarda var olan yaşam oluyor. Belki de sosyolojik açıdan bizi en çok da bu kısmı ilgilendirmektedir. Yoz kültürün gelişiminden kentlerin de pay alması biçiminde ifade edebileceğimiz olumsuz tablolar ile kentler karşı karşıya kalmaktadır.

Yeniden yapılandırma girişimlerinden önce yıkım faaliyetlerinin yıkıcı etkisinden zihinleri kurtarmak gerekecektir. Kentleri yaşam biçimleriyle beraber yıkan anlayışları bırakıp yaşamı ve hakkını tanıyan ve anlayan anlayışları benimsemek en doğru olan seçim olacaktır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Kent, Kentlilik, Hafıza, Toplumsal Hafıza

**AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE FRIENDS OR CHALLENGERS?  
APPRAISING THE DIFFERENCES OR UNDERSTANDING THE BENEFITS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Agriculture has long been considered to represent a determining contributor to the realization of economic development for rural areas, although the industry has imposed a significant relative decline of dependence on this sector lately. The role of agriculture in promoting sustainable rural development is reflected not only in the degree of development of agricultural holdings but above all in the multifunctional diversification of rural communities. The link agriculture-rural development-new sustainable development objectives go beyond the traditional link between rural and agricultural. This requires rural development measures to be based on a multisectoral and integrated approach at all levels, which equally harnesses the synergies and complementarities of rural areas. This paper has as its main objective appraising the differences or understanding the benefits in the conditions in which agriculture and rural development are friends or challengers.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Agriculture, rural areas, development, energy.

**WAS THERE A HIDDEN MESSAGE OR A POLITICAL DECISION?  
(THE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL CREATION AND THE PRODUCTION  
AESTHETICS' SETTING UP DURING NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU'S REGIME)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Institute of Industrial Creation and the Production Aesthetics' setting up, which took place in the 1970s during Nicolae Ceaușescu's regime, is an event less known to the general public, and I thought it was worth insisting on it.

The 10th Congress of the RCP, held in August 1969, brings to force Nicolae Ceaușescu's intentions and plans, as well as the promises regarding the Romanians' increase in the standard of living. It is known, however, that the concern for the well-being of the population hid the party's real interests. The stated intentions represented a screen for the main goals of the political leader.

The campaigns for the transformation of the society had a strong ideological character, and in the service of achieving the objectives proposed by Ceaușescu, all available forces were involved, they resorted to the legislative framework or, where appropriate, to oppressive methods. Nothing was stand in the way of the "multilaterally developed society" realization.

The most important transformations were political, social, economic and cultural. I will insist in my presentation, above all, on the transformations of an economic order, especially on the way in which Ceausescu has tried to put the clothing industry at the service of the party's interests. For this purpose, Ceaușescu will intervene directly, through various campaigns to educate the Romanians' taste, and also through the setting up of the Institute of Industrial Creation and the Production Aesthetics.

This Institute was to coordinate the production of light industry at a central level, and also take care of the advertising campaigns that would bring to the consumers' attention the new products available in the socialist trade. The appearance of this Institute in the 70s is based on the trends of relative economic prosperity that communist Romania was experiencing at that time.

We can consider the setting up of the Institute as a starting point for the creation of a better quality clothing products, which could be competitive on foreign markets. However, this objective was only declarative in favor of the domestic production, the main goal being to produce products that corresponded to foreign markets, in order to be exported and to produce the necessary capital for Nicolae Ceaușescu's megalomaniac projects.

**Keywords:** Communism, Economy, Industrialization, Fashion and Style, Propaganda.

## EXTRATERRITORIAL APPROACH TO INTERDISCIPLINARITY

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### ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, our art and research have been dedicated to an interdisciplinary inquiry that traverses legal-juridical, political, and visual fields. Working together as artists due, we have created video works that actively explore the ties between militarism, feminism, mediation, and complicity, as well as hyper-national claims and the performative aspect of their entanglements. We are also the founders of the long term art project *Exterritory* (2009–present). This art project began with a screening of a compilation of video works by Middle-Eastern artists onto the sails of boats navigating the extraterritorial waters of the Mediterranean, as a response to the ongoing Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Extraterritorial waters struck us a meeting space that could offer the suspension of the region’s border regimes and enable encounters between artists from conflict areas, which cross-border restrictions usually outlaw. Understanding the urgency of adopting an extraterritorial prism, we later expended the project, which has since been devoted to theoretical and practical examination of ideas concerning extraterritoriality in an interdisciplinary context. In our proposed presentation, we will show excerpts out of or video art works and present research, specifically discussing issues of feminism and woman discrimination in society largely shaped by militarism. We will discuss the possibility of an extraterritorial position as a way to criticize and defend a feminist agenda.

**Keywords:** Interdisciplinarity, Extraterritoriality, Art



## **POST-PANDEMIC ECONOMIC RECOVERY THROUGH WINE TOURISM. CASE STUDY: ROMANIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Wine tourism is the way to highlight areas with a tradition of vineyards, as it is a way of exploiting tourism that can bring in considerable revenue.

There are more than 250 wineries in Romania, of which only 200 produce bottled wine. Around 100 wineries are also open to tourists. Of these, 25 have accommodation facilities, and at the remaining wineries that do not offer accommodation, tourists can find accommodation 3-10 km from the winery. Tourists who prefer such accommodations are both Romanian and foreigners, who mainly go to the vineyards in the Dealu Mare area, Transylvania, Dobrogea, Northern Oltenia, Moldova.

The Coronavirus Pandemic has considerably affected the tourism sector, in many cases halting the activities of this economic branch. Wine tourism also came to a sudden halt. The pandemic has considerably affected this form of tourism in Romania, which until the outbreak of the crisis was on an upward trend. The effects of the crisis have reduced the number of tourists choosing the winery experience. After the restrictions were lifted, more and more travel agencies launched “wine road” packages to promote wineries offering accommodation with tastings and events. The research on the revival of wine tourism as a niche tourism activity was based on an 8-question questionnaire, applied to a sample of 200 subjects. The purpose of this questionnaire was to carry out a survey among tourists on the visit of wine cellars and vineyards in different tourist regions of Romania.

**Keywords:** Coronavirus Pandemic, Recovery, Wine Tourism, Travel Agency, Touristic Valorification

## **MULTIPLIER EFFECTS OF TOURISM IN ZHONGAR-ALATAU NATIONAL PARK (KAZAKHSTAN)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Rapidly developing tourism sector can contribute to the economic growth of a certain place. It can be observed from the employment of people living near the state national natural park, which is the object of this scientific work, and from the growth process of their economic conditions. However, in order to make it work more effectively, it is required to improve the information support of the national parks, develop the infrastructure, upgrade the level of education of the staff and enhance the quality of the routes. Based on this, the economic effects of tourism can benefit people living near the parks and contribute to economic growth at the national level. In order to estimate the indirect effect from tourism, the article considers a methodological approach to obtain a quantitative estimate of the multiplier effect in tourism. As the main means of calculations, the authors use visitor sampling and income rates. The main factors influencing the estimation of the multiplier in the tourism industry were analyzed. The impact of the multiplier effect of tourism on the combined spheres of economic and social spheres of the "Dzhungar Alatau" SNNP (State National Nature Park) was noted. Authors attempt to calculate the multiplier effect of tourism on the example of one of Kazakhstan's SNNPs, based on the official information of the statistical report of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Keywords:** Multiplicative Effect, Tourism Economy, Tourist Multiplier, National Park.

## ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TARBAGATAI NATIONAL PARK THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION OF ECOTOURISM

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### **ABSTRACT**

There are several main trends in the modern tourism industry, among which an important place is occupied by the tendency to strive for stability and environmental cleanliness. Ecotourism is an important component of the sustainable development of natural areas. Work on the development of ecotourism in Kazakhstan is also increasing from year to year. Therefore, the recently opened Tarbagatai National Park has great opportunities for the development of ecotourism. Tarbagatai State National Nature Park is of great recreational importance, it offers its visitors huge opportunities. Here you can organize such types of ecological tourism as rural and scientific (botanical, zoological, etc.), educational. A significant number of geological and paleontological objects, various forms of relief have the opportunity to arouse great interest, attracting a significant number of visitors. To show the potential of the park, we did a SWOT and PEST analysis.

These analyses show that Tarbagatai National Park has significant advantages in ecotourism, the main of which are the untouched natural environment as the basis of ecotourism; low anthropogenic load on the soil cover of the territory characterized as a whole; availability of specialists who understand the situation on the ground and are ready to work on its improvement; availability of plans to improve and develop new directions of the national park; the presence of natural conditions and is a specially protected natural area.

**Keywords:** ecotourism, national park, sustainable development.

## A BREED THAT IS ABOUT TO DISAPPEAR: KARAKACHANSKA SHEEP

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### ABSTRACT

The Karakachanska sheep is one of the oldest sheep breeds in Europe, originating from the wild European mouflon (*Ovis aries musimon*). It is thought that it got its name from the nomadic farmers of the Thracian civilization in ancient times and it was reared for years. Today, it still exists in Bulgaria in small numbers. This breed has been taken under on-site protection by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry within the scope of Domestic Animal Genetic Resources Conservation Projects in Turkey. It is thought that this breed, which is found in very few numbers in the Dursunbey district of Balıkesir province, came to this region with the Balkan migrations. Karakachanska sheep is a short-heighted (57 cm at the cidağo) and short lean tail, a typical mountain breed. The lambs of this breed, which has long and coarse fleece, are generally dark black in color. However, the color of the fleece becomes brown and gray with aging. The fleece is 40 cm long, the dirty fleece yield is 2.7 kg, and the fiber diameter is 80 microns. Milk yield is average 50-60 liters per season and its milk has 6.5-8% fat and is of good quality. Nowadays, in order to meet the increasing consumer demands, many breeders have abandoned traditional sheep breeds over time and have turned to more high-yielding hybrid or improved breeds. Although productivity or financial concerns are considered, it is so important to protect the gene resources of the breeds that have belonged to the past. On the other hand, traditional animal breeds more preferable in organic livestock farming.

**Keywords:** European sheep breeds, Gene resources, Karakachanska sheep, Sheep breeding

## GERÇEK DÜNYAYA KARŞI MASAL DÜNYASI REAL WORLD VERSUS FAIRY TALE WORLD

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### ÖZET

Kısa edebi türlerden olan masal mercek altına alındığı zaman, onun sadece mucize içeren olayları anlatan bir türden ibaret olmadığı söylenebilir. Masalın tür özelliklerine bakıldığı zaman, masalda mucize gibi sihir veya büyüün öne çıktığı, masal kahramanının görevini yerine getirirken ona olumlu veya olumsuz etki eden birtakım figürlerle yüzleştiği saptanabilir. Bu figürler, kral, kraliçe, prens, prenses, anne, baba gibi gerçek dünyada var olan kişiler olabildiği gibi, peri, cadı, büyücü, konuşan hayvan, bitki veya cisim gibi gerçek dünyada var olması mümkün olmayan, hayal ürünü veya olağanüstü varlıklar da olabilir. Bu bağlamda önemli nokta, tüm bu figürlerin iyi ve kötü olarak ayrılabilmesidir. Masalın en önemli tür özelliği de bu ayırım ile ilgilidir; kötü mutlaka cezalandırılmakta, iyi ise ödüllendirilmektedir. Buna uygun bir şekilde, masal mutlu bir sona sahiptir. Bu çalışma ile masalda ele alınan olayların gerçek dünya ile bağlantısı sorgulanacaktır. Masalda sıra dışı olaylar öne çıktığı halde, gerçek dünyaya ait olaylara da yer verildiğinin ispatlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmada örnek metin olarak ünlü Alman masal yazarlarından Grimm Kardeşler'in "Rapunzel" başlıklı masalı incelenecektir. Çalışmada yöntem olarak metin analizi ve metin yorumu kullanılacaktır. Çalışmanın sonuçlarının günümüze dek yapılan masal analizlerinden farklı olarak, gerçek dünya ile masal dünyası arasında ne tür bir ilişkinin mevcut olduğu belirtilecektir. Masalın okurunu şaşırtan, inanmasını güçleştiren birtakım olayları içerdiği ve aynı zamanda da okurum bu sıra dışı olayları gerçekmiş gibi algıladığı vurgulanacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Masal, Masal Dünyası, Metin Analizi, Metin Yorumu, Rapunzel

### ABSTRACT

When the fairy tale, which is one of the short literary genres, is examined, it can be said that it is not just a genre that tells about miraculous events. When looking at the genre characteristics of the fairy tale, it can be determined that like miracle magic can also come to the fore in the fairy tale, and the hero of the fairy tale faces some figures that have positive or negative effect on him while fulfilling his duty. These figures can be people who exist in the real world, such as king, queen, prince, princess, mother, father, or they can also be imaginary and extraordinary beings that cannot exist in the real world, such as fairy, witch, wizard, talking animal, plant or object. The important point in this context is that all these figures can be divided into good and bad. The most important genre feature of the tale is related to this distinction; evil is punished

and good is rewarded. Accordingly, the tale has happy ending. In this study, the connection of the events discussed in the fairy tale with the real world will be questioned. Although extraordinary events stand out in the tale, it is aimed to prove that real world events are also included. As a sample text the fairy tale titled “Rapunzel” by Grimm Brothers, one of the famous German tale writers, will be examined. As a method, text analysis and text interpretation will be used. The results of this study will determine what kind of relationship exists between the real world and the fairy tale world, unlike the fairy tale analyzes made until today. It will be emphasized that the tale contains some events that surprise the reader and make it difficult to believe, and that the reader perceives these extraordinary events as if they were real.

**Keywords:** FairyTale, Fairy Tale World, Text Analysis, Text Interpretation, Rapunzel



## ÇİFT YÖNLÜ UZUN - KISA VADELİ BELLEK TABANLI HARMONİK TAHMİNİ BIDIRECTIONAL LSTM BASED HARMONIC PREDICTION

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### ÖZET

Güç elektroniğine dayalı doğrusal olmayan yüklerin giderek artan bir şekilde kullanılması, güç sistemlerinde önemli bir güç kalitesi sorunu olan harmonik bileşenlerin artmasına neden olmuştur. Harmonik bileşenler temel olarak enerji kayıplarının artmasına ve şebekelerde kullanılan cihazların düzgün çalışmamasına veya arızalanmasına neden olur. Harmoniklerin neden olduğu zararları önlemek için geleneksel pasif filtreler ve modern aktif güç filtreleri yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu filtrelerin tam olarak çalışabilmesi için harmonik bileşenlerin genlikleri ve frekansları doğru, kolay ve ucuz bir şekilde tahmin edilebilmelidir. Güç elektroniğinde bu istenmeyen harmoniklerin tespiti için yapay sinir ağlarına dayalı teknikler giderek daha fazla kullanılmaktadır. Son yıllarda denetimsiz öğrenme özelliğinden dolayı popüleritesi giderek artan makine öğrenmesi yöntemlerine dayalı çalışmalara literatürde sıklıkla rastlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, denetimsiz makine öğrenmesi tekniklerinden biri olan çift yönlü uzun - kısa vadeli bellek (Bi-LSTM) kullanılarak harmoniklerin tahmini için bir model geliştirilmiştir. 4600 adet harmonikli veri içeren veri setini oluşturmak için Hızlı Fourier Dönüşümü (FFT) kullanılmıştır. Bu verilerin 3220 tanesi eğitim verisi olarak, 1380 tanesi test verisi olarak ayrılmıştır. Veri seti, Bi-LSTM ağının girişine verilmeden önce verileri normalize etmek için çeşitli ön işlemlerden geçirilmiştir. Normalizasyon işlemi için z-score standardı kullanılmıştır. Oluşturulan veri seti, derin Bi-LSTM ağını hem eğitmek hem de test etmek için kullanılmıştır. Önerilen yaklaşım %97.3 başarı oranına ulaşmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Güç elektroniği, Harmonikler, Derin öğrenme, Uzun kısa vadeli bellek.

**ABSTRACT**

The use of nonlinear loads based on power electronics more and more increasingly has caused harmonic components with a significant power quality problem to increase in power systems. Harmonic components basically cause energy losses to increase and the devices used in the networks not to work properly or break down. Traditional passive filters and modern active power filters are widely used in order to prevent the damages caused by harmonics. In order for these filters to fully function, the amplitudes and frequencies of the harmonic components must be estimated accurately, easily, and inexpensively. For the detection of these undesirable harmonics in power electronics, artificial neural network-based techniques are increasingly being used. In this study, a model for prediction of harmonics is developed using bidirectional long-short term memory (Bi-LSTM), one of the unsupervised machine learning techniques. Fast Fourier Transform was utilized to generate the dataset contains 4600 data with harmonics. 3220 of this data are divided as training data, and 1380 are divided as test data. The dataset were preprocessed for normalization before it were given to the input of the Bi-LSTM network. The generated dataset are used to both train and test the deep Bi-LSTM network. The proposed approach achieved %97.3 success rate.

**Keywords:** Power Electronics, Harmonics, Deep Learning, Long-Short Term Memory.

## THE REINFORCEMENT INFLUENCE ON ALUMINUM MATRIX COMPOSITES MODIFIED BY THE PROCESS OF STIR CASTING TECHNIQUE

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### ABSTRACT

In this research study, the effect of combined and individual of reinforcements on aluminum (Al 6063) alloy is discussed. These metal matrix composites of Al with individual and multiple reinforcements are used widely in the application of aerospace, automobile industry, underwater machines, and transportation application, due to the best improved of mechanical and tribological properties like stiff, strong, impact, wear rate and damping response resistance. Al 6063 alloy reinforced with different elements such as two types of ceramic mortar ash (MA) and nanofibrillated composite (NFC), industrial waste met coke ash (MCA), and agro waste straw ash with the constant rate of 5 wt% for each reinforced element. As the results of experiments, the surface roughness gets better by adding all four types of reinforcements. The mechanical properties, wear loss and damping characteristics improved by the constituents of all kinds of reinforcements and also by mixing of all types of constituents together. The influence of MA and NFC are more compared to MCA and SA for improving all conditions of experimental results. Microstructure observation makes strong and compact grain boundaries with strong grains of metal matrix composites compared to Al 6063 alloys.

**Keywords:** Damping Response, Wear Rate, Mechanical Properties, Metal Matrix Composites.

## BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS OF HIGH-THROUGHPUT BIOLOGICAL DATA IN SOLID TUMORS

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### ÖZET

Biyolojik veri üreten yüksek çıktılı teknolojilerin hız ve maliyet açısından gelişmesi ile birlikte kapsamlı biyolojik verilerin üretilebilirliği artmıştır. Solid tümörler ve kanser hücre hatları dahil olmak üzere çok sayıda biyolojik örnek ve deneysel kurguya ait veri, bilimsel komiteye açık erişimli platformlar aracılığıyla sunulmaktadır. Bu verilerin indirilmesi ve yeni bilimsel sorulara yanıt aramak için başka kullanıcılar tarafından işlenmesi mümkündür. Hücre hattı temelli deneysel çıktılar direkt gen/bileşik spesifik etkilerin gözlemlenmesini sağlarken, bulguların insan örneklerinden elde edilen veriler aracılığıyla klinik geçerliliğinin değerlendirilmesine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Hasta örneklerinde bu gibi doğrulama çalışmaları zaman, iş gücü ve bütçeye ek olarak; klinisyenler ve araştırmacılar arasında güçlü kolaborasi gerektirmektedir. Bu sebeple, wet-lab deneyleri öncesinde veya paralelinde gerçekleşen biyoinformatik çalışmalar, zaman ve kaynak kaybının önüne geçmesi yanında, deneylere yön vermede, alternatif hipotezleri veya aday genleri sınırlamada önemli rol oynamaktadır. Veri tipine bağlı olarak (RNAseq, mikrodizin, array-CGH, metilasyon arrayleri vb.), verilerin kalite filtrelemesi, normalizasyon ve istatistiksel analiz aşamaları belirli algoritma, yazılım ve/veya programlama temelli hesaplama becerilerinin kullanımını gerektirebilir. Veri bilimci olmayan kullanıcılar için ise bazı platformlar temel istatistiklerin yapılabileceği ve grafiksel görsellerin oluşturulabileceği kullanımı kolay arayüzler oluşturmuştur. Kanser çalışmalarında sıklıkla kullanılan bu gibi web araçlardan bazıları GDC data portal, cbiportal, GEO2R, KMplotter, OncoLnc'dir. Bu kaynaklar biyoinformatik deneyimi kazanmak isteyen kullanıcılara destek sağlamanın yanında, kanser biyolojisinin ve malign transformasyonun anlaşılmasına önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır.

**Keywords:** Kanser, Biyoinformatik, Veri analizi, Web araçlar.

### ABSTRACT

Increasing speed and affordability of high-throughput technologies has raised the ability to generate comprehensive biological information. Such data have been obtained from all kinds of biological samples and experimental set-ups, including solid tumors and cancer cell lines, and are often shared with the scientific community through various publicly available platforms. The data can then be downloaded and processed by other users, exploring other

research questions. While cell line based experimental outputs enable observation of direct gene/compound specific effects, data from human samples are needed to evaluate the relevance in the clinical setting, which requires time, budget, labor and strong collaborations between clinicians and researchers. Therefore, bioinformatics based studies conducted prior to or in parallel with the wet-lab experiments play important roles in routing the experiments, narrowing down alternative hypothesis or candidate genes, while preserving the time and resources. Depending on the data type (RNAseq, microarray, CGH array, methylation arrays etc.); the quality filtering, normalization and statistical analysis steps may require utilization of specific algorithms, softwares and/or computational skills. For users that are not data scientists, several platforms have also incorporated user-friendly interfaces for basic statistical comparisons and graphical visualizations. GDC data portal, cbioportal, GEO2R, KMplotter, OncoLnc are among web tools that are commonly used in cancer studies. These resources have made important contributions to understanding cancer biology and malignant transformation, in addition to providing support for those who are willing to gain bioinformatics expertise.

**Keywords:** Cancer, Bioinformatics, Data analysis, Web tools.

**ÖNEMLİ BİR İNFERTİLİTE SORUNU ASHEMRAN SENDROMU VE TEDAVİ  
YÖNTEMLERİ**  
AN IMPORTANT INFERTILITY PROBLEM ASHEMRAN SYNDROME AND  
TREATMENT METHODS

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**ÖZET**

Asherman sendromu (AS), hem gebelik komplikasyonları hemde fazlaca jinekolojik operasyonlardan sonra meydana gelebilen intrauterin adezyon (İUA) durumudur. Rahim içerisinde yaşanan bu sendrom; rahmin bir bölümünde ya da tamamında görülebilmektedir. Genellikle rahimde uygulanan cerrahi işlemler sonrasında yaşanan Asherman sendromunun tedavi edilmemesi ciddi hastalıklara neden olabilmektedir. Asherman sendromunun tedavisi elbette ki nedenlerine bağlı olarak planlanmaktadır. Bununla birlikte aynı zamanda yapışmanın büyüklüğü ve miktarı da tedavi planlamasında belirleyici olmaktadır. Son yıllarda artan prevalansı sebebiyle alternatif tedavi arayışları sürmektedir. İntrauterin adezyonlar veya AS, teşhis edilen vaka sayısının her geçen gün artması ile birlikte çok yönlü eksikliklerin ortaya çıkmasına sebep olan bir durumdur. Sıklıkla rahim kürtajından sonra ortaya çıksa da, herhangi bir rahim ameliyatı AS'a sebep olabilmektedir.

Son 40 yıldır histeroskopi bu durumu teşhis ve tedavi etmek için standart bir yöntem haline gelmiştir. Yapışkanlaştırma ve skar oluşumun önlenmesi için çeşitli teknikler öne sürülmüştür. Bu çalışmada önemli bir infertilite nedeni olan rahim yapışıklığının ortadan kaldırılmasında geliştirilen güncel tedavi teknikleri derlenerek paylaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ashemran sendromu, intrauterin adezyon, infertilite, fibrozis



## ABSTRACT

Asherman syndrome (AS) is an intrauterine adhesion (IUA) condition that can occur after both pregnancy complications and multiple gynecological operations. This syndrome experienced in the uterus; It can be seen in part or all of the uterus. Failure to treat Asherman's syndrome, which is usually experienced after surgical procedures in the uterus, can cause serious diseases. The treatment of Asherman's syndrome, of course, is planned depending on its causes. However, at the same time, the size and amount of adhesion are also decisive in treatment planning. Due to its increasing prevalence in recent years, the search for alternative treatments continues. Intrauterine adhesions, or AS, is a condition that leads to the emergence of multiple deficiencies, with the number of diagnosed cases increasing day by day. Although it often occurs after uterine abortion, any uterine surgery can cause AS.

For the past 40 years, hysteroscopy has become the standard method for diagnosing and treating this condition. Various techniques have been proposed for adhesion and prevention of scar formation. In this study, current treatment techniques developed for the removal of uterine adhesions, which is an important cause of infertility, were compiled and shared.

**Keywords:** Asherman syndrome, intrauterine adhesion, infertility, fibrosis

## SAĞLIK GEBELİKTE İMPLANTASYON MEKANİZMALARININ ÖNEMİ IMPORTANCE OF IMPLANTATION MECHANISMS FOR HEALTH PREGNANCY

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### ÖZET

İmplantasyon, blastosist aşamasındaki embriyonun annenin reseptif endometriyumuna yerleşerek gebeliğin başlamasını sağlayan bir olaydır. Bu durum bazen değişiklik göstermekle birlikte döllenmeden yaklaşık iki hafta sonra gözlemlenir. Adet kanaması beklenen döneme oldukça yakın bir zamanda başlayan bu kanama adet kanamasına benzer ancak tamamen farklıdır. Adet kanaması bir iki gün içerisinde şiddeti ve yoğunluğu artan kırmızı renkli akıntıya sebep olurken, yerleşme kanaması lekelenme tarzı açık renkte bir kanama olarak kendini gösterir. Küçük bir hücre topluluğu halinde bulunan blastosist burada hızla büyümeye ve çoğalmaya başlar. İmplantasyon olarak adlandırılan yerleşme işlemi hcG, progesteron, östrojen gibi hormonların aktivitelerinden etkilenir. Bu süreçte, hem blastosistte hem de endometriyumdan kaynaklanan birçok moleküler ve hücrel mekanizmalar rol oynamaktadır. Hem normal gebelik hem de yardımcı üreme teknikleri ile oluşturulmaya çalışılan gebelikler sırasında implantasyonun aksaması önemli bir sorun teşkil etmektedir. Bu nedenle implantasyon, infertilite sorunlarından biridir ve yaklaşık %50 oranında yer almaktadır. İmplantasyon sırasında hem endometriyum hem de embriyoda meydana gelen herhangi bir hasar ve moleküler bir eksiklik, implantasyonun engellenmesine ve dolayısıyla düşük doğumlara neden olduğu bilinmekle beraber bunun tedavisine yönelik çalışmalar günümüzde hala devam etmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** İmplantasyon, blastosist, embriyo, infertilite

## ABSTRACT

Implantation is an event that enables the blastocyst stage embryo to implant into the receptive endometrium of the mother and initiate pregnancy. This situation varies, but is observed approximately two weeks after fertilization. This bleeding, which starts quite close to the expected period of menstrual bleeding, is similar to menstrual bleeding but completely different. While menstrual bleeding causes a red-colored discharge that increases in intensity and intensity within a day or two, implantation bleeding manifests itself as a spotting type of light-colored bleeding. The blastocyst, which is a small group of cells, begins to grow and multiply rapidly here. The implantation process, called implantation, is affected by the activities of hormones such as hcG, progesterone, and estrogen. Many molecular and cellular mechanisms play a role in this process, originating from both the blastocyst and the endometrium. Impairment of implantation during pregnancies that are tried to be created with both normal pregnancy and assisted reproductive techniques is an important problem. Therefore, implantation is one of the infertility problems and is involved in approximately 50% of the cases. Although it is known that any damage and a molecular deficiency that occurs in both the endometrium and embryo during implantation, prevents implantation and therefore causes miscarriage, studies for its treatment are still continuing today.

**Keywords:** Implantation, blastocyst, embryo, infertility

## OVER KANSERİNDE TEDAVİ YAKLAŞIMLARI TREATMENT APPROACHES IN OVARIAN CANCER

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### ÖZET

Jinekolojik maligniteler arasında over kanseri en sık görülen ikinci kanser tipi olmakla birlikte mortalitede ilk sırada yer almaktadır. Daha çok menapoz sonrası görülen over kanserlerinde malignitelerin %95'inden fazlasını ise epitelyal over kanseri oluşturmaktadır. 20 yaşın altında görülen yumurtalık kanserlerinin yüzde 60'ında ise embriyonik tümörler görülmektedir. Diğer jinekolojik kanserler ile karşılaştırıldığında, erken dönemdeki yumurtalık kanserleri hemen hemen hiçbir ön belirti vermiyor. Erken teşhisin önemli olduğu yumurtalık kanserinin teşhisinde rutin ultrason tetkikleri büyük rol oynuyor. Over kanserleri sıklıkla geç tanı almakta ve çoğu kez hastalık Evre III veya IV'e ilerleyene kadar fark edilememektedir. Geç tanı hastalığın sağkalım oranını en çok etkileyen faktör olarak gösterilmektedir. Erken evre over kanserlerinde radikal cerrahi tercih edilirken; ileri evre kanserlerde sitoredüktif cerrahi uygulanmaktadır. Over kanserleri kemoterapiye oldukça duyarlı olup, tedavide kemoterapinin yeri önemlidir. Over kanserinde temel tedavi Karboplatin-Paklitaksel kemoterapisidir. Çalışmamızda güncel literatürde over kanserli hastalarda uygulanan tedaviler, tedaviler ile ilişkili sağkalım sonuçlarının paylaşılması amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Over Kanseri, kemoterapi, kanser cerrahisi, jinekoloji

### ABSTRACT

Ovarian cancer is the second most common cancer among gynecological malignancies, and it ranks first in mortality. Epithelial ovarian cancer constitutes more than 95% of malignancies in ovarian cancers, which are mostly seen after menopause. Embryonic tumors are seen in 60% of ovarian cancers seen under the age of 20. Compared to other gynecological cancers, ovarian cancers in the early stages do not give any preliminary symptoms. Routine ultrasound examinations play a major role in the diagnosis of ovarian cancer, where early diagnosis is important. Ovarian cancers are often diagnosed late and often go undetected until the disease has progressed to Stage III or IV. Late diagnosis is shown as the factor that most affects the survival rate of the disease. While radical surgery is preferred in early stage ovarian cancers; In

advanced stage cancers, cytoreductive surgery is applied. Ovarian cancers are very sensitive to chemotherapy, and chemotherapy plays an important role in the treatment. The main treatment in ovarian cancer is Carboplatin-Paclitaxel chemotherapy. In our study, it was aimed to share the treatments applied in patients with ovarian cancer in the current literature and the survival results associated with the treatments.

**Keywords:** Ovarian Cancer, chemotherapy, cancer surgery, gynecology.

## THE ROLE OF RADIATION FACTOR ON THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

A high incidence of inflammatory diseases of female reproductive organs (47%), cervical diseases (cervical erosion and ectropion, cervical dysplasia, cervical leukoplakia - 32%), uterine and ovarian tumors (leiomyoma, endometrioid ovarian cysts - 26%) is noted among women who were exposed to ionizing radiation in comparison with those living in radiation-free regions.) In the structure of gynecological diseases, uterine fibroids are in the first place, and benign diseases of the mammary glands are in the second place. There are late menarche, irregular menstrual cycle, obesity, stretch marks on the skin, hirsutism, excessive hair growth on the extremities, back, face, white line of the abdomen, and around the nipples. Also develop vegetative disorders: arterial hypertension, sleep disorders and thermoregulation.

There are also certain complications of pregnancy in the examined women anemia in 72-85%, diseases of the urogenital system in 35%, hypertension in 26-32%, premature birth in 18%, the birth of children with low birth weight and congenital fetal malformations.

The above mentioned confirms the fact that the problem of radiation background and human health must be studied in a comprehensive way, combining theoretical studies with experimental and epidemiological ones.

**Keywords:** Radiation Background, Reproductive Health, Pregnancy.



## KALP CERRAHİ SONRASI ELEKTROLİT VE SIVI DENGESİ YÖNETİMİ ELECTROLYTE AND LIQUID BALANCE MANAGEMENT AFTER HEART SURGERY

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### ÖZET

Günümüzde kardiyak kateterizasyon girişimlerinin tanı ve tedavi amaçlı hızlı gelişimi, tedavi koşullarının geçmişe oranla iyileşmesi kalp cerrahisi gereksinimi olan hasta grubunun daha komplike, yaşlı ve komorbitesi yüksek bir popülasyon olması sonucunu geliştirmiştir (1). Bu durum kalp cerrahisi sonrası oluşan elektrolit ve sıvı yönetiminin önemini artırmaktadır (2). Zira sıvı elektrolit değişiklikleri kardiyak yükü hacim olarak doğrudan etkisinin yanı sıra postoperatif erken evrede gelişen ritim değişiklikleri, akciğer ve doku ödemi oluşumu gibi dolaylı multisistemik etkileri ile postoperatif morbidite ve mortalitenin düşürülmesinde önemli yer alır(3). Kalp cerrahi sonrasında gelişen sıvı elektrolit dengesizliklerinin; değişen şartlara sekonder olarak yeniden ele alınması kanımızca gerekli olduğunu düşünerek bu konuda bir derleme makalesi hazırladık.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kalp Cerrahisi, Elektrolit ve Sıvı Dengesi, Postoperatif Morbidite ve Mortalite

### ABSTRACT

Today, the rapid development of cardiac catheterization interventions for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, and the improvement of treatment conditions compared to the past, have resulted in the patient group requiring cardiac surgery to be a more complicated, elderly and high comorbidity population (1). This situation increases the importance of electrolyte and fluid management after cardiac surgery (2). Because fluid and electrolyte changes play an important role in reducing postoperative morbidity and mortality, with indirect multisystemic effects such as rhythm changes developing in the early postoperative phase, and formation of lung and tissue edema, in addition to the direct effect of cardiac load on volume (3). Fluid and electrolyte imbalances that develop after cardiac surgery; Considering that it is necessary to reconsider secondary to changing conditions, we prepared a review article on this subject.

**Keywords:** Cardiac Surgery, Electrolyte and Fluid Balance, Postoperative Morbidity and Mortality

**A REVIEW OF THE NEUROLOGICAL EFFECTS OF COVID-19 INFECTION  
ACROSS THE LITERATURE**

**COVID-19 ENFEKSİYONUNUN NÖROLOJİK ETKİLERİNİN LİTERATÜR EŞLİĞİNDE  
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**ABSTRACT**

Although the sinopulmonary system is affected by COVID-19 infection, COVID-19 is an infection that destroys all body organs. The neurological system can also be damaged in the form of acute, subacute, and chronic effects. In this study, it was aimed to determine the neurological effects of COVID-19 infection by reviewing the literature.

Pubmed database was used for this study. The database searched using the terms 'COVID-19 and neurology'. The frequency and percentage values of the data were determined.

The neurological effects generally accepted in the published articles on the subject are fatigue (38%), brain fog (31%), memory problems (28%), attention deficit (22%), myalgia (18%), stomach ache, nausea (15%), headache (15%), anosmia (13%), Sleep disorders (12%), taste disturbance (11%), dizziness (4%), and stroke (2%).

In this study, it was determined that the most common neurological symptoms of COVID-19 infection were fatigue, cerebral palsy, memory, and attention disorders. Although it is known that COVID-19 infection predominantly affects the sinopulmonary system, it would be beneficial to take a holistic approach to these patients and consider their neurological effects on patient management. There is a need for a large number of studies with large samples investigating the neurological effects of COVID-19.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Neurological symptoms, Headache

**ÖZET**

COVID-19 enfeksiyonunda sinopulmoner sistem etkilenimi ön planda olsa da COVID-

19 tüm vücut organlarında harabiyete neden olan bir enfeksiyon hüviyetindedir. Nörolojik sistem de akut, subakut ve kronik etkilenmeler şeklinde zarar görebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada COVID-19 enfeksiyonunun nörolojik etkilerinin literatürler taraması ile belirlenmesi amaçlandı.

Bu çalışma için Pubmed veritabanı arařtırmada kullanıldı. Veritabanında aramalar ‘COVID-19 ve nöroloji’ terimleri kullanılarak yapıldı. Verilerin frekans ve yüzde deęerleri belirlendi.

Konu ile ilgili yayınlanmış makalelerde genel olarak kabul gören nörolojik etkilenimler sıklık sıralarına göre yorgunluk (%38), beyin bulanıklığı (%31), hafıza sorunları (%28), dikkat bozukluğu (%22), miyalji (%18), mide bulantısı (%15), baş ağrısı (%15), anosmi (%13), Uyku bozuklukları (%12), tat alma bozukluğu (%11), baş dönmesi(%4) ve strok (%2) olarak belirlendi.

Bu çalışmada COVID-19 enfeksiyonunun nörolojik belirtilerinde en çok yorgunluk, beyin bulanıklığı ve hafıza ile dikkat bozukluklarının olduğu belirlendi. COVID -19 enfeksiyonu sinopulmoner sistemi ağırlıklı tuttuęu bilinse de bu hastalara bütüncül yaklaşımda bulunularak nörolojik etkilenimlerinin de hasta yönetiminde dikkate alınması faydalı olacaktır. COVID-19’un nörolojik etkilerini arařtıran büyük örneklemlili çok sayıda çalışmaya ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Covid-19, Nörolojik semptomlar, Baş ağrısı.

## INVESTIGATION OF GLENOHUMERAL INTERNAL ROTATION DEFICIT TENDENCY OF ADOLESCENT FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to create a scientific basis for injury risk prediction of the dominant shoulder and determine the glenohumeral internal rotation deficit tendency of the elite volleyball players non-invasively. This study hypothesizes that volleyball players are prone to develop angular differences in dominant and non-dominant shoulders' range of motion during passive and active movements. Twelve age matched adolescent female players performed jump serve, strike of the ball, horizontal internal- external rotation and internal- external rotation movements and group-based data were analyzed. T-test paired sample for means for dominant and non-dominant shoulders results indicated that ROM did not vary during flexion (dominant:  $170.2^{\circ} \pm 4.5$ ; non-dominant:  $171.3^{\circ} \pm 6.1$ ;  $p=0.086$ ). Contrarily significant differences were obtained during Shoulder Horizontal Internal Rotation (dominant:  $27.5^{\circ} \pm 8.3$ ; non-dominant:  $36.8^{\circ} \pm 7.9$ ;  $p=0.0053$ ). Shoulder Horizontal External Rotation was not significantly different (dominant:  $92.7^{\circ} \pm 4.1$  non-dominant:  $89.3^{\circ} \pm 6.3$   $p=0.052$ ), Shoulder Internal Rotation was significantly different (dominant:  $54.3^{\circ} \pm 9.0$ ; non-dominant:  $65.2^{\circ} \pm 11.2$ ;  $p=0.0000$ ) motions and similarly Shoulder External Rotation was significantly different (dominant:  $98.6 \pm 2.5$  non-dominant:  $90.3^{\circ} \pm 6.36.7$ ,  $p=0.0032$ ). This study proposed a non-invasive technique to determine the alteration due to limited ROM in shoulder and identify the potential risk for injury. Future research should determine if these findings are correlated with MR arthrographic imaging observations of posterior capsular thickening.

**Keywords:** shoulder joint, glenohumeral internal rotation deficit, inertial measurement unit

**DIŞ HEKİMLİĞİ UZMANLIK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN PERİAPİKAL ÇEKİM  
TEKNİKLERİNİ UYGULAMA BİÇİMLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
EVALUATION OF THE APPLICATION METHODS OF PERIAPICAL IMAGING  
TECHNIQUES OF DENTISTRY RESIDENCY STUDENTS

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmanın amacı diş hekimliği uzmanlık öğrencilerinin periapikal çekim tekniğinin uygulanma biçimini ve bu çekim tekniği ile ilgili radyasyondan korunma bilgi düzeyinin değerlendirilmesidir. Çalışmaya farklı bölümlerde görev yapan 23 uzmanlık öğrencisi katıldı. Katılımcılara periapikal çekim tekniği ve radyasyondan korunma ile ilgili bilgi düzeyini ölçmeyi amaçlayan, literatür taraması sonucu oluşturulan bir anket uygulandı. Çalışma sonucunda elde edilen sonuçlar istatistiksel olarak değerlendirildi. Katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğu periapikal çekim tekniği ve radyasyondan korunma ile ilgili soruları doğru yanıtladı. Periapikal çekim tekniğinde hem paralel hem de açıortay tekniği kullananların oranı %65,21 idi. Çekim tekniğini uygularken reseptörün hasta tarafından tutulması gerektiği konusunda hemfikir olanların oranı %60,86 olarak bulundu. Katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğu (%69,5), tedavi için çok gerekliyse, hamile hastadan periapikal radyografi alınabileceği yanıtını verdi. Radyasyondan korunma konusunda katılımcıların %47,82'si dozimetre kullandığını belirtse de %39,13'nün kullanmadığını belirttiği görüldü. Katılımcıların periapikal çekim tekniği ile ilgili bilgi düzeyi yeterliyken, radyasyondan korunma hakkında bilgi düzeyi orta seviyedeydi. Bilgi düzeyinin ve farkındalığın artması için; hem diş hekimliği hem de uzmanlık eğitiminde radyoloji eğitiminin artırılmasının ve uzmanlık sonrası da eğitim ve seminerler ile sürekli eğitimin faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Oral radyoloji, Periapikal çekim teknikleri, Radyasyondan korunma.

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the application of the periapical imaging technique and the level of radiation protection knowledge about this imaging technique of dentistry residency students. 23 residency students working in different departments participated in the study. A questionnaire, which was created as a result of literature review, was applied to the participants, aiming to measure the level of knowledge about periapical imaging technique and radiation protection. The results obtained as a result of the study were evaluated statistically. The majority of the participants answered the questions about the periapical imaging technique and radiation protection correctly. The rate of those using both parallel and bisector techniques in periapical imaging technique was 65.21%. The rate of those who agree that the receptor should be held by the patient while applying the imaging technique was found as 60.86%. The majority of the participants (69.5%) answered that periapical radiographs can be taken from the pregnant patient if it is very necessary for treatment. Although 47.82% of the participants stated that they used a dosimeter for radiation protection, it was observed that 39.13% did not use it. While the knowledge level of the participants about the periapical imaging technique was sufficient, the level of knowledge about radiation protection was moderate. To increase the level of knowledge and awareness; It is thought that increasing radiology education in both dentistry and residency education and continuing education with training and seminars after specialization will be beneficial.

**Keywords:** Oral diagnosis, Periapical imaging technique, Radiation protection.



**FİZYOTERAPİ VE REHABİLİTASYON ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN UZAKTAN EĞİTİME  
YÖNELİK BAKIŞ AÇILARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
EVALUATION OF PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION STUDENTS'  
PERSPECTIVES ON DISTANCE EDUCATION

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmanın amacı Covid 19 pandemisinin etkisiyle öğrenimlerinde önemli değişiklikler meydana gelen fizyoterapi ve rehabilitasyon öğrencilerinin uzaktan eğitime yönelik bakış açılarının değerlendirilmesidir.

Çalışmaya dahil edilme ve hariç tutulma kriterlerine uyan Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Yüksek İhtisas Üniversitesi, İstanbul Rumeli Üniversitesi, Afyonkarahisar Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Hacettepe Üniversitesi ve Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi'nde öğrenim gören 158 lisans öğrencisi katılmıştır [125 kadın (%79,1), 33 erkek (%20,9)]. Çalışmaya dahil edilen bireylere Covid 19 Salgını Döneminde Sunulan Uzaktan Eğitime Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği ve Web Tabanlı Eğitim Materyalini Değerlendirme Formu uygulanmıştır. Anketler Google Forms üzerinden online olarak katılımcılara sunulmuştur.

Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin yaş ortalaması  $22,24 \pm 2,01$ 'tü. Online eğitim süresince öğrencilerden 78 kişi (%49,4) bilgisayar, 40 kişi (%25,3) telefon, 3 kişi (%1,9) tablet, 1 (%0,6) kişi başkasının cihazı ile, 33 kişi (% 20,9) duruma göre birden fazla cihaz ile ve 3 kişi (%1,9) de tüm cihazlar ile derslere katılım sağladıklarını belirtti. Öğrencilerin %60,1'i (n=95) online eğitime adapte olmakta zorlandıklarını belirtirken, %50'si (n=79) online eğitime erişimde problem yaşadıklarını ifade etti. Çalışmaya katılan bireylerin pandemi dönemi öncesi ve sonrası genel ağırlıklı not ortalamaları arasında fark bulunmadı ( $p>0,05$ ). Öğrencilerin Uzaktan Eğitime Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği sonuçlarının ortalaması  $72,75 \pm 9,78$  olarak hesaplandı ve kadınlarda ve erkeklerde ölçeğin sonuçları açısından anlamlı farklılık bulunmadı. Öğrencilerin Web Tabanlı Eğitim Materyali Değerlendirme Formu sonuçlarının ortalaması  $82,67 \pm 17,70$  olarak hesaplandı. Öğrencilerin %46,2'si (n=73) ölçeğin ortalama puanın altında bir puana sahipti. Her iki ölçek sonuçlarında da, online eğitime erişimde problem yaşayan ve yaşamayan öğrenciler arasında anlamlı farklılık bulundu ( $p<0,05$ ). Online eğitime erişimde problem yaşamayan öğrencilerin memnuniyetleri daha yüksekti.

Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda, Covid-19 pandemisinin henüz tam olarak kontrol altına alınamaması ve eğitim sürecinin nasıl ilerletileceği ile ilgili hala belirsizlikler olmasından dolayı uzaktan eğitim uygulamalarında iyileştirmeler yapılması faydalı olacaktır. Bu kapsamda öğrencilerden alınacak geri dönüşlerin ve önerilerin dikkate alınması uzaktan eğitim sistemlerinde verimliliği arttıracaktır. Teknoloji ancak doğru, etkili ve amacına uygun kullanıldığında olumlu etki edecektir. Bu nedenle teknolojinin ilgili alanda kullanımının etkilerinin araştırılması literatüre olumlu katkılar sağlamaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Fizyoterapi, uzaktan eğitim, teknoloji, pandemi.

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate the perspectives of physiotherapy and rehabilitation students, who have undergone significant changes in their learning due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, towards distance education.

158 undergraduate students studying at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Yüksek İhtisas University, İstanbul Rumeli University, Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University, Recep

Tayyip Erdoğan University, Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Hacettepe University and Health Sciences University, who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, participated in the study. 125 women (79.1%), 33 men (20.9%)]]. The Attitude Scale Towards Distance Education Offered During the Covid 19 Epidemic Period and Web-Based Education Material Evaluation Form were applied to the individuals included in the study. The questionnaires were presented to the participants online via Google Forms.

The mean age of the students participating in the study was  $22.24 \pm 2.01$ . During online education, 78 students (49.4%) use computers, 40 people (25.3%) use phones, 3 people (1.9%) use tablets, 1 (0.6%) use someone else's device, and 33 people (%) 20.9% stated that they attended the lessons with more than one device depending on the situation, and 3 people (1.9%) with all devices. While 60.1% (n=95) of the students stated that they had difficulty in adapting to online education, 50% (n=79) stated that they had problems in accessing online education. There was no difference between the general weighted grade averages of the individuals participating in the study before and after the pandemic period ( $p > 0.05$ ). The average of the students' Attitudes Towards Distance Education Scale results was calculated as  $72.75 \pm 9.78$ , and no significant difference was found in terms of the results of the scale for men and women. The average of the students' Web-Based Education Material Evaluation Form results was calculated as  $82.67 \pm 17.70$ . 46.2% (n=73) of the students had a score below the average score of the scale. In the results of both scales, a significant difference was found between the students who had and did not have problems in accessing online education ( $p < 0.05$ ). Students who did not have problems in accessing online education were more satisfied.

In line with these results, it would be beneficial to make improvements in distance education applications, since the Covid-19 pandemic has not yet been fully controlled and there are still uncertainties about how to advance the education process. In this context, taking into account the feedback and suggestions from students will increase efficiency in distance education systems. Technology will only have a positive effect when used correctly, effectively and in accordance with its purpose. For this reason, researching the effects of the use of technology in the relevant field provides positive contributions to the literature.

**Keywords:** Physiotherapy, distance education, technology, pandemic.

**EVDE BAKIM VEREN BİREYLERE VERİLEN TEMEL YAŞAM DESTEĞİ  
EĞİTİMİNİN ETKİNLİĞİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**  
EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF BASIC LIFE SUPPORT EDUCATION GIVEN  
TO INDIVIDUALS WHO CARE AT HOME

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışma evde bakım hizmeti veren hasta yakınlarının Temel Yaşam Desteği konusunda bilgi ve uygulama düzeylerini ölçme ile Temel Yaşam Desteği eğitimi sonrası verilen eğitimin etkinliğini değerlendirmesi amacıyla yapıldı.

Araştırma kapsamına alınan bireylere Temel Yaşam Desteği Eğitimi öncesi sosyodemografik bilgi formu ve Temel Yaşam Desteği bilgilerini ölçmeye yönelik 20 sorudan oluşan ön test, eğitim sonrası son test uygulandı. Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin yaş ortalaması  $43.27 \pm 14.15$  olan katılımcıların 17'si kadın (%65.4), 20'si evli (%76.9), 11'i ön lisans-lisans mezunu (%42.3), 17'si ilk yardım eğitimi almamıştır (%65.4). Analiz sonucunda evde bakım hizmeti veren kişilerin temel yaşam desteği eğitimi öncesi ve sonrası doğru yanıt sayıları arasında son test yönünde anlamlı bir farklılığın olduğu bulunmuştur ( $z=-4.46$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Evde bakım hizmeti veren kişilerin eğitim öncesi temel yaşam desteği sınavında doğru yanıt sayıları ( $U=62.50$ ,  $p>.05$ ) ve eğitim sonrası temel yaşam desteği sınavında doğru yanıt sayıları ( $U=57.50$ ,  $p>.05$ ) sıra ortalamalarının cinsiyete göre anlamlı olarak farklılaşmadığı bulunmuştur. Evde bakım hizmeti veren kişilerin yaşları ile eğitim öncesi temel yaşam desteği sınavında doğru yanıt sayıları arasında orta düzeyde negatif yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuşken ( $rS=-.567$ ,  $p<.01$ ); eğitim sonrası temel yaşam desteği sınavında doğru yanıt sayıları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmamıştır.

Sonuç olarak; evde bakım hizmeti veren hasta yakınlarının Temel Yaşam Desteği konusunda bilgi ve uygulama düzeylerini ölçme ile Temel Yaşam Desteği eğitimi sonrası verilen eğitimin etkinliğini değerlendirme amacıyla yapılan çalışmamızda eğitim sonrası bilgi düzeylerinde eğitim öncesine göre anlamlı düzeyde bir artış olduğu tespit edildi. Hastalarının bakımı, acil durumlarda hastalarına ilk müdahale edecek kişiler olarak evde bakım veren kişiler anahtar rol oynamaktadır. Hastalarını ilk görecek, ilk değerlendirmesini yapacak, ilk müdahalede bulunacak bakım verenlere bu konularda eğitimler yapılmalı, bağlı oldukları kurumlar bu eğitimleri düzenli olarak tekrarlamalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler;** Evde Bakım, Temel Yaşam Desteği, Eğitim

### **ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out to measure the knowledge and practice levels of the relatives of patients who provide home care services on Basic Life Support and to evaluate the effectiveness of the training given after the Basic Life Support training.

A pre-test consisting of 20 questions to measure the sociodemographic information form and Basic Life Support information was applied to the individuals included in the study before the Basic Life Support Training, and a post-test after the training. The mean age of the individuals participating in the study was  $43.27 \pm 14.15$ , 17 of them were female (65.4%), 20 of them were married (76.9%), 11 of them were associate degree-bachelor's graduates (42.3%), 17 of them did not receive first aid training (% 65.4). As a result of the analysis, it was found that there was a significant difference in the post-test direction between the number of correct answers before and after the basic life support training of the home care providers ( $z = -4.46$ ,  $p < .001$ ). The number of correct answers in the pre-training basic life support exam ( $U = 62.50$ ,  $p > .05$ ) and the number of correct answers in the post-training basic life support exam ( $U = 57.50$ ,  $p > .05$ ) of home care providers were significantly different by gender. found to differ. While there was a moderately negative and significant relationship between the ages of home care providers and the number of correct answers in the pre-education basic life support exam ( $r_s = -.567$ ,  $p < .01$ ); There was no significant relationship between the number of correct answers in the post-training basic life support exam.

As a result; In our study, which was carried out to measure the knowledge and practice levels of the relatives of patients who provide home care services, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the training given after the Basic Life Support training, it was determined that there was a significant increase in the knowledge levels after the training compared to the pre-training. Home caregivers play a key role in the care of their patients, as the first responders to their patients in an emergency. Caregivers who will see their patients for the first time, make the first evaluation, and give first aid should be trained on these issues, and the institutions they are affiliated with should repeat these trainings regularly.

**Keywords:** Home care, Basic Life Support, Education

**%20 LİPİD EMÜLSİYON TEDAVİSİ SONRASI GELİŞEN ŞİDDETLİ  
HİPERTRİGLİSERİDEMİ**  
A CASE OF SEVERE HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA AFTER 20% LIPID EMULSION  
THERAPY

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**ÖZET**

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü verilerine göre yılda 700.000 insan özkıyım nedeniyle yaşamını yitirmektedir.<sup>1</sup> Avrupa'da ölümlerin %1.4'ü özkıyım nedeniyledir. ABD'de, 2019 yılında, kaba intihar hızı 13.9/100.000; ülkemizde, 4.12/100.000 olarak saptanmıştır.<sup>3,4</sup> Özkıyım amacıyla ilaç intoksikasyonu olgularının akut tedavisinde %20-lipid emülsiyon tedavisi (LET) sıklıkla kullanılan bir yöntemidir. Bu bildiride, intoksikasyon sonrası %20-LET uygulanan bir olguda gelişen hipertrigliserideminin yönetimi paylaşılmıştır.

Bilinen bipolar afektif bozukluk ve Asperger sendromu tanısı olan 27 yaşında erkek hasta (60 kg) birer avuç olanzapin (20 mg), lityum (300 mg), lamotrijin (200 mg) ve bupropion (300 mg) alımından sonra acil servise bilinç bulanıklığı şikayetiyle getirildi. Hastanın bilinç letarjikti. Glasgow koma skalasının E<sub>3</sub>V<sub>2</sub>M<sub>5</sub> olduğu gözlemlendi. Oksijen desteği uygulanmayan hastanın vital parametrelerinde belirgin patoloji saptanmadı (Nabız:129/dk, SpO<sub>2</sub>: %97, tansiyon:166/92 mmHg, solunum sayısı:24/dk). Hastanın arter kan gazında ve diğer laboratuvar verilerinde ve belirgin patoloji saptanmadı (Tablo 1). Gastrik lavaj ve aktif kömür uygulaması gerçekleştirilerek hasta yoğun bakıma yatırıldı. Toksik maddelerin eliminasyonu amacıyla hemodiyaliz uygulandı. Ayrıca, hastaya %20-LET, 1,5 ml/kg bolus ve 0,25 mL/kg/dk idame dozu ile toplamda 990 mL verildi.<sup>5</sup> İlgili tedaviler sonrasında hastanın bilinç durumu düzeldi. Toksik düzeyde bulunan lityum seviyesi normale döndü, ancak %20-LET sonrasında çalışılan tetkiklerinde biyokimya testleri lipemik serum olarak neticelendi. Ayrıca, hemogram parametrelerinde yanlış ölçüm ile açıklanabilecek yüksek Hb düzeyi (24.0 g/dL) izlendi. Trigliserid düzeyi 4887 mg/dL olarak saptandı. Hasta plazmaferez gerekliliği açısından endokrinolojiye danışıldı, ancak günlük lipid paneli takibi önerildi. Ayrıca, artmış pankreatit riski nedeniyle amilaz ve lipaz takibi gerçekleştirildi. Hastanın takiplerinde kan lipid



düzeylerinde dramatik düzelme izlendi. Ayrıca %20 LE uygulaması sonrasında gözlenen anormal hemogram parametreleri de normale döndü. Hasta tedavinin 4. gününde psikiyatri servisine devredildi. Bu bildirinin sunulması için hastadan yazılı bilgilendirilmiş onam alınmıştır.

%20-LET, intoksikasyon olgularında sıklıkla kullanılır, ancak lipid profilinde akut bozukluklara neden olabilir. Bu nedenle, tedavi sonrası kan lipid düzeylerinin çalışılması, risk grubunda daha düşük dozlarda ve uzun infüzyon sürelerinde uygulanması komplikasyon riskini azaltabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** %20 Lipid Emülsiyonu, İntoksikasyon, Hipertrigliseridemi, Özkıyım.

**Tablo 1.** Hastanın laboratuvar verileri

	Yatış günü				
	Başvuru	1. gün	2. gün	3. gün	4. gün
BUN, mg/dL	7.9	5.9	4.4	7.9	8.4
Kreatinin, mg/dL	0.87	0.71	0.64	0.68	0.73
AST, U/L	14	13	15	16	17
ALT, U/L	10	11	8	12	16
Total Bilirubin, mg/dL	0.56	0.35	1.18	-	0.44
Direkt Bilirubin, mg/dL	0.05	0.06	0.08	-	0.05
ALP, U/L	43	39	42	44	39
GGT, U/L	15	16	11	13	13
Sodyum, mmol/L	140	141	142	140	138
Potasyum, mmol/L	3.59	3.98	3.19	4.06	3.18
Kalsiyum, mg/dL	9.94	8.95	7.65	9.09	9.11
Fosfor, inorganic, mg/dL	-	2.86	3.25	4.34	4.25
Amilaz, U/L	45	42	32	35	33
Lipaz, U/L	32	21	63	55	41
CRP, mg/L	1.0	0.9	35.7	48.1	17.5
Prokalsitonin, ng/mL	-	0.01	0.16	-	0.04
WBC × 10 <sup>3</sup> /μL	7.7	11.1	11.6	8.8	7.6
Hemoglobin, g/dL	14.6	24.0	16.5	12.5	12.7
Hematokrit, %	42.9	37.4	38.4	36.0	36.9
Platelet × 10 <sup>3</sup> /μL	230	256	248	177	184
Trigliserid, mg/dL	-	4887	528	196	199
Total Kolesterol, mg/dL	-	248	131	144	163
LDL, mg/dL	-	-	-	73	104
HDL, mg/dL	-	45	23	32	-
INR	0.99	1.02	1.18	0.95	1.00
aPTT, s	29.44	31.61	79.32	33.36	42.38
PT, s	11.32	11.52	13.00	10.91	11.35
Karbamazepin, μg/mL	< 0.50	-	-	-	-
Digoksin, ng/mL	0.05	-	-	-	-
Lityum, μg/mL	2.75	1.23	-	-	-
Parasetamol, μg/mL	0.50	-	-	-	-
Fenobarbital, μg/mL	< 1.20	-	-	-	-
Fenitoin, μg/mL	< 0.60	-	-	-	-
Salisilat, μg/mL	< 0.41	-	-	-	-
Teofilin, μg/mL	< 0.80	-	-	-	-
Valproik asit, μg/mL	< 3.00	-	-	-	-

BUN, kan üre azotu; e-GFR, tahmini glomerüler filtrasyon hızı, AST, aspartat transaminaz; ALT, alanin transaminaz; ALP, alkalen fosfat; GGT, gama-glutamil transferaz; LDH, laktat dehidrogenaz; CRP, C-reaktif protein; WBC, beyaz kan hücresi; LDL, düşük dansiteli lipoprotein; HDL, yüksek dansiteli lipoprotein; INR; uluslararası normalleştirilmiş oran; aPTT, aktive parsiyel tromboplastin zamanı; PT, Protrombin zamanı. \*Kronik Böbrek Hastalığı Epidemiyoloji Birliği formülüne göre hesaplanmıştır.

## ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization, every year, 700.000 people die from suicide.<sup>1</sup> Suicide accounts for 1.4% of the total number of deaths in Europe.<sup>2</sup> In 2019, the rates of suicide deaths in the USA and Turkey were 13.9 and 4.12 per 100,000 people, respectively.<sup>3,4</sup> The use of 20%-lipid emulsion therapy (LET) to treat patients with intoxicated is a frequently used modality. In the present case report, we shared our experiences with managing hypertriglyceridemia developed after 20%-LET.

A 27-year-old patient with the diagnosis of bipolar affective disorder and Asperger's syndrome was admitted to the emergency department with the complaint of confusion after taking a handful of olanzapine (20 mg), lithium (300 mg), lamotrigine (200 mg), and bupropion (300 mg). He was letargic. The Glasgow coma scale was E<sub>3</sub>V<sub>2</sub>M<sub>5</sub>. The patient with no need for any oxygen support had normal vital parameters (Heart rate:129/min, SpO<sub>2</sub>:97%, tension arterial:166/92 mmHg, respiratory rate:24/min). No significant pathology was detected in the patient's arterial blood gas analysis and laboratory data (Table 1). Gastric lavage and activated charcoal application were performed. Then he was transferred to the intensive care unit (ICU). After ICU admission, a 2-hour hemodialysis session and 20%-LET with a bolus of 1.5 mL/kg and maintenance of 0.25 mL/kg/min doses were applied for drug elimination.<sup>5</sup> After these therapies, the patient's consciousness was improved. The toxic lithium level returned to normal, but biochemistry tests performed after 20%-LET were reported as lipemic serum. Also, a high Hb level (24.0 g/dL) was observed in hemogram parameters, which could be explained by incorrect measurement. Triglyceride was detected as 4887 mg/dL. The endocrinology department consulted the patient to clarify the need for plasmapheresis, but daily lipid panel testing was recommended. Additionally, we measured the amylase and lipase level daily due to the increased risk of pancreatitis. The patient's high levels of blood lipids dramatically resolved in the consequent days. Additionally, the abnormal hemogram parameters observed after 20%-LET returned to the normal level. The patient was transferred to the psychiatry ward on the fourth day of ICU admission. Written informed consent was obtained from the patient to present this case report.

The 20%-LET is frequently used to treat intoxications, but it may cause acute increases in the lipid profile. Therefore, measuring blood lipid levels after 20%-LET and administering lower doses and longer infusion durations in the risky group may reduce the risk of complications.

**Keywords:** %20 Lipid Emulsion, Intoxication, Hypertriglyceridemia, Suicide.

**Table 1.** Laboratory data of the patient

	Hospitalization day				
	Admission	1 <sup>st</sup> day	2 <sup>nd</sup> day	3 <sup>rd</sup> day	4 <sup>th</sup> day
BUN, mg/dL	7.9	5.9	4.4	7.9	8.4
Creatinine, mg/dL	0.87	0.71	0.64	0.68	0.73
AST, U/L	14	13	15	16	17
ALT, U/L	10	11	8	12	16
Total Bilirubin, mg/dL	0.56	0.35	1.18	-	0.44
Direct Bilirubin, mg/dL	0.05	0.06	0.08	-	0.05
ALP, U/L	43	39	42	44	39
GGT, U/L	15	16	11	13	13
Sodium, mmol/L	140	141	142	140	138
Potassium, mmol/L	3.59	3.98	3.19	4.06	3.18
Calcium, mg/dL	9.94	8.95	7.65	9.09	9.11
Phosphorus, inorganic, mg/dL	-	2.86	3.25	4.34	4.25
Amylase, U/L	45	42	32	35	33
Lipase, U/L	32	21	63	55	41
CRP, mg/L	1.0	0.9	35.7	48.1	17.5
Procalcitonin, ng/mL	-	0.01	0.16	-	0.04
WBC × 10 <sup>3</sup> /μL	7.7	11.1	11.6	8.8	7.6
Hemoglobin, g/dL	14.6	24.0	16.5	12.5	12.7
Hematocrit, %	42.9	37.4	38.4	36.0	36.9
Platelet × 10 <sup>3</sup> /μL	230	256	248	177	184
Triglyceride, mg/dL	-	4887	528	196	199
Total Cholesterol, mg/dL	-	248	131	144	163
LDL, mg/dL	-	N/C	N/C	73	104
HDL, mg/dL	-	45	23	32	-
INR	0.99	1.02	1.18	0.95	1.00
aPTT, s	29.44	31.61	79.32	33.36	42.38
PT, s	11.32	11.52	13.00	10.91	11.35
Carbamazepine, μg/mL	< 0.50	-	-	-	-
Digoxin, ng/mL	0.05	-	-	-	-
Lithium, μg/mL	2.75	1.23	-	-	-
Paracetamol, μg/mL	0.50	-	-	-	-
Phenobarbital, μg/mL	< 1.20	-	-	-	-
Phenytoin, μg/mL	< 0.60	-	-	-	-
Salicylate, μg/mL	< 0.41	-	-	-	-
Theophylline, μg/mL	< 0.80	-	-	-	-
Valproic acid, μg/mL	< 3.00	-	-	-	-

BUN, blood urea nitrogen; e-GFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; AST, aspartate transaminase; ALT, alanine transaminase; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; GGT, gamma-glutamyl transferase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; CRP, C-reactive protein; WBC, white blood cell; N/A, not applicable; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; INR; international normalized ratio; aPTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; PT, prothrombin time.

\*Calculated by using the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration formula.

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**SAĞLIK YÖNETİMİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ALEKSİTİMİ DÜZEYLERİNİN BAZI  
SOSYO-DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLERİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**  
EXAMINATION OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT STUDENTS' ALEXITIMIA LEVELS IN  
TERMS OF SOME SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, it is aimed to determine whether the alexithymia levels of university students studying in the field of health management differ according to their socio-demographic characteristics. For the purpose, data were collected by applying face-to-face questionnaires to health management students in one public and two public universities. 300 usable questionnaires were obtained. The obtained data were analyzed by transferring them to the SPSS 22.0 program. 70% of 300 students are women. 56.7% of them are Sakarya Applied Sciences students. 58.7% of the students are studying in the 1st year. Looking at their income, it is seen that 52.7% of them state that their income and expenses are equal. 53.3% of health management students spend 1-4 hours on social media. The general alexithymia levels of female students were found to be  $2.78 \pm 0.49$ , and  $2.79 \pm 0.56$  for males. According to the t-test analysis, it was determined that the average scores of the participant students regarding the general alexithymia and its sub-dimensions did not differ according to their gender ( $p > 0.05$ ). While the general alexithymia scores of the health Management students at Sakarya University are  $2.70 \pm 0.40$ , it is  $2.85 \pm 0.58$  for the Sakarya University of Applied Sciences (SUBU) students. When the general alexithymia levels of the students of the two universities are compared, it is seen that the alexithymia levels of the SUBU students, whose difference is significant, are

higher ( $p<0.05$ ). However, it was found that the alexithymia scores of the students differed between the groups according to the time they spent on social media and this was significant. The difference between the alexithymia score average of the students who spend 5 hours or more on social media and the students who spend 1-4 hours on social media is 0.016, and this difference is statistically significant ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Keywords:** Health Management, University Students, Alexithymia, Socio-demographic Characteristics.

## ÖZET

Bu çalışmada sağlık yönetimi alanında öğrenim gören üniversite öğrencilerinin aleksitimi düzeylerinin sosyo-demografik özelliklerine göre farklılık gösterip göstermediğini belirlemek amaçlanmaktadır. Amaç doğrultusunda bir kamu iki kamu üniversitesindeki sağlık yönetimi öğrencilerine yüz yüze anket uygulanarak veriler toplanmıştır. Kullanılabilir 300 anket elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 22.0 programına aktarılarak analiz edilmiştir. 300 öğrencinin %70'i kadındır. %56,7'si Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler öğrencisidir. Öğrencilerin %58,7'si 1. Sınıfta okumaktadır. Gelir durumlarına bakıldığında ise %52,7'sinin gelirleriyle giderlerinin eşit olduğunu belirttikleri görülmektedir. Sağlık yönetimi öğrencilerinin %53,3'ü sosyal medyada 1-4 saat arasında vakit geçirmektedir. Kadın öğrencilerin genel aleksitimi düzeyleri  $2,78\pm 0,49$ , erkeklerin ise  $2,79\pm 0,56$  olarak bulunmuştur. Yapılan t-testi analizine göre katılımcı öğrencilerin cinsiyetlerine göre genel aleksitimi ve alt boyutlarına ilişkin verdikleri puan ortalamalarının farklılık göstermediği tespit edilmiştir ( $p>0,05$ ). Sakarya Üniversitesi'ndeki sağlık Yönetimi öğrencilerinin genel aleksitimi puanları  $2,70\pm 0,40$  iken Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi (SUBU) öğrencilerinin  $2,85\pm 0,58$ 'tir. İki üniversitenin öğrencilerinin genel aleksitimi düzeyleri karşılaştırıldığında aralarındaki farkın anlamlı olduğu SUBU öğrencilerinin aleksitimi düzeylerinin daha yüksek olduğu görülmektedir ( $p<0,05$ ). Bununla birlikte öğrencilerin sosyal medyada geçirdikleri zamana göre aleksitimi puanlarının gruplar arasında farklılaştığı ve bunun anlamlı olduğu bulunmuştur. Sosyal medyada 5 saat ve üzeri zaman geçiren öğrencilerin ve 1-4 saat arasında zaman geçiren öğrencilerin aleksitimi puan ortalaması arasındaki fark 0,016'dır ve bu fark istatistiksel olarak anlamlıdır ( $p<0,05$ ).

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sağlık Yönetimi, Üniversite Öğrencileri, Aleksitimi, Sosyo-demografik Özellikleri

**SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARININ SAĞLIK TEKNOLOJİLERİNİ DEĞERLENDİRME  
TUTUMLARINA İLİŞKİN BİR ARAŞTIRMA**  
A RESEARCH ON THE ATTITUDES OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS TO  
EVALUATE HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

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**ÖZET**

Bu araştırmada sağlık çalışanlarının sağlık teknolojilerini değerlendirmelerine ilişkin tutum düzeylerini belirlemek ve bireysel özelliklerin bu tutumları üzerinde bir farklılığa neden olup olmadığını incelemek amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini Ankara ilinde faaliyet gösteren özel bir hastanede görev yapan sağlık çalışanları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada örneklem seçilmemiş olup, bütün evrene ulaşılması hedeflenmiş ve toplam 130 sağlık çalışanından veriler yüz yüze görüşme yöntemiyle anket formu aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılan anket formunda sağlık çalışanlarının sağlık teknolojilerini değerlendirmeye ilişkin tutumlarını değerlendirmek için Kuşçu ve diğerleri (2022) tarafından geliştirilen “Sağlık Personeli Sağlık Teknolojileri Değerlendirme Tutum Ölçeği (SPSTDTÖ)” ve bireysel özelliklerin belirlenmesinde ise kişisel bilgi formu kullanılmıştır. SPSTDTÖ toplamda 23 madde ve kapsam, farkındalık ve fayda olmak üzere üç boyuttan oluşan 5’li Likert türünde bir ölçektir. Ölçekten alınan puanın artması, sağlık teknolojilerini değerlendirmeye ilişkin tutumun olumlu olduğunu göstermektedir. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistiklerden, Mann Whitney U testi ve Kruskal Wallis varyans analizi testinden faydalanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda sağlık çalışanlarının sağlık teknolojilerini değerlendirmeye ilişkin tutumlarının genel olarak yüksek ( $4,13\pm 0,78$ ) olduğu görülmüştür. Ölçeğin boyutlarından ise sırasıyla en çok farkındalık ( $4,21\pm 0,83$ ), kapsam ( $4,11\pm 0,86$ ) ve fayda ( $4,08\pm 0,79$ ) boyutlarına ilişkin tutumlarının yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur. Bununla



birlikte bireysel özelliklerden eğitim düzeyinin ve meslek değişkenlerinin sağlık çalışanlarının sağlık teknolojilerini değerlendirmeye ilişkin tutumları üzerinde istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir farklılığa neden olduğu ( $p<0,05$ ) görülmüştür. Ancak cinsiyet, medeni durum, yaş, meslekte çalışma yılı, sağlık teknolojilerinin kullanımına ilişkin eğitim alma durumu ve pandemi döneminde sağlık teknolojilerini kullanım düzeyinde meydana gelen değişim değişkenlerinin istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir farklılığa neden olmadığı ( $p>0,05$ ) belirlenmiştir. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçların sağlık çalışanlarının sağlık teknolojilerine ilişkin tutumlarının iyileştirilmesinde atılacak adımlarda yol gösterici olacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** sağlık teknolojileri, tutum, pandemi

## ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the level of attitudes of health professionals regarding the evaluation of health technologies and to examine whether individual characteristics cause a difference on these attitudes. The population of the research consists of healthcare professionals working in a private hospital operating in Ankara. The sample was not selected in the study, it was aimed to reach the whole universe and the data were collected from a total of 130 health professionals through a questionnaire form by face-to-face interview method. In the questionnaire used as a data collection tool in the research, the "Healthcare Technology Assessment Attitude Scale of Health Personnel (SPSTDTÖ)" developed by Kuşçu et al. (2022) was used to evaluate the attitudes of healthcare professionals towards evaluating health technologies, and a personal information form was used to determine individual characteristics. SPSTDTÖ is a 5-point Likert-type scale consisting of 23 items in total and three dimensions: scope, awareness and benefit. An increase in the score obtained from the scale indicates that the attitude towards evaluating health technologies is positive. In the analysis of the data, descriptive statistics, Mann Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis analysis of variance test were used. As a result of the analyzes, it was seen that the attitudes of health professionals towards evaluating health technologies were generally high ( $4.13\pm0.78$ ). Among the dimensions of the scale, it was found that their attitudes towards awareness ( $4.21\pm0.83$ ), scope ( $4.11\pm0.86$ ) and benefit ( $4.08\pm0.79$ ) dimensions were highest, respectively. On the other hand, it was observed that the education level and occupational variables of individual characteristics caused a statistically significant difference ( $p<0.05$ ) on the attitudes of health professionals towards evaluating health technologies. However, it was determined that the variables of gender, marital status, age, years of work in the profession, education regarding the use of health technologies and the change in the level of use of health technologies during the pandemic period did not cause a statistically significant difference ( $p>0.05$ ). It is thought that the results obtained from the study will guide the steps to be taken in improving the attitudes of health professionals towards health technologies.

**Keywords:** health technologies, attitude, pandemic

**NEONATAL SEPSİSLE İLİŞKİLİ DURUMU KRİTİK OLAN YENİDOĞANLARA  
YAKLAŞIM**  
APPROACH TO NEWBORNS IN CRITICAL CONDITION ASSOCIATED WITH  
NEONATAL SEPSIS

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**ÖZET**

**Giriş.** Neonatal sepsis yenidoğanların hayatını tehdit eden konulardan biridir, bebeğin doğum sürecinde ve ya daha sonra bakteriyel bir enfeksiyona yakalanma olasılığıdır. Bulguların ortaya çıkış zamanına göre erken başlangıçlı, geç başlangıçlı neonatal sepsis ve çok geç başlangıçlı neonatal sepsis olarak üç gruba ayrılır.Şu anda neonatal sepsisin tanımlanması, tanısı ve tedavisi konusunda kabul edilmiş bir uluslararası görüş birliği yoktur.

**Amac.** Neonatal sepsis, yenidoğan döneminde ciddi morbidite ve mortalite ile ilişkilidir Neonatal sepsisin erken belirtileri genellikle nonspesifiktir. En sık erken belirtiler arasında: spontan aktivitede ve emmede azalma, beslenmede güçlük, apne, bradikardi, ısı düzensizliği (hipotermi veya hipertermi) bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışma, neonatal sepsisle ilişkili durumu kritik olan yenidoğanların nakil özelliklerini ortaya çıkarmayı amaçladı.

**Yöntem:** Hastanemizin Yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitesinde (YYBÜ) 1/01/2021 ile 31/06/2021 arasındaki altı aylık süre için gözlemsel bir çalışma yapılmıştır.Dahil edilme kriterlerini karşılayan sevk edilen 272 yenidoğan çalışmaya alındı. Demografik tanım, sevk özellikleri ve hastaneye geliş durumları, bireysel nakil endikasyonu açısından değerlendirildiler.

**Bulgular:** %32,3 bebekte sepsis ve multiorgan yetersizliği başlıca sevk nedenleriydi. Yenidoğanların % 55,7 şehir dışından, % 44,3 şehirdeki diğer devlet ve özel hastanelerden sevk edilmişti. Yenidoğanların çoğunun kritik durumda olması uygun olmayan şekilde organize edilmiş nakil ve yetersiz sevk öncesi stabilizasyon, nakil sırasında bakımla ilgili eksik tavsiye ve zayıf iletişim ile ilişkiliydi. %17 bebekte-hipotermi, %26,1-inleme ve yardımcı solunum kaslarında çekilme, %21,5-bradikardi, %19,3-periferik dolaşım bozukluğu,%15,9-hipotansiyon saptanmıştı.

**Sonuç:**Nakil edilecek bir yenidoğanda erken başlangıçlı neonatal sepsiste kan ve BOS kültür örnekleri mutlaka alınmalı ve geç başlangıçlı neonatal sepsiste ayrıca idrar kültür örneği de alınmalıdır.Sepsisli yenidoğanlara uygun sıvı-elektrolit tedavisi uygulanmalı, asidoz ve

hipovolemi önlenmeli, şok erken tanımlanarak sıvı tedavisine ek olarak inotropik ajanlar uygulanmalıdır. Hipoksi düzeltilmeli, solunum yetmezliği gelişirse solunum cihazı kullanılmalıdır. Neonatal sepsisin patogenezi ve seyri yakın takip etmeli ve iyi bir sonuç elde edebilm ek için hastaya özgü tedavi planı geliştirilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yenidoğan, Neonatal Sepsis, Tanı, Tedavi

## **ABSTRACT**

Neonatal sepsis is associated with serious morbidity and mortality in the neonatal period and it is the probability of the baby contracting a bacterial infection during or after birth.

An observational study was conducted in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) of our hospital for a six-month period between 1/01/2021 and 31/06/2021. 272 referred newborns meeting the inclusion criteria were included in the study. Demographic description, referral characteristics, and admission to hospital were evaluated in terms of individual transport indication.

In the case of newborns in the model state, properly organized education and inadequate pre-training were due to incomplete and poor communication regarding transport. In 17% - hypothermia - 26.1% - groaning and infants in accessory respiratory muscles, 21.5% - bradycardia, 19.3% - peripheral perfusion, 15.9% - hypotension.

Conclusion: Blood and CSF culture samples should be taken in early-onset neonatal sepsis in a newborn to be transported, and urine culture samples should also be taken in late-onset neonatal sepsis. Appropriate fluid-electrolyte therapy should be applied to newborns with sepsis, acidosis and hypovolemia should be prevented, shock should be identified early, and fluid therapy should be added. Inotropic agents should be administered. Hypoxia should be corrected, if respiratory failure develops, a respirator should be used. Key words: newborn, neonatal sepsis, diagnosis, treatment

## PERSONAL DEROGATION VERSUS WORK-RELATED HARRASMENT: WHICH ONE MATTER?

### KİŞİSEL ZORBALIK YA DA İŞLE İLGİLİ ZORBALIK: HANGİSİ ÖNEMLİ?

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada işyerinde zorbalık ve çalışan performansı ilişkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın amacına yönelik nicel bir araştırma yürütülmüş ve anket tekniği vasıtasıyla 186 katılımcı çalışmaya dâhil edilmiştir. Bulgular işyeri zorbalığı ile iş performansı arasında negatif fakat anlamsız bir ilişkinin varlığını ortaya koymaktadır. Zorbalığın işe ilgili zorbalık boyutunun da iş performansı ile olan ilişkisi benzer şekilde anlamsız bulunmuştur. Öte yandan kişisel zorbalık boyutu ile iş performansı arasında negatif bir ilişki elde edilmiştir. Sözü edilen bulgu bu çalışma bağlamında kişiye yönelik zorbalığın işe yönelik zorbalıktan daha önemli ve etkili olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu durum olumsuz çalışan psikolojisinin işyerindeki üretime yönelik davranışlar açısından kayda değer bir öncül olduğunu ve ayrıca diğer faktörlerden daha etkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Çalışmanın örgütsel davranış ve örgütsel psikoloji yazınına katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İşyeri Zorbalığı, İş Performansı

#### ABSTRACT

In current study, it is aimed to examine the association between workplace bullying and employee performance. A quantitative research was conducted for the purpose of the study and 186 participants were included in the study through the questionnaire technique. The findings reveal the existence of a negative but insignificant relationship between workplace bullying and job performance. The relationship between the work-related harassment dimension of bullying and job performance was similarly insignificant. On the other hand, a negative relationship was obtained between the personal derogation dimension and job performance. The aforementioned finding reveals that in the context of this study, personal derogation is more significant and effective than work-related harassment. This situation indicates that negative employee psychology is a significant antecedent in terms of productive behaviors in the workplace and it is also more effective than other factors. It is expected that the study will contribute to the organizational behavior and organizational psychology literature.

**Keywords:** Workplace Bullying, Job Performance

**LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF-ESTEEM: A RESEARCH ON WHITE COLLAR  
EMPLOYEES**  
KONTROL ODAĞI VE BENLİK SAYGISI: BEYAZ YAKALI ÇALIŞANLAR ÜZERİNDE  
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**ABSTRACT**

Individuals' beliefs about what controls their lives have the potential to affect their attitudes and behaviors, as well as their perspectives on themselves. Because it seems natural that the individuals' beliefs about themselves and their perspectives on the environment overlap. From this point of view, in this study, it is aimed to question the possible association between individuals' locus of control and their self-esteem. In addition, it is aimed to determine whether locus of control and self-esteem differ depending on demographic characteristics. In line with the aims of the study, quantitative research was designed and data were obtained with the online survey technique. The sample of the research consists of 171 white-collar participants working in different sectors. Findings reveal that employees' locus of control is moderate, while their self-esteem is high. The other finding is that as the external locus of control of the employees' increases, their self-esteem decreases, or vice versa, as their external locus of control decreases, their self-esteem increases. The aforementioned findings prove that the internal or externality of the perspective on life as an individual's characteristics are related to the belief in themselves. In addition, female employees were found to be more external locus of control than men, and married people had higher self-esteem than singles.

**Keywords:** Locus of Control, Self-Esteem

**ÖZET**

Bireylerin hayatını nelerin kontrol ettiğine yönelik inançları tutum ve davranışlarını etkilediği gibi kendilerine yönelik bakış açılarını da etkileme potansiyeli taşımaktadır. Çünkü bireyin kendisine yönelik inancı ile çevreye olan bakış açılarının örtüşmesi olağan gözükmemektedir. Bu bakış açısı ile bu çalışmada bireylerin kontrol odakları ile benlik saygıları arasındaki muhtemel ilişkinin sorgulanması amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca kontrol odağı ve benlik saygısının demografik özelliklere göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadıklarını da tespit etmek de amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın amaçları doğrultusunda nicel bir araştırma kurgulanmış ve çevrimiçi anket tekniği ile veriler elde edilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklemini farklı sektörlerde çalışan 171 beyaz yakalı katılımcı oluşturmaktadır. Bulgular çalışanların kontrol odaklarının orta düzeyde öte yandan benlik saygılarının yüksek olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Diğer bulgu çalışanların dışsal kontrol odak

düzeyleri arttıkça benlik saygılarının düştüğü veya tam tersi dışsal kontrol odak düzeyleri azaldıkça benlik saygılarının arttığı yönündedir. Sözü edilen bulgular bireysel bir özellik olarak hayata olan bakış açısının içsel ya da dışsallığının, bireylerin kendilerine olan inancı ile ilişkili olduğunu kanıtlamaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra kadın çalışanlar erkeklere göre daha dışsal kontrol odaklı ve evliler bekârlara göre daha yüksek benlik saygısına sahip bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kontrol Odağı, Benlik Saygısı



**NİĞDE TARİHİ HAMAM YAPILARININ KORUMA-KULLANIM  
DURUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ**  
INVESTIGATION OF THE CONSERVATION-USE CONDITIONS OF HISTORICAL  
BATH BUILDINGS IN NIGDE

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**ÖZET**

Su kültürü ve su kültürüne ait kültür mirasları köklü bir geçmişin ürünü olarak günümüze ulaşmıştır. Su kültürünün en önemli temsilcilerinden biri hamam yapılarıdır. Yıkanma fonksiyonunun yanı sıra temsil ettikleri döneme ait taşıdıkları sosyo-kültürel izlerle, kentlerin başlıca anıtsal yapılarından biridir. Tarihin en eski devirlerinden itibaren temizlenme ihtiyacına paralel olarak meydana getirilen hamam yapıları, birçok medeniyette önemli yer tutmaktadır. Antik dönemden itibaren çok sayıda hamam inşa edilmiştir. Günümüzde küreselleşen dünyada yıkanma kültürünün eski sahip olduğu çağrışımlardan uzaklaşarak pratik bir unsura dönüşmesiyle hamamlar yaygın kullanım değerini kaybetmiştir. Bu yapılar terk edilme, bakımsızlık ve yanlış işlev verilmesi sonucu önemli koruma sorunlarıyla yüz yüzedir.

Bu çalışmada Niğde ilinde yer alan Kurdunus (Hamamlı) Hamamı ve Fertek Hamamı, hamam kültürünün korunması ve sürdürülebilirliği doğrultusunda ele alınmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, seçilen hamam yapılarının mevcut durumlarının belgelenmesi, mimari özelliklerinin incelenmesi ve koruma durumlarının analiz edilmesidir. Yerinde yapılan gözlemler neticesinde, Kurdunus Hamamı ve Fertek Hamamı'nda ivedilikle müdahale gerektiren koruma problemleri vardır. Yapıların herhangi bir işlevle kullanılmaması sorunların hızlı bir şekilde ilerlemesine yol açmıştır. Bu bakımdan doğru koruma önlemlerinin alınması ve müdahalelerin yapılması önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Koruma, Kültürel Miras, Hamam, Niğde

**ABSTRACT**

Aquaculture and cultural heritages of water culture have reached the present day as a product of a deep-rooted past. One of the most important representatives of water culture is bath structures. In addition to its washing function, it is one of the main monumental structures of cities with the socio-cultural traces of the period they represent. The bath structures, which have been created in parallel with the need for cleaning since the oldest periods of history, have an important place in many civilizations. Numerous baths have been built since ancient times. In today's globalizing world, baths have lost their common usage value as the bathing culture has

moved away from its old connotations and turned into a practical element. These structures face significant conservation problems as a result of abandonment, neglect and malfunctioning.

In this study, Kurdunus (Hamamlı) Bath and Fertek Bath, located in Niğde province, are discussed in line with the preservation and sustainability of the bath culture. The aim of the study is to document the current conditions of the selected bath structures, to examine their architectural features and to analyze their conservation status. As a result of on-site observations, there are protection problems that require immediate intervention in the Kurdunus Bath and Fertek Bath. The fact that the buildings were not used with any function led to the rapid progression of the problems. In this regard, it is important to take the right protection measures and intervene.

**Keywords:** Conservation, Cultural Heritage, Bath, Niğde.

**AN ASSESSMENT ON SOCIO-CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY AND VIRTUAL  
REALITY STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURE**  
MİMARLIKTA SOSYO-KÜLTÜREL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK VE SANAL GERÇEKLİK  
ÇALIŞMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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**ABSTRACT**

In the context of architectural thinking, socio-cultural sustainability is to ensure that buildings with historical, cultural and traditional values are preserved as a whole with all their elements and social meanings and transferred to future generations. In this sense, the socio-cultural sustainability of a building can be achieved by making it a part of the social environment as well as preserving its original appearance, interior organization, building materials and construction techniques. Integration of historical buildings into the social environment requires compliance with current social values. Today, many buildings, which have been restored to their old forms as a result of restoration, are returned to the society with new functions. The biggest reason for refunctioning is that the social and cultural practices of the period when these buildings were built no longer exist. With the development of computer technologies, virtual reality methods have started to be used in architectural and cultural heritage preservation studies. Thanks to these methods, basic processes such as the documentation, reconstruction and presentation of historical buildings as well as the intangible cultural heritage such as the social life of the period, can be revived and experienced. In this study, an assessment is made on the contribution of digital modeling processes and 3D (three-dimensional) simulations used in architectural preservation studies to the socio-cultural sustainability of historical monuments. The contribution of such studies prepared in virtual reality environment to the improvement of the process and presentation of architectural conservation projects, and the transfer of historical monuments to future generations in a healthy way are mentioned.

**Keywords:** Socio-Cultural Sustainability, Cultural Heritage, Architecture, Conservation and Reuse, Virtual Reality

## ÖZET

Mimari düşünce çerçevesinde sosyo-kültürel sürdürülebilirlik, tarihi, kültürel ve geleneksel özellikler taşıyan yapıların tüm elemanları ve sosyal anlamlarıyla bir bütün olarak korunarak gelecek nesillere aktarılmasını sağlamaktır. Bu anlamda, bir yapının sosyo-kültürel sürdürülebilirliği, yapının dış görünüşü, iç mekân organizasyonu, yapı malzemeleri ve yapım tekniklerinin aslının korunmasının yanı sıra sosyal çevrenin de bir parçası haline getirilmesi ile elde edilebilir. Tarihi yapıların sosyal çevreye entegrasyonu güncel toplumsal değerlere uyumu gerektirmektedir. Günümüzde restorasyon sonucu mimari olarak eski formuna kavuşturulan birçok yapı, yeni işlevler verilerek topluma kazandırılmaktadır. Bunun en büyük sebebi, yapıların yapıldığı dönemdeki sosyal hayatın ve yaşam pratiklerinin artık var olmamasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Bilgisayar teknolojilerinin gelişmesiyle sanal gerçeklik yöntemleri mimarlık ve kültürel mirasın korunması çalışmalarında kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu yöntemler sayesinde, tarihi yapıların belgelenmesi, rekonstrüksiyonu ve sunumu gibi temel işlemlerin yanı sıra dönemin sosyal hayatı gibi somut olmayan kültürel mirasın canlandırılması ve deneyimlenmesi sağlanabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, mimari koruma çalışmalarında kullanılan sayısal modelleme işlemlerinin ve 3B (üç boyutlu) simülasyonların, tarihi eserlerin sosyo-kültürel sürdürülebilirliğine katkısı üzerine bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Sanal gerçeklik ortamında hazırlanan bu tür çalışmaların, mimari koruma çalışmalarında sürecin ve eser sunumunun iyileştirilmesinin yanı sıra tarihi eserlerin gelecek nesillere sağlıklı bir şekilde aktarılmasına sağladığı katkılara değinilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyo-Kültürel Sürdürülebilirlik, Kültürel Miras, Mimarlık, Koruma ve Yeniden Kullanım, Sanal Gerçeklik

**CAM ELYAF VE UÇUCU KÜLLÜ ÇİMENTO HARÇLARININ MEKANİK  
ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GLASS FIBER AND FLY  
ASH CEMENT MORTARS

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**ÖZET**

Elektrik üretimi için termik santrallerde yakılan kömürden açığa çıkan uçucu kül, beton üretiminde mineral katkı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Uçucu külün beton ve harç üretiminde katkısı oldukça fazladır. Betonun çekmeye karşı dayanıklılığını artırmak için çeşitli lifler kullanılmaktadır. Cam elyaf lifler çeşitli şekillerde beton üretimi sırasında katılan lif çeşitlerinden biridir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında üretim atığı olan cam elyaf ve Tunçbilek uçucu külü kullanılmıştır. Cam elyaf/ bağlayıcı oranı % 0.11, % 0.22 ve % 0.33 ve uçucu kül/çimento oranı %10, %20 ve %30 olarak karışımlar oluşturulmuştur. Harç numuneleri TS EN 196-1'e göre hazırlanmıştır. 2, 7 ve 28 günlük basınç dayanımları ve eğilmede çekme dayanımları elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, mineral katkı oranı ve cam elyaf oranı açısından incelenmiştir. Ayrıca üretilen harçların donma-çözülme etkisi incelenmiştir. % 0.22 cam elyaf içeren katkısız harçların eğilmede çekme dayanımı yüksek çıkmıştır. %10 uçucu kül ve %0.33 cam elyaf içeren harçların 28 günlük basınç dayanımı en yüksek değer olarak elde edilmiştir. Lif kullanımı donma çözülme etkisini olumlu yönde geliştirmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Basınç dayanımı, eğilmede çekme dayanımı, Cam elyaf, Uçucu kül

**ABSTRACT**

Fly ash, released from thermal power plants for producing electricity, is used as a mineral additive in concrete production. The contribution of fly ash in concrete and mortar production is quite high. Glass fiber is one of the fiber types added during concrete production in various ways.

In this study, glass fiber and Tunçbilek fly ash were used. Mixtures were prepared with a glass fiber/binder ratio of 0.11%, 0.22% and 0.33%, and a fly ash/cement ratio of 10%, 20% and 30%. Mortar samples were prepared according to TS EN 196-1. 2, 7 and 28 days compressive and flexural strengths were obtained. The obtained results were examined in terms of mineral additive ratio and glass fiber ratio. In addition, the freeze-thaw effect was investigated. The

highest flexural strength value was found to the control specimen with 0.22% glass fiber. The 28-day compressive strength of the mortars containing 10% fly ash and 0.33% glass fiber was obtained as the highest value also. The use of fiber has improved the freeze-thaw effect positively.

**Keywords:** Compressive strength, Flexural strength, Glass fiber, Fly ash.

**FARKLI BETON SINIFLARININ DIŐ ORTAM VE SU ORTAMINDA DAYANIM  
GELİŐİMİNİN ARAŐTIRILMASI**  
INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT CONCRETE CLASSES STRENGTH UNDER  
CURING OUTDOOR AND WATER ENVIRONMENT

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**ÖZET**

Günümüzde her türlü yapının temelini beton oluşturmaktadır. Betonun en temel özelliđi basınç dayanımıdır. Dayanım gelişimi için yeterli sıcaklık ve nem ortamına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte beton sınıfları da çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Beton kalitesinin belirlenmesi için tahribatlı veya tahribatsız yöntemler geliştirilmiştir. En gerçekçi sonuçlar standard basınç dayanımı deneyleri ile belirlenmektedir. Bu çalışmanın ana amacı dış ortamda bakımı yapılan numunelerin standard bakım uygulanmış numunelere göre dayanım gelişimini ortaya koymaktır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında 5 farklı beton sınıfı (C20/25, C25/30, C30/37, C35/45 ve C40/50) dış ortamda ve standard su ortamında bakımı yapılmıştır. Beton numuneleri üzerinde 2, 7, 28, 56 ve 90 günlük basınç deneyleri uygulanmıştır. Ayrıca, 28 günlük numunelere ultrases ve beton test çekici deneyleri uygulanmıştır. Sonuçlar irdelendiğinde, dış ortamda bakımı yapılan beton numunelerin basınç dayanımlarının tüm zamanlarda düşük çıktığı görülmüştür. 28 günlük basınç dayanımı ile ultrases geçiş hızlarının yüksek korelasyona sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Benzer durum beton test çekici değerlerinde de gözlemlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Basınç dayanımı, Kür etkisi, Beton sınıfı, Ultrases Geçiş Deneyi, Beton test çekici.

**ABSTRACT**

Today, concrete underlie basis of building materials. The most basic property of concrete is its compressive strength. Adequate temperature and humidity environment is required for the development of strength. With the developing technology, concrete classes also vary. Destructive or non-destructive methods have been developed to determine the quality of concrete. The most realistic results are determined by standard compressive strength tests. The main purpose of this study is the effect of curing types on the strength development of concrete.

In this study, five different concrete classes (C20/25, C25/30, C30/37, C35/45 and C40/50) were produced and cured under outdoors and in standard water environments. 2, 7, 28, 56 and



90-day compressive strength tests were performed on the concrete samples. In addition, ultrasonic pulse velocity test and rebound hammer tests were applied to 28-day-old specimens. When the results are examined, it has been observed that the compressive strength of the concrete samples, which are cured under outdoors, is low at all times. It was founded that 28-day compressive strength and ultrasonic pulse velocity had a high correlation. A similar situation was observed in rebound hammer test values.

**Keywords:** Compressive strength, Curing effect, Concrete class, Ultrasonic pulse velocity test, Rebound hammer test.

## **RAMAN, THERMAL AND FTIR CHARACTERIZATION OF SILICA SAND- FERROCHROME-FILLED POLYMER CONCRETES CONTAINING SINGLE- WALL CARBON NANOTUBES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, the compositions and chemical transformations of silica sand and ferrochrome aggregates added to the polymer concrete sample and single-wall carbon nanotube (SWCNT) fibers added as additives in the concrete sample were investigated by Raman, TGA/DTA, and FTIR analysis measurements. SWCNTs were used to increase the interfacial interaction in the polymer matrix and to provide homogeneous distribution in the mixture. It is aimed that SWCNTs establish a bond between the components in the mixture by creating a dense structure in the matrix with silica sand and ferrochrome materials as fillers. Raman spectroscopy has shown that SWCNT/resin can provide strong interfacial adhesion and charge transfer in the dense structure formed by SWCNTs filler materials. The effect of SWCNT reinforcement on the degradation temperature and mass loss of polymer samples was investigated by TGA/DTA analysis. It was determined that with the addition of SWCNT to the polymer mortar mixture, the mass loss of the concrete sample was significantly reduced compared to the unreinforced samples. The fact that the ferrochrome filled sample has much less mass loss compared to the silica filled sample is due to the less porous structure of the ferrochrome component in the polymer matrix. FTIR was used to describe the bond interaction between SWCNT/resin. The changes in the carbon containing groups and the bond strength relationship were determined. FTIR analysis results showed that there is a physical interaction between the SWCNT and the resin rather than a chemical bond. It was understood that the absorption intensity values of the samples containing SWCNT additive did not differ much from the samples without additives.

**Keywords:** Polymer concrete, SWCNT, Filler, Silica sand, Ferrochrome

## EFFECT OF LIMESTONE POWDER FINENESS AND SUBSTITUTION RATIO ON THE RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF CEMENTITIOUS SYSTEMS

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### ABSTRACT

Thixotropy is defined as a continuous decrease in viscosity over time when the flow is applied to a previously stagnant mixture, and the recovery of viscosity over time when the flow ends. Structural changes as a result of thixotropic behavior are very important in cementitious systems such as self-compacting concrete (SCC) and 3-dimensional (3D) concrete with large volumes of binders. In this study, the effect of the substitution ratio and fineness of the limestone powder (LP) obtained as waste from the aggregate quarry on the rheological properties of cementitious systems was investigated. For this purpose, a paste mixture was prepared by substituting LP with three different fineness (2500, 4800 ve 7000 cm<sup>2</sup>/g) with cement at the rate of 20% and 30% by weight. The water/binder ratio was kept constant as 0.28 in all paste mixtures. The mixtures were prepared so that the dynamic yield stress was constant at 110±55 Pa, taking into account parameters such as the measurement capacity of the rheometer used, homogeneous mixing of the mixtures and the use of minimum water reducing admixtures. Viscosity, dynamic yield stress (DYS), Herschel Buckley Index and thixotropic behavior of paste mixtures were investigated. It was understood that the LP substitution ratio and fineness significantly affect the rheological properties of the paste mixture. It was determined that both the dynamic yield stress and viscosity values decreased with the increase in the LP substitution ratio. It was also observed that the rheological parameters generally decrease with the increase in the usage ratio, regardless of the LP fineness. This decrease was even more evident in the measurements taken 20 minutes after casting. Experimental study revealed that LP fineness and substitution ratio have a significant effect on the structural recovery of paste mixtures.

**Keywords:** Waste Limestone Powder, Fineness, Rheological Properties, Thixotropy, Structural Build Up

## **THE EFFECT OF CEMENT FINENESS AND GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION ON ADMIXTURE REQUIREMENTS AND COMPRESSION STRENGTH IN MORTAR MIXTURE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, the effect of cement fineness and grain distribution on the water reducing admixture requirement for the target flow value and compressive strength was investigated. For this purpose, cement with three different Blaine fineness, 2600, 3400 and 4100 g/cm<sup>2</sup>, was produced from the same clinker and gypsum. In addition, cement with a fineness value of 4100 g/cm<sup>2</sup> was ground in three different grain distributions. Thus, five different types of cement were used within the scope of the study. In all types of cement, the clinker and gypsum content were kept constant at 96% and 4%, respectively. Cements were obtained by grinding at different times in a laboratory ball mill. A total of 15 different mortar mixtures with three different water/cement (w/c) ratios, 0.25, 0.35 and 0.5, were prepared. Mortar mixtures are produced according to ASTM C109 Standard. The flow value in all mixtures was kept constant as 160±20 mm. A type of polycarboxylate ether-based high-range water-reducing admixture (PCE) was used to achieve the target flow value. The compressive strength of the samples, which were subjected to standard water curing for 56 days, was measured. According to the results, with the increase of the cement Blaine fineness independent of the w/c ratio, PCE requirement and compressive strength increased for the targeted slump value. In addition, it was determined that PCE requirement and compressive strength increased with the increase in the amount of fine particles in the particle size distribution among cement types with the same Blaine fineness. The highest compressive strength, 0.25 w/c ratio, Blaine fineness of 4100 g/cm<sup>2</sup> and the finest particle size distribution were found in the cement-containing mixture. In addition, the lowest

compressive strength was measured in the mixture containing cement at a rate of 0.5 w/c and the Blaine fineness was measured as 2600 g/cm<sup>2</sup> .

**Keywords:** Blaine fineness, Grain size distribution, Admixture requirement, Compressive strength, Cementitious systems

## SELF-CLEANING CONCRETE

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### ABSTRACT

It is known that polluting gases such as CO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>, which are released into the atmosphere as a result of global industrialization, cause air pollution and deterioration of concrete structures. Self-cleaning concrete is a technology that can be produced using materials with photocatalytic properties and is also used to reduce air pollution. It was reported that semiconductor materials such as TiO<sub>2</sub>, ZnO, WO<sub>3</sub> and CdSe have photocatalytic properties and can be used in self-cleaning technology. However, it was understood that nano-TiO<sub>2</sub> is widely preferred in the production of self-cleaning concrete due to its low cost, chemical and biological inertness, good thermal stability and easy accessibility. Various studies were found in the literature examining the effect of nano-TiO<sub>2</sub> on the photocatalytic properties of self-cleaning concrete mixtures. However, there are limited studies on the effect of the presence of nano-TiO<sub>2</sub> in the system on the fresh and hardened state properties of the mixture. In this study, the effect of the use of nano-TiO<sub>2</sub> in self-cleaning concretes on the photocatalytic, fresh and hardened properties of the mixtures was examined in detail. As a result, it was understood that TiO<sub>2</sub> particles in the anatase phase showed a more dominant photocatalytic effect. Generally, it was reported that TiO<sub>2</sub> accelerates hydration due to its high specific surface area, thus negatively affecting the fresh state properties of the mixtures. However, it is clear from the literature that there are conflicting results regarding its effect on the hardened state properties. It was stated that the use of TiO<sub>2</sub> increases the nucleation sites for the hydration reaction, thus positively affecting the strength performance. However, it was determined by various researchers that the use of TiO<sub>2</sub> does not have a significant effect on the compressive strength of the mixtures or causes a decrease in the said value.

**Keywords:** Self-cleaning concrete, photocatalytic, nano-TiO<sub>2</sub>, fresh and hardened state properties

## EFFECT OF UTILIZATION NANOMATERIALS ON THE CEMENTITIOUS SYSTEMS MODULUS OF ELASTICITY

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### ABSTRACT

It is known that cementitious systems are widely used in the construction industry. In the design of these composite elements, it is important to know the modulus of elasticity, known as resistance to deformation, as well as the strength properties of the element required. With the development of concrete technology, the production of elements with high strength and elasticity modulus has become a necessity. It was determined that simple methods applied to increase the compressive strength of cementitious systems are not very effective on the modulus of elasticity. Therefore, it was understood that intensive research was carried out recently for the improvement of the modulus of elasticity of cementitious systems. It was understood that the use of high rigidity aggregates and various mineral additives is not sufficient to improve the modulus of elasticity of cementitious systems. In this context, it was reported that the modulus of elasticity can be increased at high rates by adding nano-materials such as nano-SiO<sub>2</sub>, nano-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, nano-Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, nano-TiO<sub>2</sub>, carbon nanotubes, carbon nanofibers, graphene oxide. It was reported that this is due to the nanoparticles strengthening the nanostructure of C-S-H and the cement paste-aggregate interface. Depending on the type and fineness of the nanomaterial, it is understood that there is an optimum utilization ratio in terms of the modulus of elasticity. It was stated that the addition of nanosilica with a particle size of 15 nm and a density of 2.2–2.6 g/mL up to 3% by weight of cement increases the modulus of elasticity, but causes a decrease after this value. It was reported that nanoalumina with a specific surface area of 85–115 m<sup>2</sup>/g (BET) is added to mortar mixes at a rate of up to 1%, increasing the modulus of elasticity and decreasing after this value. It was stated that this negative behavior is due to the high surface area of nanomaterials, which can reduce the workability of mortars and form capillary cracks while curing. It was declared that the modulus of elasticity increased at the highest rate at the usage rate of 0.1% of the total weight of carbon nanotubes with a surface area of 200 m<sup>2</sup>/g. It was emphasized that the said increase was 59% in cement pastes, 92% in mortars and 56% in concrete. In this study, studies examining the effect of nano-material use and its rate of use on the modulus of elasticity of cementitious systems are presented comparatively.

**Keywords:** Modulus of Elasticity, nanosilica, nanoalumina, nanotitanium dioxide, carbonnanotube



## THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING OSMAN HAMDİ BEY'S ESKİHİSAR VINEYARD HOME IN GEBZE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

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### **ABSTRACT**

To keep alive the memory of very important historical cultural figures in the present and future, the places where they lived and produced their works are preserved and transformed into living museums.

This study is about the preservation of the authentic values of the famous Ottoman intellectual Osman Hamdi Bey's (1842-1910) vineyard home in Eskihisar- Gebze where he spent the last 26 years of his life and produced important works of art.

Firstly, Osman Hamdi Bey's life, artistic and archeological contributions to Turkish culture were presented. Then, the role that the Gebze-Eskihisar vineyard home with its group of wooden buildings consisting of a mansion, painting studio, and boathouse played in his life were expressed utilizing archival documents, plans and photographs. Next, the historical use of Osman Hamdi Bey's vineyard home by famous figures like Atatürk and İsmet İnönü as well as the restorations of the mansion, painting studio and boathouse at different times were explained.

In 1994 both the mansion and painting studio underwent major restorations and were used as a museum. Today, both of these buildings require restoration. Recently the boathouse was restored in 2016 but has never been used since that date. In the scope of these new restorations all the components of the Osman Hamdi Bey's vineyard home and his grave should be conceived as a whole and given modern social-cultural functions for the public to visit and experience as a living museum.

With the above proposals it is hoped that the authentic values of Osman Hamdi Bey's Gebze-Eskihisar Vineyard Home and his grave site will be preserved and that it will make an important contribution to Turkey's cultural heritage.

**Keywords:** Osman Hamdi Bey, Osman Hamdi Bey's Vineyard House in Eskihisar-Gebze, Living Museum, Cultural Heritage.

## MEDICAL AROMATIC MEDICAL EXTRACT AND USAGE SCALE IN WOOD TIBBİ AROMATİK TIBBİ EKSTRAKTI VE AHŞAPTA KULLANIM ÖLÇEĞİ

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### ABSTRACT

Since the beginning of history, the global world structure and medicinal aromatic plants in our country have been used in very rich fields (Medicine making, perfumery industry etc.). New human and environmentally friendly wood preservative materials are being developed, thereby trying to create an antioxidant / antibacterial product structure in a wide range of areas such as furniture, children's toys and hospitals that are harmless to health. In this study, the extract of Evelik (*Rumex patientia L.*), which is one of the medicinal aromatic plant species and whose antioxidant / antibacterial properties have been reported in the literature, was prepared and its extract was prepared (1%, 3%). According to the results of the experiment; 20 minutes vacuum in 25 minutes diffusion (2.87%) in the highest % retention 3% Boricacid 20 minutes diffusion (0.35 %) in the lowest 3% Evelik extract; The highest air dry specific gravity value is 3% Borax at 25 minutes diffusion (0.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), in the lowest control sample; highest bending resistance 3% Evelik + Boricacid 30 minutes vacuum at 25 minutes diffusion (118 N / mm<sup>2</sup>), highest elasticity module at 3% Evelik + Borax 20 minutes vacuum at 25 minutes diffusion (12879 mm<sup>2</sup>) determined.

**Keywords:** Boricacid, Medicinal aromatic plants, Toys, Wood Preservation.

### ÖZET

Tarihin başlangıcından beri global dünya yapısı ve ülkemizde tıbbi aromatik bitkiler çok zengin alanlarda (İlaç yapımında, pafümeri sanayinde vb) kullanılmaktadır. İnsan/çevreyle dost yeni ahşap koruyucu materyaller geliştirilmekte olup, böylelikle hijyenik mobilya yapısı, çocuk oyuncakları, hastanelerde vb çok çeşitli alanlarda antioksidant/antibakteriyel ürün yapısı oluşturulmaya çalışılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada tıbbi aromatik bitki türlerinden biri olan ve antioksidant/antibakteriyel özelliği literatürlede bildirilmiş olan Evelik (*Rumex patientia L.*) bitkisi temin edilerek özütü (%1, %3) hazırlanmıştır.

Deney sonuçlarına göre ; en yüksek % tutunma % 1 Borikasit 20 dakika vakum 25 dakika difüzyonda (% 2.87) , en düşük % 3 Evelik özütünde 25 dakika difüzyonda (% 0.35); En yüksek hava kurusu özgül ağırlık değeri %3 Borax'ın 30 dakika difüzyonda (0.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), en düşük kontrol örneğinde; en yüksek eğilme direnci % 3 Evelik+Borikasit te 20 dakika vakum

25 dakika difüzyonda (118 N/mm<sup>2</sup>), en yüksek elastiklik modülü en % 3 Evelik+Borikasitte 20 dakika vakum 25 dakika difüzyonda (12879N/ mm<sup>2</sup>) belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Borikasit, Tıbbi Aromatik Bitkiler, Oyuncak, Odun Koruma

## **SOLAR POWERED OFF-GRID ADAPTIVE MULTIFUNCTIONAL CHARGE CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN INDIVIDUAL USE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The charging problem of electric vehicles and electrical devices in daily use is increasing its importance day by day. For solving this problem, the number of charging stations should be increased and the mobility feature should become widespread. In this regard, the advantage of renewable energy-based charge control units is clear both from an environmental and economic point of view especially. In this study, a charge control unit is designed, which uses the off-grid solar energy system as an energy source. In addition, the designed charging unit offers the opportunity to be connected to the national electricity grid as an alternative feature. By using the TI-BQ24616 management unit, electric vehicle power units with 1-6 series Li-Ion batteries are energized. In this way, charging opportunities are offered for electric bikes, electric scooters, electric motorcycles, and many different devices. A multi-functional charging unit, which can be changed in the charging current, adapter current, charging time and the number of Li-Ion cells connected in series, is designed through the electronic control unit created. The energy coming from the PV panels and the national electricity grid is transferred to the charge control unit after being converted into a suitable format. The charge and discharge tests of the charge control card, whose electronic circuit diagram and electronic card string have been made, have been carried out. In the tests performed, it has been observed that the charging process with constant current is stopped at the upper voltage limits for 1-6 series Li-Ion battery cells. As a result voltage, current, and time properties can be adapted appropriately under the accepted boundary conditions in the charge control unit. In this way, it has been understood that a jockey card can be used for many different devices by obtaining a charge control card.

**Keywords:** Electric Vehicle, Li-Ion, Battery, PV, Fast Charge.

## ELEKTRİK TESİSLERİNDE ENERJİSİ KALİTESİ VE GERİLİM ÇENTİKLERİ ENERGY QUALITY AND VOLTAGE NOTCHES IN ELECTRIC FACILITIES

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### ÖZET

Güç sistemlerinde enerji kalitesinin önemi gün be gün artmaktadır. Gerilim düşümü, gerilim yükselmesi, gerilim dalgalanması, gerilim çökmesi, hatlarda dengesiz yüklenme ve harmonik bileşenler elektrik tesisatlarında enerji kalitesi ile ilgili karşılaşılan problemlerdir. Endüstriyel tesislerde kullanılan güç elektroniği devre elemanları elektrik tesislerinde bozucu etkilerin çoğalmasına neden olmaktadır. Elektrik tesislerinde güç kalitesi önemli bir faktördür. Düşük güç kalitesi güç sistemlerinde elektrik ekipmanlarının performansını etkilemekle birlikte enerji verimliliğini düşürmektedir. Elektrik tesislerinde güç kalitesini etkileyen en önemlisi harmonik bileşenlerdir. Üç fazlı dönüştürücülerde gerilim çentikleride güç kalitesini düşürür. Çentikler doğrultucu giriş geriliminde darbe sayısı kadar tekrar eden çökmelerdir. Transformator ve hat endüktansı anahtarlama aktarımını geciktirmesinden dolayı gerilim çentikleri oluşurlar. Bu çalışmada IEEE Std 519-1992 ve IEEE Std 1159-2009 standartlarına göre alınarak elektrik tesislerinde güç kalitesinin analizi incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Üç fazlı doğrultucular, Harmonik distorsiyon, Gerilim çentikler, IEEE Std 519-1992, Güç kalitesi

### ABSTRACT

The importance of energy quality in power systems is increasing day by day. Voltage sag, voltage swell, voltage fluctuation, voltage collapse, unbalanced load on lines and harmonics are the problems encountered in electrical installations related to energy quality. Power electronic circuit elements used in industrial facilities cause the increase of disruptive effects in electrical facilities. Poor power quality affects the performance of electrical equipment in power systems and reduces energy efficiency. Power quality is an important factor in electrical installations. Harmonic components are the most important affecting power quality in electrical installations. In three-phase converters, voltage notches also reduce power quality. Notches are repetitive collapses in the rectifier input voltage as the number of pulses. Voltage notches occur because the transformer and line inductance delay the switching transmission. In this study, the analysis of power quality in electrical installations was examined according to IEEE Std 519-1992 and IEEE Std 1159-2009 standards.

**Keywords:** Three-phase rectifiers, Harmonic distortion, Voltage notches, IEEE Std 519-1992, Power quality

## PRIVACY-PRESERVING COLLABORATIVE FILTERING SYSTEM FOR BOOK-CROSSING DATASET

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### ABSTRACT

Web services that store and use their users' sensitive data can cause privacy violation issues. Using personal preferences to generate predictions may increase individuals' privacy risks in collaborative recommendation systems. Users who worry about privacy violations may be willing to provide false information and sometimes refuse to use these services. As a result, the recommender system's prediction generation quality will decrease because it is an undeniable fact that the accuracy of prediction is directly related to the quality of the collected user data.

It is crucial to discuss the privacy risks that may arise from the use of such systems and to protect user data privacy with accepted privacy protection mechanisms to alleviate user concerns. In this study, we evaluate the randomized perturbation-based privacy protection mechanism on a traditional memory-based collaborative filtering system that used the Book-Crossing dataset. We also compared recommendation accuracy over varying levels of privacy to find a balance between conflicting accuracy and privacy goals. Real-world data-based experimental results show that a privacy-preserving scheme maintains the confidentiality of personal preferences without severely compromising prediction accuracy.

**Keywords:** Privacy-Preserving Collaborative Filtering, Recommender Systems, Randomized Perturbation.

## MASS BALANCE OF AN ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE PRODUCING HIGH CARBON FERROCHROME

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to establish the mass balance of the materials entering and exiting the electric arc furnaces where high carbon ferrochrome production is made in ETI KROM INC., located within the borders of the province of Elazığ. For this purpose, measurements were taken from the electric arc furnace during one month by obtaining the necessary permits from the facility. In addition to these measurements, chemical reactions in the electric arc furnace are defined in line with the information obtained from the literature and the facility. Ore and rich slag as raw material for furnace; as auxiliary raw materials; coke, coal, electrode cake, quartzite and bauxite are fed. The products coming out of the electric arc furnace are high carbon ferrochrome, slag, flue gas and fly ash. Samples were taken from each raw material and auxiliary raw materials fed into the electric arc furnace and the products produced, and chemical composition analysis was carried out with the help of the X-ray fluorescence (XRF) device in the laboratories of the facility. The reactions that take place in the electric arc furnace are carbothermic reduction reactions. Metal oxides ( $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , etc.) react with carbon and are reduced as  $\text{MO} + \text{C} = \text{M} + \text{CO}$  ( $\text{M}=\text{Metal}$ ). As a result of this study, the mass amounts of the materials fed to and exited from the electric arc furnace were given in tons/ferrochrome by establishing a mass balance.

**Keywords:** High Carbon Ferrochrome, mass balance, carbothermic reduction.



## PROTOTYPE DESIGN, MANUFACTURING AND EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF A SMART GREENHOUSE

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, a literature review about the purpose, advantages, working principles, thermal calculations, cost analysis of smart greenhouses was made, and a smart greenhouse was designed and its prototype was manufactured and installed. By giving general information about the prototype smart greenhouse designed at the rate of 1/1000 and the real size smart greenhouse, mechanical wind load calculations were made along with the monthly heat losses throughout the year. By developing the software of the prototype greenhouse, suitable conditions for tomato cultivation were provided, and the thermal and mechanical behavior and responses of the greenhouse were examined and evaluated experimentally. As a result of this study, it has been seen that choosing smart systems in agricultural activities will provide serious water and energy savings.

**Keywords:** Smart Greenhouse, Sensors, Heating and Cooling Analysis, Mechanical Analysis, Tomato Production

## INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL BEHAVIORS OF PINE CONE ASH ADDED EPOXY BIO-COMPOSITES

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### ABSTRACT

Many particle additives are made into the matrix materials of the composites in order to improve the mechanical and thermal properties of the composites. Particulate additives are generally in macro, micro and nano sizes. These particles are used in many industrial areas such as metal and polymer based matrix composites. In recent years, many factors such as global warming, recycling, environmental and health problems etc., highlight the natural additives and usability of bio-composites in the field of composites. In this study, the effects of pine cone ash on mechanical behavior in epoxy matrix were investigated. After the pine cones were burned, they were passed through a sieve and subjected to a complete powdering procedure in a ball mechanical grinding test device. The powdered pine cone ashes were added to the epoxy matrix at the determined weight % ratio and ultrasonic mixing process was applied. Samples were prepared for mechanical tests from the prepared epoxy ash mixture. Charpy impact and three-point bending tests were applied to the prepared bio-composites. The test results were compared with each other and the damage behaviors were examined. Thus, the applicability of natural additives in composites was investigated.

**Keywords:** Pine Cone Ash, Natural Fillers, Bio-Composites, Mechanical Tests.

## DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF A DUAL ROTOR SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

In practical mechanical engineering applications, rotor systems in which shafts are nested and formed by housing one from inside and the other from outside are frequently used. These systems allow the desired rotor movements to be created in small volumes and are used by many designers. Determining the dynamic behavior of the dual rotor system as well as its adequacy in strength under the influence of dynamic loads is very important for the healthy and safe operation of these systems.

In this study, finite element models of a dual rotor system for both undamped and damped systems are created and the dynamic properties i.e. natural frequencies and mod shapes are obtained for different bearing configurations. The obtained results are presented with tables and graphs comperatively.

**Keywords:** Dual Rotor System, Natural Frequency, Mode Shape, Dynamic Analysis.

## MODEL REDUCTION AND DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF A ROTOR SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

In experimental vibration measurements made in rotor dynamics, it is very difficult to drive the rotational coordinates and obtain the responses of the system. For this reason, the system examined in experimental studies and applications in rotor systems is usually driven from the points belonging to the coordinates in the radial directions and very rarely in the axial directions, and the vibration responses are measured. In addition, depending on the complexity of the structure under investigation, many points may not allow the application of driving force or the connection of the accelerometer and similar measurement elements necessary to measure the responses of the system. In this case, a limited number of vibration data is obtained for the limited number of degrees of freedom of the system. Due to these missing vibration data, it is very difficult to compare experimental data with numerical or analytical data. In such a case, if possible, the number of coordinates of the experimental model should be expanded, or the degree of freedom (the number of coordinates) of the numerical or analytical model should be reduced by model reduction.

In this study, a model reduction study was carried out on a rotor system by reducing the degrees of freedom of the rotation coordinates from the system. In this case, experimental modal analysis was performed on a rotor system using translational coordinates in the radial direction and the dynamic properties of the system were determined. In addition, original and reduced numerical models of the investigated rotor system were created and the dynamic properties were determined. The results obtained with the numerical model and the experimental model are presented comparatively.

**Keywords:** Model Reduction, Dynamic Analysis, Modal Analysis Rotor System.

## OPTIMIZATION OF THE OPTIMUM LENGTH OF HEAT TRANSFER PIPES WITH ARTIFICIAL BEE COLONY ALGORITHM

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to optimize the heat transfer pipes from the heating center located in Firat University to the Faculty of Engineering Departments with the artificial bee colony algorithm in order to determine the optimum line lengths and it is also aimed to minimize the heat loss to nature with the help of optimization made with the artificial bee colony algorithm. It has been determined that significant economic gain has been achieved by preventing heat loss at the maximum level. As a result, it has been proven that energy, material, time and labor can be saved with the artificial bee colony algorithm, which is one of the heuristic optimization algorithms. With the Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) optimization using pipe lengths from the heating center to the departments (2550 meters), the optimum length was found to be 1035 meters in the 12th iteration with 50 different iterations. The variations of the heat loss between the optimum value of the insulated and uninsulated pipe length and the existing pipe length were calculated and the energy savings that can be made were calculated as approximately 60%.

**Keywords:** Optimization, Artificial Bee Colony, Heuristics

## INNOVATIVE FLYING WING DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

Within the scope of this study, the design and numerical analysis of the aircraft named ISTE-Flying Wing (Iskenderun Technical University – Flying Wing) will be carried out as an innovative flying wing aircraft. The first part of the study will cover the determination of the requirements for the design, the advantages of the designed aircraft compared to the tail model aircraft. After the final design is obtained, numerical analyzes will be performed to measure the performance of the aircraft. Numerical analyzes will be compared with theoretical calculations. Comparison of the obtained results with the design requirements will be discussed in detail in the conclusion section. The study will be terminated when it is seen that the obtained data meet the required performance criteria.

**Keywords:** UAVs, Flying Wing, Aircraft Design, Performance Analysis.

### ÖZET

Bu çalışma kapsamında bir yenilikçi uçan kanat hava aracı olarak ISTE-Flying Wing (İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi – Uçan Kanat) ismine sahip hava aracının tasarımı ve nümerik analizleri gerçekleştirilecektir. Çalışmanın ilk bölümü tasarım için gereklilikler belirlenmesini, tasarımı gerçekleştirilen hava aracının kuyruklu model hava araçlarına göre avantajları kapsayacaktır. Final tasarım elde edildikten sonra hava aracının performansını ölçebilmek için nümerik analizler gerçekleştirilecektir. Nümerik analizlerin teorik hesaplar ile karşılaştırılacaktır. Elde edilen sonuçların tasarım gereklileriyle karşılaştırılması sonuç bölümünde detaylıca tartışılacaktır. Elde edilen verilerin gerekli performans kriterlerini karşıladığı görülmesiyle çalışma sonlandırılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İHA'lar, Uçan Kanat, Uçak Tasarımı, Performans Analizi.

## A MARINE, A MASTER OF CALLIGRAPHY AND PAINTER, AHMED VESIM PASHA

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### **ABSTRACT**

Military schools and students who received military school education had an enormous contribution to the development of Turkish Contemporary Painting. Among these schools, apart from Imperial School of Naval Engineering, The Imperial School of Military Engineering, Ottoman War Academy and Technical Schools, it is necessary to take Academy of Marine Forces in to account. The art courses given in these academies have an important role in the training of the first contemporary painters, but it should not be denied that these courses are mainly technical drawing and are given correspondingly with military discipline. Nonetheless, with the support of students who went to study abroad, it is acknowledged that there are various influential individuals who learned painting techniques in the western sense and took place among important Turkish artists.

Most of the painters who were the subject of this study and who were raised in the navy schools are also referred to as ‘Painters of the Sea’. However, in this study, "Ahmed Vesim", who had a very strong military and political aspect and had been risen to the rank of ‘Captain Of the Seas’, is to be researched. Foremost, the Ottoman archives were browsed, yet mostly scripts containing information about his life other than art were found. The fact that bewildered us the most during the study is that we could not be able to find the name ‘Vesim Pasha’ in the documents. Namely in most documents, the name alike "Ahmed Pasha" is encountered. It is documented in scripts that this ‘Pasha’ solely made technical drawings related to the sealife. Notwithstanding, who is this ‘Pasha?’ In this sense, our research has shown a tendency accordingly. As a result of auxiliary sources, the fact that this pasha could be Ahmed Vesim emerged.

Vesim Pasha, whose name is not very common, is also very prosperous with his military career. It was seen that Pasha, who successfully completed the Academy of Marine Forces, worked as a clerk and cavalryman on ships, and raised the Ottoman Navy to an crucial degree among other countries. However, the part that interests us more has been the artistic aspect of Vesim Pasha. It is also documented by the sources that Vesim Bey, who we learned that he was a member of the Mevlevi Cult, painted in addition to calligraphy and holy book ornamentation. In this sense, the main case of our study, the Pasha's artistic side, has been considered as an obligatory duty to introduce this important person, who is not recognized enough, to future generations.

**Keywords:** Navy, Military, Painter, Calligraphy, Ahmed Vesim.



**ÇAĞDAŞ SANAT, PARÇALANMIŞ ESTETİK VE TOPLUMSAL KIRILMALAR:  
MEKÂN ÇÖZÜMLEMELERİ**  
CONTEMPORARY ART, FRAGMENTED AESTHETICS AND SOCIAL FRACTURES:  
SPACE ANALYSIS

**Ezgi TOKDİL**

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**ÖZET**

Çağdaş sanat, modern sanatın biçimciliğinin karşısında sanat alanında önemli bir değişim ve patlama noktası olmuştur. Estetik gerçeklik büyük bir değişim geçirmiş ve varlık olarak sanat nesnesi metafizik anlamda bir parçalanmaya doğru başkalaşım yaşamıştır. Bu değişimi tetikleyen farklı alanlarda birbirinden bağımsız ve/veya birbirleriyle ilişkili birçok etken söz konusudur. Bilimsel gelişmeler, tarihsel koşullar, felsefenin gerçeklik alanı, ekonomik ve toplumsal kırılmalar düşünsel değişimin temelinde önemli birer itici güç olmuştur. Araştırmada modern sanatın içinden çağdaş sanatın ortaya çıkışı, bu değişimi tetikleyen nedenler, söylem biçimleri ve gösterge kullanımındaki farklılıklar, değişim ve dönüşüme neden olan paradigmatik gelişmelerin incelenmesinin ardından tarihsel süreklilik içerisinde toplum alanında yaşanan kırılma noktaları, sanat ile toplum tarihi arasındaki bu kesişim noktalarının kültür alanındaki değişimi neden ve nasıl tetiklediği/etkilediği gibi sorulara cevap aranmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda gerçeklik algısının soyut-somut ikilemi, çağdaş sanatın metafor kullanımını etkisinde sergileme alanlarının genişlemesi, sergilenen objenin küçülmesi ve derinliğin artması ile yeniden yaratılan parçalanmış estetik algı örnekleme alınan eserler üzerinden incelenerek; kullanılan materyal, gönderme yapılan olgu ve göstergenin çağrışımlarına ilişkin oluşturulan tablolar yoluyla sanat ve toplum arasındaki ilişkiye olduğu kadar sanatçı ve içinde yaşadığı tarihsel süreç ile bu ilişki sonucunda değişen gerçeklik algısı karşısındaki sanatçının tepkisine ilişkin genel bir değerlendirmeye ulaşmak amaçlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çağdaş sanat, Mekân algısı, Derinlik olgusu, Parçalanmış estetik, Toplumsal değişim, Kültürel etkileşim

**ABSTRACT**

Contemporary art has been an important change and bursting point in the field of art against the formalism of modern art. Aesthetic reality has undergone a great change and the art object as an entity has undergone a metaphysical metaphysical disintegration. There are many independent and/or interrelated factors in different fields that trigger this change. Scientific developments, historical conditions, the realm of philosophy, economic and social ruptures have been important driving forces on the basis of intellectual change. In the research, after the

emergence of contemporary art from modern art, the reasons that trigger this change, the differences in the use of discourse and the use of signs, the paradigmatic developments that cause change and transformation, the breaking points in the field of society in historical continuity, the change of these intersection points between art and social history in the field of culture. It seeks answers to the questions why and how it triggers/affects. In this direction, the abstract-concrete dichotomy of the perception of reality, the widening of the exhibition areas under the influence of the use of metaphors of contemporary art, the shrinking of the exhibited object and the re-created fragmented aesthetic perception are examined through the sampled works. It is aimed to reach a general evaluation of the relationship between art and society, as well as the artist and the historical process he lived in, and the artist's reaction to the changing perception of reality as a result of this relationship, through the tables created regarding the connotations of the material used, the phenomenon referred to and the sign, as a result of the examinations.

**Keywords:** Contemporary art, Perception of space, Depth phenomenon, Fragmented aesthetics, Social change, Cultural interaction

**RESMÎ-İ KAYSERÎ SEYAHATNÂMESİNDE ESKİ ANKARA-İSTANBUL  
GÜZERGÂHINDAKİ YERLERE DAİR BİLGİLER**  
INFORMATION ON THE PLACES ON THE OLD ANKARA-İSTANBUL ROUTE IN  
THE RESMÎ-İ KAYSERÎ SEYAHATNAME

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**ÖZET**

Seyahatnâme, resmî veya özel seyahatlerde görülüp gezilen yerlere dair verilen bilgileri ihtiva eden eserlerin genel adı olup bu eserlerde tarih, coğrafya, edebiyat, sosyoloji vs. bilim dalları açısından çok önemli bilgi ve belgeler bulunmaktadır. Türk edebiyatında birçok seyahatnâme yazılmış ve bunların en öne çıkanları Pirî Reis'in *Kitab-ı Bahriyye*, Seydi Ali Reis'in *Mir'atü'l-Memâlik*, Evliya Çelebi'nin *Seyahatnâme* ve Kâtip Çelebi'nin de *Cihannümâ* adlı eserleri olmuştur. Bunların dışında bugüne dek adı sanı hiç duyulmamış başka eserler de olup bunlardan birisi de 17. yüzyıl başlarına ait bir defterdir. Bu defterin seyahatname kısmı yaklaşık 160 sayfa olup Osmanlı coğrafyasındaki birçok yerleşim yerine ait ayrıntılı bilgiler verilmiştir. Defterin yazarı bir paşanın maiyetinde görevli bir vergi kâtibi olup bundan dolayı Resmî lakabını almış olmalıdır. Defterde 1700-1730 yılları arasında görevli olarak birçok yere yapılmış seyahatlerde tutulmuş bilgi ve notlar vardır. Defterin bir ata yadigârı olarak nesilden nesile aktarıldığı anlaşılmaktadır. Defterde afet, deprem gibi birçok olay da kaydedilmiş, hatta o sırada oluşan kıtlık, pahalılık vb. olaylar da fiyat durumları belirtilerek kaydedilmiştir. Eserde Kayseri'den başlayarak sırayla yerleşim yerleri anlatılmıştır. Bu bildiri de eski Ankara-İstanbul yolu üzerinde bulunan yerleşim yerleri hakkında verilen bilgiler dikkatlere sunulacaktır. Bu güzergahta Ayaş, Beypazarı, Torbalı, Taraklı, Geyve, Sabancı, İzmit, Gebze, Kartal-Üsküdar gibi yerleşim yerleri bulunmakta olup birçok önemli ve ilginç bilgi verilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Seyahatname, defter, Resmî-i Kayseri, güzergah.

**ABSTRACT**

Travel book is the general name of the works that contain information about the places seen and visited during official or private travels, and these works include history, geography, literature, sociology, etc. There are very important information and documents in terms of science branches. Many travelogues have been written in Turkish literature, and the most prominent ones are Pirî Reis's *Kitab-ı Bahriyye*, Seydi Ali Reis's *Mir'atü'l-Memâlik*, Evliya Çelebi's *Seyahatname* and Kâtip Çelebi's *Cihannümâ*. Apart from these, there are other works whose name has never been heard of, and one of them is a notebook from the beginning of the 17th century. The travelogue part of this book is approximately 160 pages and detailed

information about many settlements in the Ottoman geography is given. The author of the notebook was a tax clerk in the entourage of a pasha and therefore must have received the official nickname. In the notebook, there are information and notes kept during the travels made to many places between 1700 and 1730. It is understood that the notebook was handed down from generation to generation as an ancestral heirloom. Many events such as disasters and earthquakes were recorded in the notebook, and even the famine, high cost, etc. that occurred at that time. events are also recorded with price conditions. In the work, the settlements are explained in order, starting from Kayseri. In this paper, information about the settlements on the old Ankara-Istanbul road will be introduced. On this route, there are places such as Ayaş, Beypazarı, Torbalı, Taraklı, Geyve, Sabancı, İzmit, Gebze, Kartal-Üsküdar, and many important and interesting information is given.

**Keywords:** Travel book, notebook, Resmî-i Kayseri, itinerary.

## YAŞAM KONFORUNDAKİ TEZATLARA DAİR FARŞÇA BİR MANZUM FETVÂ A PERSIAN POETRY FATWA ABOUT THE CONTRASTS IN THE COMFORT OF LIFE

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### ÖZET

Manzum fetvâ Osmanlı'da daha çok 16-17. yüzyıllarda bazı şeyhülislam ve müftüler tarafından verilmiş şiir formundaki kalem mahsulleridir. Bu kişiler kendilerine manzum biçimde sorulan sorulara aynı şekilde cevaplar vermişler ve böylece Türk edebiyatı için son derece önemli olan bir manzum fetvâ hazinesi meydana gelmiştir. Bu fetvâlar belli bir şekil ve muhteva üzerine yazılmışlar ve sanat yönleri fazla kuvvetli olmamıştır. Şu ana kadar 100 civarında manzum fetvâ tespit edilmiş ve bunların sayıca en yükseği Şeyhülislâm Ebussuûd Efendi'ye ait bulunmuştur. Manzum fetvâların büyük bir kısmı Türkçe olup içlerinde Arapça veya Farsça olanlar da bulunmaktadır. Farsça manzum fetvâlardan birisi de âlimlerle câhiller ya da akıllılarla ahmaklar arasında yaşam kalitesi açısından göze çarpan zıtlık üzerinde durulmuştur. Akıllıların onca değerli bilgi ve donanımına sahip oldukları hâlde neden ahmaklara muhtaç oldukları sorulmuştur. Yani ahmaklar zenginlikçe sürekli akıllı ve âlim kişilerden daha üstün olmakta ve bu durum karşısında da âlimler onlara muhtaç olmaktadır. Bu bir tezat olarak görüldüğünden sebebi manzum bir fetvâ şeklinde müftüye sorulmuştur. Kim tarafından kime sorulduğu belli olmayan bu Farsça manzum fetvâ altı beyit olup imzasız biçimde bir fetvâ mecmuasına kaydedilmiştir. Fetvânın soru ve cevabı şöyledir:

*Hakk'ın gölgesinde olan gönül sahiplerine bir سوالim var. Bilgili niçin bilgisize muhtaç olur ve niçin akıllı ahmakın mahkûmu olur? Cevap: Mana sahipleri Allah'ı parlak bir şekilde görür. Arif ve gönlü parlak kişiler kendi nasiplerini irfanları ile ahmaktan elde ettikleri için ahmaklar daima rızıklandırılmıştır; âkiler ise doğrusu mahrum bırakılmıştır.*

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Osmanlı, manzum fetvâ, Farsça fetvâ, ârif, ahmak.

### ABSTRACT

The verse fatwa is mostly used in the 16th-17th centuries in the Ottoman Empire. These are the products of pens in the form of poetry given by some sheikh al-Islam and muftis in the centuries. These people gave the same answers to the questions asked in verse, and thus, a verse fatwa treasure, which is extremely important for Turkish literature, was created. These fatwas were written on a certain form and content and their artistic aspects were not very strong. So far, around 100 verse fatwas have been identified and the highest number of them has been found to belong to Şeyhülislâm Ebussuûd Efendi. Most of the verse fatwas are in Turkish, and there are also Arabic or Persian ones. One of the Persian verse fatwas focused on the striking contrast

between the scholars and the ignorant, or between the wise and the stupid in terms of quality of life. It was asked why the wise people need fools even though they have so much valuable knowledge and equipment. In other words, fools are always superior to intelligent and learned people in terms of wealth, and scholars are in need of them in the face of this situation. Since this is seen as a contradiction, the reason was asked to the mufti in the form of a verse fatwa. This Persian verse fatwa is six couplets and has been recorded in a fatwa journal in an unsigned form. The question and answer of the fatwa are as follows:

I have a question for those who are in the shadow of God. Why does the wise need the ignorant, and why is he condemned to a wise fool? Answer: Mana owners see Allah brightly. Since the wise and the bright-hearted people get their share from the fools with their wisdom, fools have always been provided with; the wise are indeed deprived.

**Keywords:** Ottoman, poetry fatwa, Persian fatwa, wise, fool.

## YENİ ASUR DÖNEMİNDE İŞKENCE YÖNTEMLERİ (II. ASSURNASİRPAL DÖNEMİ MÖ 883-859)

METHODS OF TORTURE IN THE NEO-ASSYRIAN PERIOD (ERA OF  
ASSURNASİRPAL II 883-859 BC)

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Yeni Asur Döneminin önemli krallarından II. Assurnasirpal dönemi (MÖ 883-859) işkence yöntemleri çalışılmıştır. II. Assurnasirpal döneminde kullanılan işkence yöntemleri görsel eserler (stel, rölyef) üzerine betimlenen sahneler ve çivi yazılı metinlerde görülmektedir. Döneme ait görsel eserler ve çivi yazılı metinler, Asurluların insanlara gözdağı vermek ve isyan etmelerini önlemek dolayısıyla toplumda psikolojik baskı oluşturmak için bazı işkence yöntemleri kullandığını göstermektedir. Kullanılan işkence yöntemleri arasında; insanların başlarının kesilmesi, el ve kollarının vücuttan ayrılması, derilerinin yüzülmesi, çarpmıha gerilme, kazığa çakılma gibi farklı işkence yöntemleri yer almaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İşkence, Yeni Asur, Rölyef, Stel, Derisini Yüzme, Çarpmıha Germe, Kazığa Çakılma

### ABSTRACT

In this study, torture methods of the reign of Assurnasirpal II, one of the important kings of the Neo-Assyrian Period, 883-859 BC were studied. The torture methods used in the reign of Assurnasirpal II are seen from the scenes depicted on visual works (stele, relief) and cuneiform texts. Visual artifacts and cuneiform texts from the period show that the Assyrians used some torture methods to intimidate people and prevent them from revolting, thus creating psychological pressure in the society. Among the torture methods used; There are different torture methods such as decapitation of people, separation of hands and arms from the body, skinning, crucifixion, impaling..

**Keywords:** Torture, Neo-Assyrian, Relief, Stele, Skinning, Crucifixion, Impaling.



## DÜNYA'DAKİ ÇİN ARAŞTIRMALARI TARİHÇESİNE GENEL BAKIŞ OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF CHINESE STUDIES IN THE WORLD

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### ÖZET

Çin Uygarlığını Avrupa'ya tanıtan Portekiz, İspanya ve İtalya'dır. Marco Polo'dan sonra Çin'e gidenler Portekizlilerdir. Bunları İspanyollar izlemiştir. 1583-1610 yılları arasında Çin'de yaşamış olan İtalyan papazı Matteo Ricci Çin Araştırmalarının atası sayılır. XVII. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru, Araştırmalarının ağırlık merkezi İtalyanlardan Fransızlara geçmiştir. XIX. yüzyıla kadar Çin'de bulunan misyonerler genelde Avrupa dillerindeki kitapları Çin diline çevirmişlerdir. XIX. yüzyılın ortalarından sonra Afyon savaşı ile birlikte Çin Araştırmaları daha da önem kazanmıştır. Çin'de bulunan İngiliz misyonerleri Çin kültürünü araştırmaya başlamışlardır. Ancak, Amerika'da Doğu Asya çalışmaları oldukça geç zamanlarda başlamıştır. Alman Bilim adamları Amerika'ya davet edilmiş, Harvard, Yale Üniversitelerinde Çin Araştırmalarına başlanmıştır. XIX. yüzyılın sonları ile 1930 yılları arasında Japonya'daki Orta Asya araştırmalarında büyük ilerleme sağlanmıştır.

Çin Dünya tarihine yön veren güçlü devletlerden biridir. Köklü tarihi bir geçmişe sahiptir. Çin Araştırmaları Tarihi, dünyadaki her ülke ve dünya tarihi açısından ayrı bir önem taşımaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çin, Araştırma, Tarih, Kültür, Dünya

### ABSTRACT

Portugal, Spain and Italy introduced the Chinese Civilization to Europe. It is the Portuguese that went to China after Marco Polo, who were then followed by the Spaniards. Italian priest Matteo Ricci, who lived in China between 1583 and 1610, is considered the ancestor of Chinese Studies. Towards the end of the 17th century, the center of gravity of the studies shifted from the Italians to the French. Missionaries resided in China until the 19th century translated books in European languages into Chinese. After the mid-19th century, Chinese Studies gained more significance with the Opium War. British missionaries in China began to research Chinese culture. East Asian studies in America however, started quite late. German Scientists were invited to America; and Chinese Studies were initiated at Harvard and Yale Universities. Between the end of the 19th century and the 1930s, great progress was made in Central Asian research in Japan.

China is one of the powerful states that shape the world history. It has a deep historical background. The History of Chinese Studies is of particular importance in terms of each country in the world and the history of the world in general.

**Keywords:** Chinese, Studies, history, culture, world.

## DİVAN ŞİİRİNDE ARI VE BALA DAİR KAVRAMLARIN TEŞBİH VE MUKAYESE UNSURU OLARAK KULLANIMI

### THE USE OF CONCEPTS ABOUT BEES AND HONEY AS AN ELEMENT OF ANALOGY AND COMPARISON IN DIVAN POETRY

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#### ÖZET

Kur'an'daki bir sureye de adı verilmiş olan arı hakkında (Nahl 68-69) inmiş ayetler söz konusudur. Ayet dikkate alındığında; arının üretmiş olduğu balın insanlık için şifa kaynağı olduğu anlaşılır. Sağlık alanında uzun süreli bal kullanımı, yaraların ve deri yanıklarının tedavisinde olmuştur. Antik Mısırlılar balı çok farklı karışımlarda kullanmışlardır. Geleneksel metotlar, modern tıbbın imkanlarından da faydalanılarak geliştirilmiş ve yeni tedavi şekilleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Bugün arı ve balla uygulanan bu tedavi yöntemine apiterapi adı verilmektedir. Balın ve arının insanlık tarihi boyunca besin ve tedavi malzemesi olarak hayatın içinde yer aldığı görülmektedir. Divan şairleri de arı ve bala dair kavramları şiirlerine malzeme etmişlerdir. Bal, asel, engübin, şehd, mau'l-asel, zenbur ve hane-i zenbur gibi arı ve bala dair kavramlara divanlarda rastlamak mümkündür. Arının kanat sesi, iğnesi, zehri; bal, bal şerbeti ve arı kovanı gibi kavramlar, şiirde teşbih konusu olmuştur. Balın tatlı ve şifalı oluşu, sevgili ve sevgilinin çeşitli uzuvlarıyla özdeşleştirilmesini sağlamıştır. Sevgilinin âşığa eziyeti, baldan tatlıdır. Âşığın gönlü, arı peteği gibi şerha şerhadır; dertten ve hasretten delik deşik olmuştur. Aşkla yanan gönül, arı gibi inlemektedir. Sineğin bal yemek için kanadını bala kaptırması ve saplanıp kalması, dünyaya meyledenlerin hâline benzetilmiştir. Bununla birlikte arı ve balla ilgili çeşitli deyimlerin de şiirde kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Bu ve buna benzer teşbih ve temsillere, pekçok şairin sayısız beytinde rastlamak mümkündür. Bu kavramlar divan şiirinin anlam dünyasında oldukça geniş yer tutmuştur. Çalışmada divan şairlerinin arı ve bala dair kavramları teşbih ve temsil unsuru olarak kullanımlarıyla ilgili dikkat çeken ve konuyu kapsayan örnekler verilmiş ve bu örnekler izah edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Divan Şiiri, Arı, Bal, Zenbur, Şehd.

#### ABSTRACT

There are verses that have been revealed about the bee (Nahl 68-69), which has also been Dec to a surah in the Qur'an. Considering the verse; It's understood that the honey produced by the bee is a source of healing for humanity. Long-term use of honey in the field of health has been in the treatment of wounds and skin burns. The ancient Egyptians used honey in very different mixtures. Traditional methods have also been developed using the possibilities of modern

medicine, and new forms of treatment have appeared. Today, this method of treatment with bee and honey is called apitherapy. Honey and bee have been involved in life as a food and therapeutic material throughout human history. Divan poets have deciphered the concepts of bees and honey in their poems. It is possible to come across such bee and honey concepts as honey, asel, engubin, sehd, mau'l-asel, zenbur and hane-i zenbur in divans. Concepts such as the bee's wing sound, needle, poison; however, it is seen that various idioms related to bees and honey are also used in the poem. Honey, honey sorbet and beehive have been simulated in poetry. The fact that honey is sweet and healing has allowed it to be identified with the various limbs of the beloved and lover. The lover's torment for the lover is sweeter than honey. The heart of the lover is deciphered like a honeycomb of bees; it is riddled with trouble and longing. The heart, burning with love, moans like a bee. It has been likened to the state of those who are inclined to the world when a fly grabs its wing with honey to eat honey and gets stuck. It is possible to find these and similar diagnoses and representations in the countless minds of many poets. These concepts have occupied a very wide place in the meaning world of divan poetry. In the study, examples that attract attention and explain the topic about the use of divan poets concepts related to bee and honey as an element of analogy and representation are given and these examples are explained.

**Key words:** Divan Poetry, Bee, Honey, Zenbur, Sehd.

## ŞUŞANIN İŞĞAL TARİXİ OCCUPATION HISTORY OF SHUSHA

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### **ÖZET**

Azərbaycanın musiqi və sənət beşiyi, Qarabağın incisi Şuşa şəhəri yarandığı gündən zəngin sərvətləri, əsrarəngiz təbiəti, hərbi-strateji mövqeyi ilə yağlıların diqqətini çəkmişdir. 1748-ci ildə Pənahəli xan tərəfindən Qarabağ xanlığının əsası qoyulur və Şuşa paytaxt elan olunur. Şuşanın ilk işğalı XVIII əsrdə İran şahı Ağa Məhəmməd şah Qacar tərəfindən olur, iki dəfə Şuşaya hücum edib onu ələ keçirə bilməyən Qacar, nəhayət, 1797-ci ildə şəhəri ələ keçirir. Lakin Qacar sui-qəsd nəticəsində öldürüldüyündən Şuşanın taleyi yenə də əllərdə qalır.

XVIII əsrin sonu XIX əsrin əvvəllərində xanlığın vəziyyətinin ağırlaşdığını görəndə Rusiya onu ələ keçirməyə cəhd edir. 1805-ci ildə Qarabağ xanı İbrahimxəlil xanla Rusiya arasında bağlanan müqaviləyə əsasən rus qoşunları Şuşa qalasında yerləşdirilir. Rusların hiyləsinə aldanan xan tezliklə yanıldığını başa düşür; 1806-cı ildə xan ailə üzvləri ilə birlikdə erməni mülklərinin fitnəsi ilə ruslar tərəfindən öldürülür.

1812-ci ildə Gülistan müqaviləsi bir çox xanlıqlar kimi, Qarabağ xanlığını da Rusiyanın tərkibinə daxil edir. İrandan və Rusiyadan ermənilərin Qarabağ ərazisinə köçürülməsi də bundan sonra güclənir.

XX əsrin əvvəllərindən Şuşanın dinc həyatı pozulur; ermənilər müxtəlif bəhanələrlə iğtişələr törədir, terror aktları həyata keçirirlər. 1905-1906-cı illərdə Şuşanın 12 kəndi erməni dəstələri tərəfindən işğala məruz qalır.

1920-ci ildə Azərbaycanda sovet hakimiyyətinin qurulması ilə Şuşanın fəlakətli günləri başlanır. Ermənilər min hiylə ilə öz mənfur niyyətlərini həyata keçirirlər. 1960-cı illərdə Şuşanın bir çox tarixi abidələri məhv edilir. 1992-ci ildə Şuşa özünün ən dəhşətli faciəsini yaşayır, mayın 8-də Şuşa erməni vandalları və 366-cı alay tərəfindən işğal olunur. Tarixi

abidələr məhv edilir, memarlıq abidələri yerlə yeksan edilir, məktəblər, mədəniyyət evləri, yaşayış binaları yandırılır. Şuşa ermənilər tərəfindən dünyaya “qədim erməni şəhəri” kimi elan olunur.

2020-ci ildə müzəffər Azərbaycan ordusunun şücaəti və Ali Baş Komandanın müdrik siyasəti Şuşanı erməni faşistlərindən azad edir və Şuşa işğalına birdəfəlik son qoyulur. Bu gün Şuşa öz müstəqilliyini yaşayır və tarixinə yeni səhifə yazır.

**Açar Sözlər:** Şuşa, işğal, qaçarlar, ruslar, erməni vandalizmi

## ABSTRACT

Music and art cradle of Azerbaijan, the pearl of Karabakh, Shusha city attracted attention of enemies with its rich resources, mysterious nature and military-strategic position. Panahali Khan founded the Karabakh Khanate and Shusha was declared the capital in 1748. The first occupation of Shusha has been in XVIII century by the Iranian Shah Agha Mohammad Shah Qajar, who attacked Shusha twice and failed capturing it and captured the city finally in 1797. As Qajar was killed as a result of a conspiracy, the fate of Shusha again stays in hands.

As Russia saw that, position of the khanate was getting worse tried to capture it at the end of XVIII and beginning of XIX century. Russian army were placed in 1805 in Shusha fortress, under an agreement, which concluded between the Karabakh Khan Ibrahimkhalil Khan and Russia. Deceiving the ruse of Russians, Khan soon has realized, that he was wrong; Khan and the members of his family were killed by the Russians as a result of the rebellion of the Armenian monarchs in 1806.

According to the Gulistan Treaty in 1812, like many khanates Karabakh khanate was included in Russia also. After that, the resettlement of armenians from Iran and Russia to the territory of Karabakh were intensified.

From the beginning of XX century, the peaceful life of Shusha has been disturbed; armenians rebel and commit terrorist acts under different excuses. 12 villages of Shusha were captured by armenian detachment in 1905-1906.

Shusha lived the most terrible life tragedy in 1992. On May 8 Shusha was occupied by armenian vandals and the 366th regiment. Historical monuments are being destroyed, architectural monuments are being razed to the ground, schools, houses of culture, residential buildings are being burned. Shusha was declared by armenians to the world as an “ancient armenian city”. In 2020 the courage triumphant army of Azerbaijani and the wise policy of the Commander-in-Chief liberated Shusha from armenian fascists and put an end of Shusha occupation once and for all. Today Shusha lives its independence and writes a new page in its history.

**Keywords:** Shusha, occupation, gadhars, russians, armenian vandalism.

**KLASSİK FARS DİLLİ ƏDƏBİYYATDA XÜSUSİ SUAL CÜMLƏLƏRİ**  
SPECIAL INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN CLASSICAL PERSIAN LITERATURE

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**ÖZET**

Sual cümlələrində ilk növbədə müəyyən bir sual verilir, təbii ki, müxatibdən cavab da gözlənilir. Sual cümlələrinin intonasiyası öz qrafik hərəkətinə görə nəqli cümlələrin intonasiyasından köklü şəkildə fərqlənir. Müxtəlif dillərdə sualı əmələ gətirən əlamətlər bir-birinə yaxın olsa da bir dilin öz sistemindən, quruluşundan asılı olaraq onlar arasında fərqlər də mövcuddur.

Azərbaycan dilində sual cümləsinin dörd növü olduğu göstərilir: 1) ümumi sual cümləsi; 2) xüsusi sual cümləsi; 3) istisnalı sual cümləsi; 4) istisnasız sual cümləsi [A. Axundov, 1984: 311]. Araşdırmalar göstərir ki, bu bölgü təkcə dilimiz üçün deyil, tədqiqata cəlb etdiyimiz fars dili üçün də keçərlidir.

Fars dilində, eləcə də başqa dillərdə sualın yönəldiyi müxatib istisnasız olaraq insan, canlı və cansız təbiət, xəyalı bir varlıq da ola bilər. Müəyyən məlumat almaq üçün danışanın dinləyəne etdiyi müraciət پرسش /porsəş/- “sorgu”; سوال /soal/- “sual”- adlanır. Azərbaycan dilinin sual cümlələrini eksperiment tədqiqata cəlb etmiş C. Axundov sual cümlələrinin şərhinə daha dəqiq yanaşaraq sual cümlələrini aşağıdakı kimi qruplaşdırır:

I Qrammatik cəhətdən: a) əvəzlikli sual; b) əvəzliksiz sual.

II İfadə məqsədinə görə: a) həqiqi sual; b) təhrikedici sual.

III Ümumi xarakterinə görə: a) ilkin sual; b) təkrar sual. (C. Axundov, 1998: 58)

Biz bu araşdırmamızda fars dilinin xüsusi sual - “əvəzlikli sual” (pronomial question- ingilis dilində; kenayat-e porsəşi - fars dilində) formalı cümlələri araşdırmaya cəlb edərək, farsdilli ədəbiyyatda onun işlənmə xüsusiyyətlərindən, bəhs edəcəyik. Tədqiqat materialı olaraq Xaqani Şirvaninin “Seçilmiş əsərləri” və “Rübailəri”, Nizami Gəncəvinin “Xəmsə”si, “Qəsidə və qəzəllər Divanı”, Cəlaləddin Ruminin “Məsnəvi” və “Şəms Təbrizinin külliyyatı” əsərləri əsas götürülmüşdür.

**Açar Sözlər:** Sual Cümləsi, Əvəzlikli Sual, Azərbaycan Dili, Fars Dili.



**ABSTRACT**

In interrogative sentences, first of all, a certain question is asked, of course, an answer is expected from the interlocutor. The intonation of interrogative sentences is fundamentally different from the intonation of declarative sentences due to its graphic movement. Although the signs that form the question in different languages are close to each other, there are differences between them depending on the language's own system and structure. It is shown that there are four types of interrogative sentences in the Azerbaijani language: 1) general question sentence; 2) special interrogative sentence; 3) exceptional interrogative sentence; 4) question sentence without exception [A. Akhundov, 1984: 311]. Studies show that this division is sufficient not only for our language, but also for the Persian language that we involved in the study. In Persian, as well as in other languages, the interlocutor to whom the question is addressed can be a person, animate and inanimate nature, an imaginary being without exception. The speaker's appeal to the listener in order to get certain information پرسش /porsesh/- "query"; سؤال /soal/- is called "question". J. Akhundov, who involved the question sentences of the Azerbaijani language in the experimental research, approaches the interpretation of the question sentences more precisely and groups the question sentences as follows:

I Grammatically: a) pronominal question; b) question without pronoun.

II According to the purpose of expression: a) real question; b) provocative question.

III By its general nature: a) initial question; b) repeat question. (J. Axundov, 1998: 58)

In this study, we will discuss the features of its development in the Persian language literature by bringing into the analysis the special question form of the Persian language - "pronominal question" (pronominal question - in English; kenayat-e porseshi - in Persian). The "Selected Works" and "Rubaies" of Khagani Shirvani, "Khamsa" and "Divan of Ghazal and Ghazals" of Nizami Ganjavi, "Masnavi" of Jalaladiun Rumi and "Collection of Shams Tabriz" were used as research material.

**Keywords:** interrogative sentence, pronominal question, Azerbaijani language, Persian language

## FEİLİ FRAZEOLoji BİRLƏŞMƏLƏRİN SEMANTİKASI SEMANTICS OF VERBAL PHRASEOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS

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### ÖZET

Məqalədə feili frazeoloji birləşmələrin semantikasından bəhs edilir. İngiliscə frazeoloji birləşmənin əsasında nəfəs borusunun insan həyatında oynadığı rolla bağlı təsəvvürlər durur. Eyni təsəvvür Azərbaycan dilində müvafiq frazeoloji birləşmələrdə *boğaz*, *xirdək* dan. *xırxa* sözlərinin işənməsini tələb edir. Azərbaycan dili frazeoloji materiallarında belə bir cəhət də diqqəti cəlb edir. Tənəffüs orqanlarının fəaliyyətinin süni yolla dayandırılması nəfəsin kəsilməsinə gəlirib çıxarır, ona göm do bu dildə *boğaz*, *xirdək* sözlərinin iştirakı ilə frazeoloji vahidlər yaradıla bildiyi kimi, onlarsız, təkcə nəfəs sözünün köməyi ilə də frazeoloji vahidlər yaradıla bilər. Frazeologizmdə mənası hədd, hüdud bildirən leksik ünsürün (*bottom. ground*) işlənməsi diqqəti cəlb edir. Frazeologizmin Azərbaycan dili variantından eyni səviyyədə *dibəcək* (*dib* sözünün törəməsi) sözü işlənir ki, bu da motivin eyniliyinə dəlalət (işarə) edir. İngilis dilində bədən üzvləri adlarının iştirakı ilə bir sıra rixşənd, kinayə, hətta vulqar (kobud) məzmunlu frazeoloji birləşmələrdə yaranır. *wet one 's whistle* «boğazını yaşlamaq». Həmin frazeoloji birləşmələr hər iki dildə spirtli içki içmək adəti ilə bağlıdır. *put one's tail between one's /egs* «quyruğunu qısmmaq» frazeoloji birləşməsinin tərkib hissələri {*put, tail, /eg*} heyvana aiddir. Amma onun bütövlükdə götürülmüş frazeoloji mənası insana məxsus olan hərəkəti, halı bildirir, çıxılma/ vəziyyətdə öz halı ilə barışmaq mənasına gəlir. İngiliscə frazeoloji birləşmənin əsasında nəfəs borusunun insan həyatında oynadığı rolla bağlı təsəvvürlər durur.

**Anahtar Kelimələr:** feil, frazeoloji, birləşmə, dil, ingilis

### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the semantics of verb phraseological compounds. At the heart of the English phraseology are ideas about the role of the trachea in human life. The same idea is in the Azerbaijani language in the relevant phraseological combinations from throat, throat. requires the belief of the words *xırxa*. Such an aspect also attracts attention in the phraseological materials of the Azerbaijani language. Artificial cessation of the respiratory system leads to shortness of breath, and phraseological units can be created in this language with the help of the words throat and throat, and without them, with the help of the word breath alone, idiomatic units can be created. In phraseology, the development of a lexical element (*bottom. Ground*), which means a limit, attracts attention. From the Azerbaijani version of phraseology, the word

dibecak (derivative of the word dibacak) is used at the same level, which indicates the identity of the motive. In English, body parts appear in a number of ridiculous, sarcastic, and even vulgar (rough) phrases with the presence of names. wet one 's whistle «to age one's throat». These phrases are related to the habit of drinking alcohol in both languages. put one's tail between one's / egs The components of the phraseological phrase "put one's tail" belong to an animal. But its phraseological meaning as a whole refers to a person's actions and state, and means to reconcile with one's own situation in a situation of withdrawal. The English phraseological combination is based on ideas about the role played by the trachea in human life.

**Keywords:** verb, phraseology, compound, language, English

**MƏHƏMMƏD MİRKIYANI ƏSƏRLƏRİNİN İDEYA-TEMATİK  
XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ**  
IDEA-THEMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MOHAMMED MIRKIYANI'S WORKS

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**ÖZET**

Xalqın məişəti, təfəkkürü, dünyagörüşü, inancı, arzu və xəyallarının bədii inikasını olan folklor və klassik bədii irs nümunələri çoxəsrlik tarixə malik İran uşaq ədəbiyyatının əsas mövzu qaynaqlarıdır. İran uşaq ədəbiyyatının mövzu və ideya probleminə nəzər saldıqda istisnasız hər bir uşaq yazarının yaradıcılığında bu və ya digər formada istər folklor, istərsə də yazılı ədəbiyyat nümunələrindən təsirlənmələrə rast gəlirik. Qeyd etdiyimiz bu iki bünövrə nəinki uşaq ədəbiyyatının, ümumilikdə ədəbiyyatın bütün inkişaf mərhələlərində xalqın estetik zövqünün formalaşmasına xidmət etmiş, mənəvi silaha çevrilərək əsl tərbiyə məktəbi olmuşdur. İran uşaq ədəbiyyatının öndər isimlərindən olan Məhəmməd Mirkiyani əsərlərinin ideya-tematik xüsusiyyətlərinin analizi də bu mənada maraq doğurur.

Hələ məktəb illərində nəşriyyatda mürəttib işləyən M. Mirkiyaninin klassiklərin əsərləri ilə yaxından tanış olması onun həyat yolunu yaradıcılığa istiqamətləndirir. O, 1983-cü ildə uşaqlar üçün yayımlanan “Cümə gününün günorta nağılları” proqramı üçün hekayə və nağıllar yazmaqla bu sahədəki təcrübəsini daha da artırır. 1987-ci ildə “Mənim tənha günüm” adlı kitabı V kitab müsabiqəsində “İlin kitabı” titulu qazanır.

Mənəvi dəyərlərə söykənən Mirkiyanı yaradıcılığının leytmotivini əxlaqi-didaktiv motivli mövzular təşkil edir. Çoxşaxəli yaradıcılığı əsasən üç istiqaməti əhatə edir:

- a) klassik bədii əsərlərin uşaqlar üçün sadələşdirilərək yenidən işlənməsi (“baznevisi”) formatında: (“Müdrək qız”, “Qoca pəhləvan”, “Hatəm Tai və odunqıran kişi”, “İki müsafir” “Bir gün vardı, bir gün yoxdu”, “Bizim hekayəmiz bu idi” və s.)
- b) folklor nümunələrinin toplanması istiqamətində: (“Bizim nağılımız məsəl oldu”, “Atalar sözlərinin sirləri”, “Bizim məsələrimizin sirləri” və s.)
- c) şəxsi yaradıcılıq müstəvisində (Mənim yalnız günüm”, “Bu küçə, o küçə”, “Rüstəm əmi”, “Söhrab dayı”, “Oyun günü”, “Evimizin hekayəsi” və s.)

Hər bir bugünkü uşaq sabahkı cəmiyyətin qurucusu, idarəedicisidir. Elə bu səbəbdən uşaqlara ünvanlanan, halallıq, dürüstlük, mərdlik, vətənpərvərlik, humanizm, böyüklərə hörmət kimi yüksək mənəvi-əxlaqi dəyərlərin qızgın təbliğatçısı olan Mirkiyani əsərləri hər zaman aktual, həyatın ritmi ilə həmahəngdir.

**Açar sözlər:** Məhəmməd Mirkiyani, uşaq ədəbiyyatı, folklor, klassik ədəbiyyat.

## ABSTRACT

Examples of folklore and classical artistic heritage, which are the artistic reflection of people's everyday life, thinking, worldview, beliefs, dreams are the main sources of topics of Iranian children's literature with a centuries-old history. When we look at the theme and idea problem of Iranian children's literature, we find that every children's writer, without exception, is influenced by examples of folklore or written literature in one way or another. These two foundations, which we have mentioned, not only served the formation of the aesthetic taste of the people in all stages of development of children's literature, literature in general, but turned into a spiritual weapon and became a real educational school. The analysis of the idea-thematic features of the works of Mohammad Mirkiani, one of the leading names of Iranian children's literature, is also interesting in this sense.

M. Mirkiani's close acquaintance with the works of the classics, who worked as a typesetter in the publishing house during his school years, directs his life path towards creativity. In 1983, he further developed his expertise in this field by writing stories and fables for the "children's program Friday Afternoon Tales". In 1987, his book "My Lonely Day" won the "Book of the Year" title in the V book competition. The leitmotif of Mirkian's creativity, which is based on moral values, is made up of topics with a moral and didactic motive. His multifaceted creativity mainly covers three areas:

- a) simplified reworking of classical works of art for children ("baznevisi" - rewrite) format: ("The wise girl", "The old wrestler", "Hatam Tai and the woodcutter", "Two guests", "There was a day, there was no day", "This was our story", etc.)
- b) in the direction of collecting folklore samples: ("Our tale became a parable", "Secrets of proverbs", "Secrets of our parables", etc.)
- c) at the level of personal creativity ("My lonely day", "This street, that street", "Uncle Rustam", "Uncle Sohrab", "Game day", "The story of our house", etc.)

Every child of today is the founder and manager of tomorrow's society. For this reason, the works of Mirkiani, who is an ardent propagator of high moral and ethical values addressed to children, such as permissible, honesty, courage, patriotism, humanism, and respect for elders, are always relevant and in harmony with the rhythm of life.

**Keywords:** Mohammad Mirkiani, children's literature, folklore, classical literature.

## CEMAL ŞAKAR'IN HİKAYELERİNİN EĞİTSEL İLETİLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ\*

### ANALAYSIS OF CEMAL ŞAKAR'S STORIES IN TERMS OF EDUCATIONAL MESSAGES

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## ÖZET

Eğitsel iletiler, belirlenen hedef davranışları edindirmek için verilen örtük mesajlardır. Bireye veya topluma fayda verecek her türlü davranışı ortaya çıkarmaya yararlar. Edebi eserler bu mesajları iletme için en ideal yollardan biridir. Her edebi eser, yazarının başkalarına aktarmak istediği iletilerle doludur. Bu iletilerin bir kısmı doğrudan bir kısmı ise dolaylı olarak okuyucuya verilir. Bu araştırmada, Cemal Şakar'ın hikâyelerinde bulunan eğitsel iletileri tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Nitel bir araştırma olan bu çalışmada doküman incelemesi modeli kullanılmıştır. Cemal Şakar'a ait "Gidenler Gidenler, Yol Düşleri, Esenlik Zamanları, Pencere, Hayalperdesi, Hikayat, Sular Tutuştuğunda, Mürekkep, Portakal Bahçeleri, Kara, Adı Leyla Olsun, Utanç" adlı on iki adet hikâye kitabı araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturmaktadır. Eğitsel iletiler; kişisel gelişimi destekleyen iletiler, toplumsal düşüncenin gelişimini destekleyen iletiler, ulusal düşüncenin gelişimini destekleyen iletiler ve evrensel düşüncenin gelişimini destekleyen iletiler olmak üzere dört alt başlık altında gruplandırılmıştır. Hikâyelerde kişisel gelişimi destekleyen elli bir farklı ileti, toplumsal düşüncenin gelişimini destekleyen on iki farklı ileti, ulusal düşüncenin gelişimini destekleyen beş farklı ileti ve evrensel düşüncenin gelişimini destekleyen dokuz farklı ileti tespit edilmiştir. İletiler arasında en çok kişisel gelişimi destekleyen iletiler yer almaktayken en fazla tekrar eden ileti ise evrensel düşüncenin gelişimini destekleyen iletilerden biri olan "savaşın kötülüğü" iletidir. İletilerin verildiği cümleler ileti adının altında sıralanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre Cemal Şakar'ın hikâyelerinin eğitsel

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iletiler açısından zengin olduđu ve bu hikâyelerden Türkçe eğitiminde yararlanılabileceđi sonucuna varılmıřtır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Cemal řakar, hikâye, eğitsel ileti.

## ABSTRACT

Educational messages are implicit messages to acquire the determined target behaviours. They serve to reveal any behaviour that will benefit the individual or society. Literary works are one of the most ideal ways to convey these messages. Every literary work is full of messages that its author wishes to convey to others. Some of these messages are given directly to the reader and some indirectly. In this research, it is aimed to determine the educational messages in the stories of Cemal řakar. In this study, which is a qualitative research, the document review model was used. Twelve story books by Cemal řakar, titled “Gidenler Gidenler, Yol Düşleri, Esenlik Zamanları, Pencere, Hayalperdesi, Hikayat, Sular Tutuřtuđunda, Mürekkep, Portakal Bahçeleri, Kara, Adı Leyla Olsun, Utanç” constitute the sample of the research. Educational messages are grouped under four subheadings which messages that support personal development, messages that support the development of social thought, messages that support the development of national thought, and messages that support the development of universal thought. In the stories, 51 different messages that support personal development, 12 different messages that support the development of social thought, 5 different messages that support the development of national thought, and 9 different messages that support the development of universal thought have been identified. Among the messages, there are messages that support personal development the most, while the most repeated message is “the evil of war”, which is one of the messages that support the development of universal thought. The sentences in which the messages are given are listed under the message name. According to the findings, it was concluded that the stories of Cemal řakar are rich in educational messages and that these stories can be used in Turkish education.

**Keywords:** Cemal řakar, story, educational message.



**OPINIONS OF SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
STUDENTS' ANALYTICAL THINKING SKILLS**  
**ÖĞRENCİLERİ ANALİTİK DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİNİN GELİŞİMİNE İLİŞKİN**  
**SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN GÖRÜŞLERİ**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study; It is aimed to determine the opinions of social studies teachers on the identification and development of students' analytical thinking skills. The descriptive method was used in the study and the data were collected with the semi-structured interview form method consisting of 5 questions. The sample of the research consists of 20 Social Studies teachers working in Diyarbakır in 2022. The view that teachers' arrangements of learning environments, in-class activities or lectures within the framework of the social studies curriculum can greatly affect the thinking skills of students reveals the importance of the study. While social studies teachers can reflect the skills related to analytical thinking skills, the fact that there are acquisitions for other thinking skills indicates a deficiency that needs attention. Social studies teachers pointed out that analytical thinking skills could not be developed sufficiently in social studies lessons due to the limited number of lesson hours and the restrictive attitudes of school administrators. Social studies teachers stated that the negative effects of high school entrance exam anxiety and family attitudes negatively affect the education of Analytical thinking skills, since applications that have no place in social studies education, such as rote learning, continue in practice. At the end of the study, it is recommended that social studies teachers should make the group meetings more functional in order to develop a common understanding about analytical thinking skills and use student-centered teaching methods and techniques, therefore, necessary studies should be carried out to popularize the use of digital materials in educational environments.

**Keywords:** Analytical thinking skills, Social Studies education, Descriptive method

## ÖZET

Bu çalışmada; Sosyal bilgiler öğretmenlerinin öğrencilerin analitik düşünme becerilerinin tespiti ve geliştirilmesi üzerine görüşlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmada betimsel yöntem kullanılmış ve veriler 5 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu yöntemi ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2022 yılında Diyarbakır ilinde görev yapan 20 Sosyal Bilgiler öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Sosyal bilgiler öğretim programı çerçevesinde öğretmenlerin, öğrenme ortamları düzenlemeleri, ders içi etkinlikleri veya ders anlatımları öğrencilerin düşünme becerilerini büyük ölçüde etkileyebileceği görüşü, çalışmanın önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Sosyal bilgiler öğretmenleri, analitik düşünme becerisine ilişkin becerileri yansıtabilmekle birlikte diğer düşünme becerilerine yönelik kazanımların da mevcut olması dikkat edilmesi gereken bir eksiliği işaret etmektedir. Sosyal bilgiler öğretmenleri analitik düşünme becerisi gibi kazanımların ders saatinin azlığı ve okul idarecilerinin sınırlayıcı tutumlarından dolayı analitik düşünme becerilerinin sosyal bilgiler dersinde yeterince geliştirilemediğine işaret etmişlerdir. Sosyal bilgiler öğretmenleri, liselere giriş sınavı kaygısının ve aile tutumlarının olumsuzluklarını, uygulamalara uzak ezberci eğitim gibi Sosyal bilgiler eğitiminde yeri olmayan uygulamaların pratikte devam etmesinden dolayı, Analitik düşünme becerisi eğitimini olumsuz etkilediğini belirtmişlerdir. Çalışma sonunda, Sosyal bilgiler öğretmenlerine analitik düşünme becerisi ile ilgili ortak bir anlayış geliştirilmesi için zümre toplantılarının daha işlevsel hale getirilmesi ve öğrenci merkezli öğretim yöntem ve teknikleri kullanmaları bu nedenle eğitim ortamlarında dijital materyal kullanımının yaygınlaştırılması için gerekli çalışmaların yapılması önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Analitik düşünme, Sosyal Bilgiler eğitimi, , Betimsel araştırma

## KAPİTALİZMİN DİN VE İNANÇ ALGISI CAPITALISM'S PERCEPTION OF RELIGION AND FAITH

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### ÖZET

Dünya tarihi içinde, vahyolunmuş tüm dinler; yeryüzüne adaletin hakim olması, insanlar arasında dostluk ve kardeşliğin kurulması, düzen ve intizam vb. temel amaçlara sahiptir. Dinlerin bu gizli ya da açık misyonu, insan fitratının melek-hayvan arasında konuşlandırılmış olmasından kaynaklanıyor olabilir. Bu anlamda, insanın iyilik tarafına yöneldiğinde aynı zamanda melek yanının, kötülük tarafına yöneldiğinde aynı zamanda hayvan tarafının öne çıktığı düşünülebilir. Yeryüzünde son dinin İslam dini olduğu gerçeği ile, tahrif edilmiş ve bir şekilde bozulmuş semavi dinler olan Hıristiyanlık ve Yahudiliğin insana bakışında ciddi farklılıklar ve sorunlar vardır. Bu bakış açısı kapitalizm düzeninde kendini daha net göstermektedir.

Kapitalizm, -özellikle Batıda- Sanayi Devrimi ve feodal düzenin yıkılmasıyla birlikte, düzen ve uygulamalarını evrimleştirmiş ve sistematize bir ekonomik düzen haline gelmiştir. Kapitalizm “Kazanmak” ve “Rekabet“ üzerine kurgulanmış bir ekonomik sistemdir. Bu sistemin özünde insan, hayatın öznesi değil sadece nesnesidir.

Vahyin insan merkezli yapısı, insanı önceleyen hususiyeti kapitalizmde yerini, paraya, servete, kazanmaya bırakmaktadır. Tam bu noktada, Hıristiyanlık ya da Yahudiliğin kapitalizmle uyumu ile İslam’ın uyumu sorgulanmalıdır. Sistematik olarak ele alındığında, kapitalizmin Hıristiyanlık ve Yahudilikle sorunlu olmadığı ancak İslam’la sorunlu olduğu görülmektedir. Semavi dinlerin temel öğretisinin birbirinden çok farklı olmadığı gerçeği çerçevesinde bu durum bir çelişki olarak gözükmektedir. Bu çelişkinin kaynağının ortaya konması, hem kapitalizmin arızalarının anlaşılması hem de semavi dinlerdeki değişimin anlaşılması bakımından önemlidir.

Bu bildirinin amacı, kapitalizmin din algısı boyutu ve özellikle Yahudilik, Hıristiyanlık ve İslam’a bakışının ortaya konmasıdır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kapitalizm. Din. İnanç.

## ABSTRACT

All revealed religions in world history; the domination of justice on earth, the establishment of friendship and brotherhood among people, order and order and so on. has basic purposes. This secret or open mission of religions may be due to the fact that human nature is deployed between angels and animals. In this sense, it can be thought that the angelic side of the human being at the same time turns to the good side, and the animal side at the same time when he turns to the evil side. With the fact that Islam is the last religion on earth, there are serious differences and problems in the view of Christianity and Judaism, which are divine religions that have been distorted and somehow corrupted. This point of view shows itself more clearly in the order of capitalism.

Capitalism, especially in the West, has evolved its order and practices with the Industrial Revolution and the collapse of the feudal order, and has become a systematized economic order. Capitalism is an economic system built on "Winning" and "Competition". At the core of this system, man is not the subject of life, but only the object.

The human-centered structure of the revelation and its human-priority feature leave its place to money, wealth and earning in capitalism. At this point, the compatibility of Christianity or Judaism with capitalism and the compatibility of Islam should be questioned. Taken systematically, it is seen that capitalism is not problematic with Christianity and Judaism, but it is problematic with Islam. This situation seems to be a contradiction within the framework of the fact that the basic teachings of the monotheistic religions are not very different from each other. Revealing the source of this contradiction is important both in terms of understanding the failures of capitalism and understanding the change in monotheistic religions.

The aim of this paper is to reveal the dimension of capitalism's perception of religion and especially its view of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

**Keywords:** Capitalism. Religion. Faith.

## EKONOMİK KÜRESELLEŞME VE YOKSULLUK İLİŞKİSİ THE RELATIONSHIP OF ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND POVERTY

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### ÖZET

Küreselleşme, kültürel boyutunun yanında ekonomik boyutu ile uzun zamandan bu yana dünya ekonomilerinin en önemli konusu haline gelmiştir. Küreselleşmeyi bu denli önemli kılan şey, onun ekonomik boyutunda bazen doğrudan bazen de dolaylı müdahalelerde bulunma yeteneğidir. Öyle ki küreselleşme sonrası ulus devlet algısının kıymet ve önemi oldukça zayıflamıştır.

Küreselleşmenin bu güçlü yanı, hem zenginliğin hem de yoksulluğun kaynağı olabilmektedir. Kapitalizmin temel mottosu olan zenginin daha zengin yoksulun daha yoksul olması durumu, küreselleşme ile daha belirgin olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Oysa küreselleşmenin ilk zamanlarındaki söylem, dünyada yoksulluğun kalmayacağı yönündeydi. Geline nokta, yerel olanın küresel olana diremediği, küresel olanın yerel ya da evrensel ne varsa hepsini etkilediği gerçeği ile karşı karşıya bulunuyoruz.

Yoksulluğun, bir insanlık suçu olduğu gerçeği gözönünde bulundurulursa, bu durumun amillerinin bilinmesi ve bulunması, alternatif çareler üretilmesi bakımından önemlidir. Yoksulluğun kaynağı anlaşılmadan yoksulluğu ortadan kaldıracak ya da azaltacak politikalar üretmek mümkün değildir.

Bu bildirinin amacı yoksulluğu ortadan kaldırmak ya da azaltmak amacıyla küreselleşme ile yoksulluk arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Çalışmada, küreselleşme ve yoksulluk kavramları açıklanmış, nedenleri inceledikten sonra kavramlar arası ilişkiye odaklanılmıştır. Üç bölümde ele alınan çalışmanın ilk bölümünde küreselleşme kavramını ve küreselleşmenin genel boyutları açıklanmıştır. Çalışmanın ikinci bölümünde yoksulluk kavramı ve yoksulluğa neden olan etmenler incelenmiştir. Son olarak ele alınan üçüncü bölümde ise önceki bölümlerde açıklanan kavramların birbirleriyle ilişkisi ele alınmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Küreselleşme. Yoksulluk. Global Firmalar.

## ABSTRACT

Globalization has become the most important issue of the world's economists for a long time, with its economic dimension as well as its cultural dimension. What makes globalization so important is its ability to intervene in its economic dimension, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly. So much so that the value and importance of the nation-state perception after globalization has weakened considerably.

This strength of globalization can be the source of both wealth and poverty. The fact that the rich are richer and the poor are poorer, which is the basic motto of capitalism, has emerged more clearly with globalization. However, the discourse in the early days of globalization was that there would be no poverty in the world. At this point, we are faced with the fact that the local cannot resist the global, and the global affects everything local or universal.

Considering the fact that poverty is a crime against humanity, knowing and finding the causes of this situation is important in terms of producing alternative solutions. It is not possible to produce policies that will eliminate or reduce poverty without understanding the source of poverty.

The aim of this paper is to examine the relationship between globalization and poverty with the aim of eliminating or reducing poverty. In the study, the concepts of globalization and poverty are explained, after examining the causes, the relationship between the concepts is focused. In the first part of the study, which is discussed in three parts, the concept of globalization and the general dimensions of globalization are explained. In the second part of the study, the concept of poverty and the factors that cause poverty are examined. Finally, in the third chapter, the relationship between the concepts explained in the previous chapters is discussed.

**Keywords:** Globalization. Poverty. Global Firms.

## TÜRKİYE’DEKİ ENGELLİ ÖĞRETMENLER: SİSTEMATİK BİR LİTERATÜR TARAMASI

### DISABLED TEACHERS IN TURKEY: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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### ÖZET

Günümüz iş yaşamı içerisinde engelli bireylerin entegrasyonu gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Eğitim öğretim faaliyetleri içerisinde de engelli öğretmenlere yönelik atamalar yapılmaktadır. Ancak engelli öğretmenlerin okullarda birlikte görev yaptıkları meslektaşlarından farklı ve özel özel ihtiyaçlarının olduğu söylenebilir. Bu nedenle engelli öğretmenlerin ihtiyaçlarını ve mevcut durumlarını betimleyen bilimsel çalışmaların yapılması önemli görülmektedir. Bu bildirinin amacı da Türkiye’de engelli öğretmenlere yönelik yapılan araştırmaların belirli bir sistematik dahilinde incelemek ve ortaya çıkan sonuçların geliştirilecek eğitim politikaları ile ardıl çalışmalara kaynaklık yapmasını sağlamaktır. Bunun için Türkiye’de engelli öğretmenlere yönelik yapılmış ve internet erişimine açık olan tüm çalışmalar incelenmiştir. İncelenen çalışmalar öğretmenin engel türü, öğretmenin branşı, çalışmanın konusu, yayın dili, araştırma deseni ve araştırmacıların alanı olmak üzere altı kategoride incelenmiştir. Çalışma, nitel araştırma olarak desenlenmiş ve veriler doküman incelemesi yöntemiyle elde edilmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre Türkiye’de engelli öğretmenleri odağa alan çok az sayıda çalışma olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yürütülen çalışmaların genellikle görme engelli öğretmenlere yönelik olduğu ve çoğu çalışmada öğretmenlerin branşlarının dikkate alınmadığı görülmektedir. İncelenen çalışmalarda çoğunlukla engelli öğretmenlerin iş yaşamlarında karşılaştıkları sorunlara odaklanıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Yürütülen çalışmaların neredeyse tamamının yayın dilinin Türkçe olduğu görülmektedir. Ayrıca incelenen çalışmaların araştırma desenlerinin yarısının nitel diğer yarısının da nicel olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırmacıları alanları incelendiğinde, araştırmacıların çoğunlukla eğitim yönetimi ve özel eğitim alanlarından olduğu görülmektedir. Sonuç olarak Türkiye’de engelli öğretmenlere yönelik olarak yapılan bilimsel araştırmaların sınırlı olduğu ve mevcut çalışmalara göre engelli öğretmenlerin iş yaşamlarında sorunlar yaşadığı tespit edilmiştir. Buna göre engelli öğretmenlerin iş doyumu, örgütsel mutluluk, örgütsel bağlılık gibi algılarını geliştirecek düzenlemeler yapılması ve bu alanda daha



fazla bilimsel çalışmanın yürütülmesi mevcut durumun geliştirilmesi açısından önemli görülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Engelli Öğretmen, Kapsayıcı Eğitim, Toplumsal Eşitlik

## **ABSTRACT**

The integration of disabled people into today's business life is increasing day by day. Appointments are made for disabled teachers within educational activities. However, it can be said that disabled teachers have different and special needs from their colleagues at schools. For this reason, it is considered important to conduct scientific studies describing the needs and current situations of disabled teachers. The purpose of this paper is to examine the researches conducted on disabled teachers in Turkey within a certain systematic and to ensure that the results obtained from the research will be a source for the education policies to be developed and successive studies. For this, all the studies that were made for disabled teachers in Turkey and that were open to access were examined. The studies examined were examined in six categories: the teacher's disability type, the teacher's branch, the subject of the study, the language of publication, the research design and the field of the researchers. The study was designed as a qualitative research and the data were obtained by document analysis method. According to the research findings, it has been determined that there are very few studies that focus on disabled teachers in Turkey. It is seen that the studies carried out are generally aimed at blind teachers and the branches of the teachers are not taken into account in most studies. It has been determined that the studies examined mostly focus on the problems faced by disabled teachers in their professional lives. It is seen that the publication language of almost all of the studies carried out is Turkish. In addition, it was determined that half of the research designs of the studies examined were qualitative and the other half quantitative. When the fields of researchers are examined, it is seen that the researchers are mostly from the fields of educational administration and special education. As a result, it has been determined that scientific research on disabled teachers in Turkey is limited and according to current studies, disabled teachers have problems in their professional lives. Accordingly, making arrangements to improve the perceptions of disabled teachers such as job satisfaction, organizational happiness, organizational commitment and conducting more scientific studies in this field are considered important in terms of improving the current situation.

**Keywords:** Disabled Teacher, Inclusive Education, Social Equality

## KRİPTO PARALARIN PERFORMANS ÖLÇÜTLERİ PERFORMANCE METRICS IN CRYPTOCURRENCIES

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### ÖZET

“Kripto para” terimi, İngilizce’deki ‘crypto’ ve ‘currency’ kelimelerinin birleşiminden türetilmiş olup, ilk kripto para olan Bitcoin 2009 yılında işlem görmeye başlamıştır. Kripto paralarda güvenliğin sağlanması için şifreleme bilimi kullanılırken, parasal işlemlerde güvenlik mekanizması bu sayede sağlanmaktadır. Günümüzde kripto paraların hem büyüklükleri hem de kapsamı ilk yıllarına göre oldukça farklılaşmakla beraber yatırımcıların kripto paralara ilgileri de her geçen gün artmaktadır. Bu çalışma piyasalarda işlem gören en büyük kripto paraların getiri ve risk özelliklerine odaklanmaktadır. Çalışma, sanal paraların getirilerinin dağılım özelliklerini incelemek ve paraların standartlaştırılmış birim risk miktarı başına ne kadar getiri yarattıklarını incelemek amacıyla getiri-risk oranlarını hesaplamaktadır. Yatırımcılara fikir vermek amacıyla kripto paraların performans ölçütleri ABD’deki S&P 500 pay endeksinin performans ölçütleriyle de karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu analizler, Temmuz 2017 ve Temmuz 2022 arasındaki örneklem dönemi arasında ve en büyük 15 kripto para için yürütülmüştür. Örneklem döneminde Waves, Ripple ve Ethereum Classic’in ortalama günlük getirisi en yüksektir. Performans ölçütlerine bakıldığında ise Bitcoin ve Ethereum’un alınan birim risk başına daha yüksek getiri ürettiği görülmüştür. Ayrıca, farklı risk düzeltmelerine dayanan farklı performans ölçütlerine göre yapılan sıralamalar genel olarak benzer sonuçlar ortaya koymaktadır. Son olarak, kripto paralar pay endeksiyle karşılaştırıldığında, S&P 500’ün diğer bütün kripto paralara göre daha yüksek performans ölçütlerine sahip olduğu görülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Varlık Fiyatlama, Performans Ölçütleri, Kripto Paralar, Pay Senedi Endeksleri.

### ABSTRACT

The term "cryptocurrency" is derived from combining the words 'crypto' and 'currency', and the first cryptocurrency, Bitcoin, started trading in 2009. While cryptography is used to ensure security in cryptocurrencies, the security mechanism in monetary transactions is provided in this way. Although both the size and scope of cryptocurrencies differ considerably compared to their first years, investors' interest in cryptocurrencies is increasing every day. This study focuses on the return and risk characteristics of the largest cryptocurrencies traded in the markets. In order to examine the return distributions for these cryptocurrencies and investigate how much return they generate per standardized unit of risk, the paper calculates various return-

risk metrics. The performance metrics of cryptocurrencies are also compared with the performance metrics of the S&P 500 equity index in the USA just to give an idea to portfolio managers and investors. These analyzes were conducted for the largest 15 cryptocurrencies between July 2017 and July 2022. The average daily returns of Waves, Ripple, and Ethereum Classic are highest during the sample period. When I look at the performance measures, it can be seen that Bitcoin and Ethereum generate higher returns per unit of risk. In addition, rankings by different performance metrics based on different risk adjustments generally yield similar results. Finally, when the cryptocurrencies are compared with the S&P500 equity index, the S&P 500 index has higher performance metrics than all other cryptocurrencies.

**Keywords:** Asset Pricing, Performance Metrics, Crypto Currencies, Equity Indices.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MASTITIS IN DAIRY CATTLE ENTERPRISES

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### ABSTRACT

Today, making a profit in livestock enterprises and even maximizing this profit is the main objective. However, endemic diseases that cause a decrease in yield and fertility prevent businesses from reaching their profitability targets. In fact, the size of the losses from the enterprise level to the national level increases, and the amount of production decreases. With this production decrease, we are faced with consuming milk and dairy products at higher prices. Therefore, prevention and control strategies for diseases should be implemented. However, considering that protection and control strategies will create new cost elements in the enterprise, it should be aimed to determine the most appropriate strategies in terms of cost-benefit and to ensure sustainability in the enterprises. Mastitis is the most critical production system disease that causes yield losses in dairy cattle enterprise and can result in death, albeit a little. There are many factors affecting the incidence of mastitis on a dairy farm. Among these, the age, breed, milk yield, number of animals in the enterprise, milking method, and type of enterprise come to the fore. Applications of mastitis control strategies vary according to the incidence and etiology. Mastitis is a significant problem worldwide and causes great economic losses in cattle enterprises in all countries. According to an article published by the University of Glasgow, it is estimated that mastitis causes the global dairy industry to lose between \$19.7 and \$32 billion annually. In a study conducted by evaluating the cost of mastitis in Turkey in 2019, it was reported that a financial loss of 1 385 856 000 ₺ (261 482 264 \$) occurred in Turkey, equivalent to 815.2 thousand tons of milk, 395.6 thousand tons of which was direct milk yield loss. This total loss is 4.3% of annual cow milk production in Turkey. Knowing the financial losses due to the disease is a vital clue to combating the disease. However, it alone is not enough for producers and managers to reach conclusions. The final decision should be supported by defining total and preventable losses, considering similar diseases.

**Keywords:** Mastitis, Economic effects, Dairy, Cattle enterprise

## BİR SWISS FAREDE AMİLOİDOZİS AMYLOIDOSIS IN A SWISS MOUSE

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### ÖZET

Amiloidozis amorf, anormal bir protein olan amiloidin bir dizi hastalık veya durumlar sonucunda vücudun çeşitli organ ve dokularda birikmesine denir. Bu vakada amiloidozis herhangi bir deney grubuna dahil olmamış 9 aylık, dişi, Swiss farede gözlemlendi. Nekropsi istemi için getirilen farenin nekropsisi yapıldı. Doku ve organlardan alınan örnekler %10 'luk tamponlu formalin solüsyonunda tespit edilerek rutin doku takibine alındı. Parafinde bloklanarak, 4-6 µm kalınlığında alınan kesitler hematoksilin ve eosin (H&E) ile boyandı. Amiloid maddesini belirlemek amacıyla ayrıca Kongo kırmızısı boyası uygulandı. Dalak, karaciğer, böbrek ve lenf yumrularında amiloidoze rastlandı. Amiloid maddesi dalakta kırmızı pulpada retikulum hücrelerinde ve beyaz pulpada folliküllerdeki Arteria setralislerde gözlemlendi. Karaciğerde amiloid birikimi vena sentralisten başlayarak Disse aralıklarına doğru yayılıyordu. Böbrekte de birikimler glomerusların intimasından başlayıp bazılarında glomerulusun tamamını kapsıyordu. Çoğu lenf yumrusunda medullada amiloid birikimlerine rastlandı. Bu alanlarda çok sayıda mast hücresi dikkati çekti. Amiloid birikimleri Kongo kırmızısı boyası ile polarize ışık altında yeşil parlak renkte gözlenmiş olup metakromazi özelliği gösterdi. Ayrıca dalaktaki lenfositlerde anaplazik özellikte neoplazik değişiklikler dikkati çekti. İmmun system bozukluğu nedeniyle de birikebileceği bilinen amiloid maddesinin bu vakada lenfoma kaynaklı olabileceği düşünülmüş olup herhangi bir deney grubuna dahil olmayan bir laboratuvar faresinde gözlenen amiloidozis olgusu paylaşılmaya değer bulunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Amiloidozis, Fare, Histopatoloji.

### ABSTRACT

Amyloidosis is the accumulation of an amorphous, abnormal protein called amyloid in various organs and tissues of the body as a result of a series of diseases or conditions. In this case, amyloidosis was observed in a 9-month-old female Swiss mouse, which was not included in any experimental group. Necropsy was performed on the mouse brought for necropsy request. Sections from tissues and organs were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin and routinely processed. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues were sectioned at 4-6 µm, and stained with hematoxylin and eosine (H&E). Congo red staining was also applied to determine the amyloid substance. Amyloidosis was found in the spleen, liver, kidney and lymph nodes.

Amyloid accumulations were seen in reticulum cells of red pulp and Arteria centralis in follicles of white pulp in spleen. Amyloid deposition in the liver started from the vena centralis and spread towards the spaces of Disse. In the kidney, the deposits started from the intima of the glomeruli and in some, they covered the entire glomerulus. Amyloid deposits were found in the medulla of most lymph nodes. A large number of mast cells were noted in these areas. Amyloid deposits were observed in a bright green color under polarized light with Congo red staining and showed metachromasia. In addition, anaplastic and neoplastic changes in lymphocytes in the spleen were noted. It was thought that the amyloid substance, which is known to accumulate due to immune system disorder, may be caused by lymphoma in this case, and a case of amyloidosis observed in a laboratory mouse that was not included in any experimental group was found to be worth sharing.

**Keywords:** Amyloidosis, Histopathology, Mouse.

## BOVINE RESPIRATORY HISTOPHILOSIS

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### ABSTRACT

Bovine respiratory disease complex (BRD) is one of the most important causes of mortality, especially in beef cattle. BRD has a significant impact on national economies due to both mortality and high treatment costs. The disease complex is commonly initiated by stressful conditions induced by shipping, bad weather conditions, the housing of large numbers of animals in cramped environments, or viral infections. Subsequently, invasion and colonization of the lower respiratory tract by bacterial pathogens occurs. The most important of these bacterial pathogens are *Pasteurella multocida*, *Mannheimia haemolytica*, *Histophilus somni*, *Trueperella pyogenes* and *Mycoplasma bovis*. The exact incidence of *Histophilus somni* (formerly *Haemophilus somnus*), one of the major pathogens of BRD, is not known in many countries, especially in Turkey. In addition, there are significant difficulties in distinguishing clinical symptoms, necropsy, and microscopic findings from other BRD factors. The fact that *H. somni* is an important but underestimated factor in bovine pneumonia may result in poor diagnosis, treatment, and control of BRD, resulting in significant economic losses. Moreover, insufficient collateral ventilation in cattle also contributes to this situation. A thorough understanding of the etiopathogenesis of BRD has a key role in tackling this complex. With this short review, it is aimed to present current information about the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, necropsy / histopathological findings, and control strategies of *H. somni* in bovine pneumonia.

**Keywords:** BRD, *Histophilus somni*, Pathology, Pneumonia, Cattle



## CSA-44 AND CSA-192 EXHIBITING PROMISING ANTIBIOFILM ACTIVITY AGAINST VANCOMYCIN RESISTANT ENTEROCOCCUS

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### ABSTRACT

Enterococci, are common indigenous flora members of the gastrointestinal tracts and can also normally present in the oral cavity, vagina, oropharynx, and urethra of humans. They are known for their ability to form biofilms, and biofilm-associated enterococcal infections not only are difficult to eradicate but also serve as a source for bacterial dissemination and as a reservoir for antibiotic resistance genes. Today, the most important feature of enterococcus is the increasing resistance rates to antibiotics, especially vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE). Attempts have been made to discover new antimicrobial agents targeting novel sites such planktonic and biofilm forms that may circumvent resistance. The cationic steroid antibiotics (CSA) designed to mimic the activities of antimicrobial peptides, are a new class of antimicrobial agent. In this study the *in vitro* activities of CSA-44 and CSA-192 were investigated against adhesion (for 1, 2 and 4 hours) and biofilm formation (for 24 hours) of fifty VRE strains isolated from various clinical samples from Synevo Laboratories Ankara Central Laboratory. Primarily VRE strains biofilm formation was confirmed in 96-well polystyrene microtitre plates and then MIC results of CSAs were evaluated. Although inhibition of adhesion and biofilm formation rates depended on time and concentration, it was found that percentage inhibition of adhesion rates for CSA-44 was 18.18 and for CSA-192, 20.91. It was also found that inhibition rates of biofilm formation for CSA-44, 37.12 and for CSA-192, 39.31. According to results our study highlights the potential of CSA-44 and CSA-192 as potential alternative agents to conventional antibiotics for the eradication of biofilms of VRE.

**Keywords:** Vancomycin-resistant enterococcus, Biofilm, Cationic steroid antibiotics

## DECODING OF EMOTIONAL STATES WITH A FUNCTIONAL NEAR INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

Affective neuroscience deals with the neural bases of emotions and moods, and one of the main questions is whether different emotions are processed in different brain regions or all emotions are a function of the same basic brain circuits. Prefrontal cortex (PFC) plays a major role in the processing of emotional information. The aim of this study was to identify the prefrontal cortex (PFC) regions involved in the processing of basic emotions through analysis of the spatiotemporal patterns of hemodynamic activity obtained with a novel, emerging functional brain imaging system named functional near infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS). 20 healthy subjects viewed 40 unpleasant (20 high arousal-20 low arousal), 40 pleasant (20 high arousal - 20 low arousal) and 20 neutral pictures in an event related experimental design while the PFC hemodynamic changes induced by presented pictures were continuously recorded with a 22 channel fNIRS system that covered the forehead region. Unpleasant pictures with high arousal scores induced higher hemodynamic activity in right dorsolateral PFC regions when compared to neutral and pleasant stimuli ( $p < 0.05$ ). Each of the 5 stimulus conditions induced a distinct cortical activation pattern that could be identified with fNIRS. Our findings provide strong evidence that different basic emotions have distinct localization and separable hemodynamic correlates in the PFC region which can be detected with proposed methodology. The distinct cortical hemodynamic activity patterns associated with each emotional state show the potential of fNIRS technology for decoding and differentiating basic emotions objectively and real time for future clinical and daily life applications. s

**Keywords:** Functional near infrared spectroscopy, brain computer interface, prefrontal cortex, emotion, IAPS database.

**2-(*P*-ETİLFENİL)-5-(3-SÜBSTİTÜEPROPIYONAMİDO) BENZOKSAZOL  
TÜREVLERİNİN SENTEZİ, MOLEKÜLER DOKİNG VE DFT ÇALIŞMALARI**  
SYNTHESIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING AND DFT STUDIES OF 2-(*P*-ETHYLPHENYL)-  
5-(3-SUBSTITUTEDPROPIONAMIDO) BENZOXAZOLE DERIVATIVES

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**ÖZET**

Benzoksazol halkası, adenin ve guanin bazlarına yapısal benzerliği nedeniyle ilaç tasarımında önemli heterosiklik halka sistemlerinden biridir. Daha önceki çalışmalarımızda, güçlü antimikrobiyal etkiye sahip bazı 2,5-disüstitüe benzoksazol türevleri sentezlendi. Bu çalışma kapsamında 7 orjinal benzoksazol türevi bileşik tasarlanmış ve 3 adımda sentezlenmiştir. Bileşiklerin sentezlenmesi için ilk aşamada, *p*-etil benzoik asit ve 2,4-diaminofenol dihidroklorür, PPA katalizörlüğünde reflüks edilmiş, böylece benzoksazol halkasının siklizasyonu sağlanmıştır. 2. basamakta, birinci basamaktan elde edilen türev propionamid yan zincirini oluşturmak için 3-kloropropiyonil klorür ile muamele edilmiştir. Son aşamada ise 2. aşamada elde edilen türev 7 farklı süstitüe piperazin türevi ile reaksiyona sokularak hedef bileşikler elde edilmiştir. Sentez sırasında reaksiyon ortamı İTK ile kontrol edilmiş ve bileşikler etanol-su kristalizasyonu ile saflaştırılmıştır. Bileşiklerin yapısı <sup>1</sup>H-NMR ve <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spektroskopisi ile doğrulanmış ve erime noktaları belirlenmiştir. Autodock Vina ile gerçekleştirilen moleküler doking çalışması ile bileşiklerin doking skorları ve DNA giraz enzimi ile etkileşimleri değerlendirilmiştir (PDB kodları: 4KTN ve 2XCT). Her iki PDB kodu üzerindeki en düşük doking skorunu M5 (1-benzoil piperazin) ve M6 (1-(4-florofenil)piperazin) kodlu bileşikler göstermiştir. Ayrıca geometrik optimizasyon parametreleri, HOMO-LUMO yörünge enerjileri, bu enerjilerden türetilen diğer elektronik parametreler ve MEP analizi, DFT/B3LYP teorisinin 6-311G(d,p) temel seti kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. M4 kodlu bileşik (1-asetilpiperazin), en düşük HOMO (E<sub>HOMO</sub>: -7.8202) ve en düşük LUMO (E<sub>LUMO</sub>: -1.8242) değerini göstermektedir ve ayrıca en stabil bileşiktir (ΔE: LUMO-HOMO: 5.9960). Bileşiklerin fizikokimyasal ve farmakokinetik özellikleri gibi bazı önemli ADME parametreleri SwissADME web sunucusu aracılığıyla hesaplanmıştır. Bileşiklerin genel olarak iyi bir ADME profili gösterdiği ve ayrıca Lipinski ve Ghose kurallarıyla da uyumlu olduğu gözlenmiştir. Bu ön çalışmalardan sağlanan bilgiler doğrultusunda ileriki çalışmalarımızda sentezlenen bu bileşiklerin antimikrobiyal aktivite çalışmalarının yapılması planlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Benzoksazol, Sentez, Moleküler doking, DFT.

## ABSTRACT

The benzoxazole ring is one of the important heterocyclic ring systems in drug design due to its structural similarity to adenine and guanine bases. In our previous studies, some 2,5-disubstituted benzoxazole derivatives with strong antimicrobial effects were synthesized. Within the scope of this study, 7 original benzoxazole derivative compounds were designed and synthesized in 3 steps. In the first step to synthesize the compounds, *p*-ethyl benzoic acid and 2,4-diaminophenol dihydrochloride were refluxed under PPA catalysis, thus cyclization of the benzoxazole ring was achieved. In step 2, the derivative obtained from the first step was treated with 3-chloropropionyl chloride to form the propionamide side chain. In the last step, the target compounds were obtained by reacting the derivative obtained in the 2<sup>nd</sup> step with 7 different substituted piperazine derivatives. During the synthesis, the reaction medium was controlled with TLC and the compounds were purified by ethanol-water crystallization. The structure of the compounds was confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectroscopy and their melting points were determined. With the molecular docking study performed with Autodock Vina, the docking scores of the compounds and their interactions with the DNA gyrase enzyme were evaluated (PDB codes: 4KTN and 2XCT). Compounds with the codes M5 (1-benzoylpiperazine) and M6 (1-(4-fluorophenyl)piperazine) showed the lowest docking score on both PDB codes. In addition, geometric optimization parameters, HOMO-LUMO orbital energies, other electronic parameters derived from these energies and MEP analysis were performed using the 6-311G(d,p) basis set of DFT/B3LYP theory. The M4-encoded compound (1-acetylpiperazine) shows the lowest HOMO ( $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ : -7.8202) and the lowest LUMO ( $E_{\text{LUMO}}$ : -1.8242) and is also the most stable compound ( $\Delta E$ : LUMO-HOMO: 5.9960). Some important ADME parameters, such as the physicochemical and pharmacokinetic properties of the compounds, were calculated via the SwissADME web server. It was observed that the compounds showed an overall good ADME profile and also complied with the Lipinski and Ghose rules. In line with the information provided by these preliminary studies, it is planned to conduct antimicrobial activity studies of these synthesized compounds in our future studies.

**Keywords:** Benzoxazole, Synthesis, Molecular docking, DFT.

## 3D FOOD PRINTING TECHNOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

Digital manufacturing technology, also called 3D printing, is a rapidly developing field that enables the creation of physical objects from a geometric representation by successive additions of material. 3D printing technology, which is increasingly used in the world, is used in the production of agriculture, health, automotive and all kinds of designs. Among these, one of the specialized areas of use is the food industry. It was first introduced in 2006 at Cornell University. Simultaneously, many companies and researchers around the world developed various food printing technologies in the global market. With the formulation of food printing materials, the pretreatment technology has also been developed to make various 3D foods according to customer demand. 3D printing is a sector in the food industry with great potential to digitize food, producing customized food with complex geometries, special textures and nutritional content. Besides the fact that 3D food printing technology has a very important potential, it is mostly used in the creation of complex textural designs and in the production of foods with the desired nutritional composition. 3D food printing will be continuously improved by customer demand, bringing it closer to home kitchens. In addition, although its application is still limited, many researchers continue to work on its development.

**Keywords:** 3D printing, Selective laser sintering, Binder spraying, Inkjet printing

## **INVESTIGATION OF BLACTX-M BETA-LACTAMASE RESISTANCE GENES IN EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA-LACTAMASE PRODUCING GRAM NEGATIVE ENTEROBACTERIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Aim:** In recent years, Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase (ESBL) production and resistance to beta-lactam antibiotics in the Enterobacteriaceae family has been increasing. For this reason, it was aimed to determine the blaCTX-M enzyme type and antimicrobial susceptibility, which is defined as the most common resistance gene in ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae causing pandemics.

**Materials and Methods:** Clinical samples coming to the routine clinical microbiology laboratory of Recep Tayyip Erdogan University Training and Research Hospital were included in the study. The diagnosis of ESBL was confirmed by the combined disc diffusion method and the double disc synergy test. Antimicrobial susceptibility tests were performed using the disc diffusion method according to CLSI criteria. blaCTX-M beta-lactamase resistance genes in clinical isolates were investigated by multiplex polymerase chain reaction using two different primer sets.

**Results:** Of the 276 clinical isolates included in the study, 206 (74.6 %) were *E. coli* and 61 (22.2 %) were *Klebsiella* spp. In antimicrobial susceptibility, more than 90% resistance was found to 3rd generation cephalosporins. Among the quinolones, ciprofloxacin resistance and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole resistance were over 50%. No carbapenem-resistant isolate was found. BlaCTX-M beta-lactamase resistance genes were detected in 194 (70.2%) of these strains. The most frequently detected CTX-M group was blaCTX-M-1 with 155 strains (79.8%), while the blaCTX-M-8 group was not found at all.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** Today; the increasing production of ESBL positivity both in Turkey and in the world, and the high rate of detection of plasmid-derived CTX-M resistance among them has led to the necessity of phenotypic and genotypic antimicrobial susceptibility

testing and the correct determination of resistance genes. Controlling the use of antibiotics and developing strict policies are essential. As a result, it is important to carry out more studies on this issue and to continue the training.

**Keywords:** blaCTX-M, Enterobacteriaceae, ESBL



## MOLECULAR BIOMARKERS AND PRECISION MEDICINE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COLORECTAL CANCER

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### ABSTRACT

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most commonly diagnosed cancers and a major cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. Despite recent progress in the development of screening programs, treatment options and early diagnosis, colorectal cancer is still at the top of the causes of death. Therefore, there is currently great interest in identifying new biomarkers and potential therapeutic targets assisting oncologists for prognosis prediction and therapeutic decision making to establish a personalized approach for CRC management. Here, we focus the validated and emerging biomarkers impacting treatment strategies in CRC. Determining the KRAS mutation status is a good example of predictive markers assessing lack of response to EGFR targeted drugs in patients having metastatic CRC. The current conventional molecular tests used except the KRAS mutation are BRAF analysis, human epidermal growth factor 2 (HER2) amplifications and overexpression, microsatellite instability (MSI) and mismatch repair. Additionally, a number of gene expression based multi-gene assays such as Oncotype DX, ColoPrint and ColDX are commercially available with prognostic value in CRC patients. Furthermore, the Colorectal Cancer Subtyping Consortium identified four gene expression consensus molecular subtypes, CMS1 (immune), CMS2 (canonical), CMS3 (metabolic), and CMS4 (mesenchymal), using 8 different Colorectal Cancer gene expression datasets of more than 4000 samples. The practical application of molecular classification can be helpful as a prognostic and predictive factor in the selection of an optimal and individualised strategy for the treatment of individual patients. Consequently, significant progress has been achieved in the understanding of how to utilize molecular profiling and biomarkers for treatment strategies of CRC. Future studies will continue to determine the patient groups deriving the greatest benefit from precision medicine, and characterize the ideal treatment approaches to optimize patient outcomes.

**Keywords:** Colorectal Cancer, Precision Medicine, Molecular Biomarker, Targeted Therapy

**THE COMPARISON OF KETOKONAZOL AND HYPOCHLOROUS ACID (HOCL)  
APPLICATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE FUNGAL INFECTIONS  
(DERMATOPHYTOSIS)<sup>1</sup>**

**KEDİ VE KÖPEKLERDE MANTAR ENFEKSİYONU (DERMATOFİTOZİS)  
SAĞALTIMINDA LOKAL KETOKONAZOL VE HİPOKLOROZ ASİT (HOCL)  
UYGULAMALARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI<sup>2</sup>**

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**ABSTRACT**

Dermatophytosis is a treatment-resistant skin disease caused by mycotic agents. In this study, it was aimed to compare the external use of Ketoconazole ointment, which has previously proven successful in the treatment of dermatophytosis disease of cats and dogs, and the spray form of a new preparation, Hypochlorous acid (HOCl).

Animals suspected of dermatophytosis were first subjected to Wood's lamp examination. Then, skin scraping was taken and fungal spores were searched on the skin and hair. A total of 60 animals (50 dogs and 26 cats) diagnosed with dermatophytosis after the examinations were included in the study as subjects. Subjects diagnosed with dermatophytosis were hospitalized. All subjects were randomly divided into two groups. Hypochlorous acid (HOCl) spray (Group HP) was applied externally to the first group and Ketoconazole ointment (Group KT) was applied to the second group. During the 15-day treatment period, the subjects were kept under observation and inspection findings were collected. On the fifteenth day, external, Wood's lamp and microscopic examinations were performed for the last time, and the findings obtained were evaluated.

In the external clinical examination performed on the fifteenth day, in cats for HP and KT treatments, respectively; Recovery of 85% and 100%, 92% and 100%, respectively, was observed in 100% dogs. However, it was observed that this clinical improvement was not supported by the Wood's lamp and Microscopic analysis findings. Wood's lamp findings for cats in HP and KT treatments, respectively; 53.85% and 61.54%, 44% and 60% in dogs,

<sup>1</sup> This presentation is summarized from Mahmut BABUR's Master's thesis with the same name.

<sup>2</sup> Bu sunum Mahmut BABUR'un aynı isimli Yüksek Lisans tezinden özetlenmiştir.

Microscopic examination findings for cats in HP and KT treatments, respectively; 46.15% and 76.92%, 40% and 72% in dogs.

As a result, although a high rate of improvement was observed as a result of clinical observation, no satisfactory improvement was detected in both treatment groups as a result of Wood's lamp and microscopic examinations during the final 15-day treatment period. However, it was determined that HP treatment had an effect on both cat and canine dermatophytosis, but KT treatment was more effective. Therefore, considering the necessity of further studies, it was determined that hypochlorous acid may be an alternative treatment option for dermatophytosis.

**Keywords:** Dermatophytosis, Therapy, Hypochlorous acid (HOCl), Ketaconazole, Cat, Dog

## ÖZET

Dermatofitozis, mikotik etkenler tarafından oluşturulan, tedaviye dirençli bir deri hastalığıdır. Bu araştırmada, kedi ve köpeklerin dermatofitozis hastalığının tedavisinde daha önceden başarısı kanıtlanmış “Ketokonazol Pomat” ile yeni bir preparat olan “Hipokloroz Asid”in (HOCl) sprey formunun haricen kullanım etkinliklerinin karşılaştırılması amaçlandı.

Dermatofitozis şüpheli hayvanlar önce Wood lambası muayenesine tabi tutuldu. Daha sonra deri kazıntısı alınarak deri ve kıllarda mantar sporları arandı. Muayeneler sonrasında dermatofitozis hastalığı teşhisi konulmuş toplam 60 hayvan (50 köpek ve 26 kedi) çalışmaya denek olarak dâhil edildi. Dermatofitozis teşhisi konulan denekler hospitalize edildi. Tüm denekler rastgele iki gruba ayrıldı. Birinci gruba haricen Hipokloroz asit (HOCl) sprey (Grup HP) ikinci gruba Ketokonazol pomat (Grup KT) uygulandı. On beş günlük tedavi süresince denekler gözlem altında tutularak inspeksiyon bulguları toplandı. On beşinci gün son kez inspeksiyonla eksternal, Wood lambası ve mikroskopik muayeneleri yapılarak elde edilen bulgular değerlendirmeye alındı.

On beşinci gün yapılan eksternal klinik muayenede HP ve KT tedavileri için kedilerde sırasıyla; % 85 ve % 100, köpeklerde sırasıyla % 92 ve % 100 iyileşme gözlemlendi. Fakat bu klinik iyileşmenin Wood lambası ve Mikroskopik analiz bulguları tarafından desteklenmediği gözlemlendi. Wood lambası bulguları HP ve KT tedavilerinde kediler için sırasıyla; % 53.85 ve % 61.54, köpeklerde % 44 ve % 60 olarak, mikroskopik muayene bulguları HP ve KT tedavilerinde sırasıyla kediler için; % 46.15 ve % 76.92, köpeklerde % 40 ve % 72 olarak tespit edildi.

Sonuç olarak her ne kadar klinik gözlem sonucu yüksek oranda iyileşmenin olduğu gözlemlenmiş olsa da nihai olarak 15 günlük tedavi süresince Wood lambası ve mikroskopik muayeneler sonucunda her iki tedavi grubu içinde tatminkâr bir iyileşme tespit edilmedi. Bununla birlikte hem kedi hem köpek dermatofitozisi üzerinde HP tedavisinin etkisinin olduğu fakat KT tedavisinin daha etkili olduğu tespit edildi. Bu nedenle daha ileri çalışmaların yapılması

gerekliliđi göz önünde tutularak hipokloroz asidinde dermatofitozis için alternatif bir tedavi seçeneđi olabileceđi belirlendi.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dermatofitozis, Tedavi, Hipokloroz asit (HOCl), Ketokonazol, Kedi, Köpek

## NEW APPROACH TO THE ANTIPARASITIC TREATMENT OF LEISHMANIA WITH CONIFEROUS CHLOROPHYLL-CAROTENE PASTE

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### **ABSTRACT.**

Despite numerous anti-parasitic measures in the world, including in Azerbaijan, the problem of leishmaniasis remains on the agenda. Numerous names of the disease, such as kala-azar, rubber ulcer, Pandin ulcer, Bukhara ulcer, Ashgabat ulcer, yearling, espundia, Bobrovsky's disease, show how widespread it is in the world. This zoonotic disease affects both humans and mammals in 88 countries around the world. More than 50,000 cases of visceral leishmaniasis and up to 1,000,000 cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis are registered annually. The current treatment of leishmaniasis is described in the WHO technical report series No. 949. Currently used antimonial, Amphotericin B preparations, gentamycin isocyanate and azoles can lead to severe side effects. Recommended medicine glucantim characterized with wide range of complications. In this regard, synthesis of safer anti-leishmania drugs is necessary.

In the framework of this study, the antiparasitic effect of coniferous chlorophyll-carotene paste (CCCP) against *Leishmania* promastigotes was investigated for the first time and the effectiveness of this plant substance in the treatment of leishmaniasis was confirmed. During the study, CCCP had the inhibition effect on promastigotes at a 1:2 dilution in 60 minutes, at a 1:4 dilution in 2 hours, and at a 1:8 dilution in 3 hours. The lethal effect was fixed based on the loss of mobility by promastigotes. After defined exposition (20 minutes) the samples were observed under microscope again and loss of motility and activity of promastigotes was

indicated as marker of effectiveness of the tested formulation. The results of the experiment were included to the Table 1.

**Table 1.** Study of antiparasitic impact of glucantim and coniferous chlorophyll-carotene paste to promastigotes.

Time of exposition	Promastigotes									
	Glukantim					Coniferous chlorophyll-carotene paste				
	1:1	1:2	1:4	1:8	Control	1:1	1:2	1:4	1:8	Control
40 minutes	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
60 minutes	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
2 hours	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
3 hours	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+

Symbols:

”+” – normal motility,

“-”- No motility.

For Control Vaseline oil was used to dilute active matters.

Based on conducted experiments of comparison of the CCCP with popular anti-leishmania glucantim have been confirmed that in some situations this natural antibiotic may substitute classic anti-parasitic antibiotics.

**Keywords:** leishmaniasis, coniferous chlorophyll-carotene paste, promastigote, glucantim, therapy.

## TRIALS FOR SYNTHESIS OF BACTERIOCINS FROM THE BACTERIA GENUS BACILLUS IN AZERBAIJAN

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### ABSTRACT

In the presented article, the experiments for determination of antibacterial properties and ability to secrete bacteriocins of the strains *Bacillus Cereus* ATCC 14579 and *Bacillus Subtilis* ATCC 6633 were subscribed. There are many trials performed for choosing the most affordable, the least time-consumable and the most appropriate method for obtaining bacteriocins from those strains. Possibility of adaptation, the synthesis way to conditions of a factory production was analysed. During that, research productivities of processes such as filtration, pasteurisation, and scrolling in a centrifuge of the bacterial suspensions were comprised. Usage of supernatant, obtained after long-lasting centrifugation of bacterial suspensions, prepared after 72 incubation of the bacteria was received as most suitable for obtaining of the biologically active metabolites. The purpose of our study was developing of methods for the extraction of bacteriocins from bacteria of the genus *Bacillus*, or rather two strains of this genus - *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC6633 and *Bacillus cereus* ATCC 14579. The fact is that both species *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus cereus* are active producers of bacteriocins. (Taghiyeva, 2019, 2020). Although the antibacterial properties of these particular strains have not yet been investigated. We set the task to find the most affordable, convenient and reproducible in production conditions for obtaining bacteriocin preparations based on the above strains.

As a result of the research, the antibacterial properties of the strains *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC6633 and *Bacillus cereus* ATCC 14579 were confirmed and new peptides were synthesized. This proteins inhibited the growth of mainly Gram-positive bacteria - staphylococci and streptococci. It was observed, that from the methods, selected for cleaning of bacteriocin solution from alive bacterial cells (filtration, pasteurization and centrifuge sedimentation), the most suitable method is centrifuge sedimentation.

Accidentally, it was observed one very rare described phenomenon of aging of the bacteria and morphological differentiation of *Bacillus* bacteria in fresh and old culture. Continues scientific work to identify the synthesized substances and study their physicochemical, biological and antibiotic indicators was expected. Scientific investigation in this direction is to be continued and the results are quite promising for intended purpose.

Developing of technological methods for syntheses of natural antibacterial bacteriocins is very important for microbiology and biotechnology sciences. This research will allow providing medicine, veterinary and agriculture with safe, effective and affordable antibacterial substances



in alternative to classic antibiotics. Usage of bacteria of *Bacillus* genus opens wide perspectives for this type of researches.

**Keywords:** Bacteria, Bacteriocin, *Bacillus Cereus*, *Bacillus Subtilis*, Syntheses, Antibiotic, Biotechnology

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## EFFECTS OF GHALUI AND IGF1SNA BI GENE POLYMORPHISMS ON CERTAIN PERFORMANCE TRAITS IN SIMMENTAL CATTLE

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### ABSTRACT

Depending on the increasing world population, scientists aim to grow high-yield products by using new techniques and methods to meet the needs in the fields of food, agriculture and livestock. Somatotropic axis genes affect yield characteristics, growth, reproduction and milk production in cattle. As a result of the study, which we determined by the RFLP technique of GH-AluI and IGFI-SnaBI gene polymorphisms using DNA samples from 70 Simmental cattle, the allele frequencies of the genes were determined as 0.62 and 0.38, as L and V for the GH gene, and T and C for the IGFI gene. There was no significant relationship between polymorphic genotypes of the genes we examined and lactation milk yields, 305-day milk yields, daily milk yields, lactation periods of Simmental cattle ( $P>0.05$ ).

**Keywords:** *GH*, *IGFI*, RFLP, Simmental, milk yield

### ÖZET

Bilim insanları artan dünya nüfusuna bağlı olarak gıda, tarım ve hayvancılık alanlarında ihtiyaçları karşılamak için yeni teknikler ve yöntemler kullanarak yüksek verimli ürünler yetiştirmeyi amaçlamaktadırlar. Somatotropik eksen genlerinin sığırlarda verim özelliklerini, büyümeyi, üreme ve süt üretimini etkilediği bilinmektedir. 70 baş Simmental sığırına ait DNA örnekleri kullanılarak GH-AluI ve IGFI-SnaBI gen polimorfizmlerinin RFLP tekniği ile

belirlediğimiz çalışma sonucu genlerin allel frekansları GH geni için L ve V, IGFI geni için T ve C olmak üzere 0.62 ve 0.38 olarak belirlenmiştir. İncelemiş olduğumuz genlerin polimorfik genotipler ile Simmental ırkı sığına ait laktasyon süt verimleri, 305 günlük süt verimleri, günlük süt verimleri, laktasyon süreleri, arasında anlamlı ilişki bulunamamıştır ( $P>0.05$ ).

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *GH*, *IGFI*, RFLP, Simmental, süt verimi

## INNOVATION IN HEALTH INFORMATION AFTER THE HEALTH TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM

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### ABSTRACT

The health transformation program, which has been gradually put into operation in Turkey since 2003, fundamental changes have been made in the field of health. One of the most important changes in the field of health has been realized in the Informatics in Health. The process, which started with the unification of social security institutions and the granting of the right to examination of all citizens without discrimination of institutions, continued with technological and software innovations.

Healthy individuals and a healthy society are only possible with a well-organized, strong health composition system. Especially today, computers, tablets, smartphones, the Internet, and communication technologies have become widespread in all areas. With the developments in this field, great facilities have been provided for people to access health in their private and business lives. With the new developments in technology and software, health institutions have become digitalized in all their branches.

With e-Health applications, it is aimed to meet the needs of patients and employees in the best way, minimize the duration of patient treatment and increase the comfort of patient treatment. In the Turkish health system, especially with the pandemic, the Ministry of Health of the Health Transformation Program is one of the most important parts of the process; e-health, m(Mobile)-Health, Tele-Medicine, MHRS, E-citizens often use apps like E-Nabız and has been an indispensable part of their lives. With the developing internet network and accessibility to the Internet, patients and relatives of patients have reached the comfort of being able to make appointments, see laboratory test results, see radiological image reports, follow treatment processes, see the medications they are using, see all their health reports without going to the hospital or not wasting time when they go. With the developing technologies and software, serious developments have been experienced in the health sector, business administration and science.

**Keywords:** Technology, Transformation in Health, Innovation, E-Health.

## **COST ANALYSIS OF HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY KONYA TARINING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL 2019**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Hyperbaric oxygen therapy has been highly developed in recent years due to rapidly developing technological developments. The system, which is usually in the hands of the private health sector in Turkey, has become widespread in our country with the Training and Research Hospitals of the Ministry of Health in metropolitan cities in recent years. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy centers have been established in the last 5 years to prevent permanent damage and loss of labor. In addition to its scientific and therapeutic benefits, this treatment saves people's lives and prevents them from becoming disabled.

In order to ensure continuity in the healthcare market, where competitive healthcare is offered, it is necessary to better measure and manage costs. Rapid developments in the economic and technological fields in the scope of health, along with the change in production technologies, have enabled the development of new production systems. From the business point of view of health institutions, it has been revealed that sustainability is not possible in enterprises with current SUT prices. Although private health institutions make the process profitable by taking an additional fee for treatment, public health institutions do not receive it, so institutions are making a loss with current SUT prices. With this study, all service items of private and public health institutions were discussed. To have sustainability; In the Official Journal dated 24.03.2013 and numbered 28597, it can be said that it would be beneficial to attempt to increase SUT prices by at least 50% in the social security institution health application communique.

In this study, the data of Konya Training and Research Hospital were used. The cost analysis of the center, where all the revenues and expenses of KEAH hyperbaric oxygen therapy, which is among the first hospitals in the public sector in Turkey, have been carefully examined, has been prepared to guide senior managers and decisionmakers.

**Keywords:** HBOT, Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy, Cost Analysis in Health Institutions.

## SR-FUZZY SOFT SETS

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### ABSTRACT

For many years, researchers have worked on the mathematical modeling of uncertainty. The trend that started with Zadeh's (1965) famous fuzzy set work was followed by Chang (1968), Rosenfeld (1971), Pawlak (1982) etc., and its mathematical substructure was created very quickly.

In 1986, Atanassov defined the intuitionistic fuzzy set for generalizing the concept of fuzzy set and laid the groundwork for many important studies. Intuitionistic fuzzy sets are one of the most important extensions of classical fuzzy sets and an efficient method for dealing with uncertainties.

Another important development in resolving uncertainties was experienced with the Molodtsov's manuscript in 1999. He recovered the uncertainty from mathematical calculation by establishing the soft set theory.

Then, clusters such as fuzzy soft set, intuitionistic fuzzy soft set, interval valued fuzzy soft set etc. (Maji et al., 2001, Jiang et al., 2010, Cagman and Karatas, 2013) were defined and it was tried to struggle with hard uncertainties. In addition, these sets have found application areas in many subjects such as machine learning and deep learning, especially in decision making problems.

In order to handle unclear situations, Yager (2013) proposed the idea of Pythagorean fuzzy sets, which is a generalization of intuitionistic fuzzy sets. More recently, Tareq M. Al-shami et al., (2022) familiarize a new type of extensions of fuzzy sets called square root fuzzy sets (briefly, SR-Fuzzy sets) and contrast SR-Fuzzy sets with intuitionistic fuzzy sets and Pythagorean fuzzy sets. Although the SR-Fuzzy set and the intuitionistic fuzzy set are independent of each other, SR-Fuzzy sets are more advantageous in solving some problems.

In this study, we give the definition of SR-Fuzzy soft set and some operations between these sets.

**Keywords:** SR-Fuzzy Soft Sets, SR-Fuzzy Sets, Fuzzy Soft Sets, operations

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## ON HERMITE-BELL BASED EULER POLYNOMIALS OF ORDER $\alpha$

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### ABSTRACT

Special polynomials and numbers possess much importance in multifarious areas of sciences, such as physics, mathematics, applied sciences, engineering, and other related research fields covering, differential equations, number theory, functional analysis, quantum mechanics, mathematical analysis, mathematical physics, and so on. For example; Bernoulli polynomials and numbers are closely related to the Riemann zeta function which possesses a connection with the distribution of prime numbers. Some of the most significant polynomials in the theory of special polynomials are the Gould-Hopper, Bell, Euler, Bernoulli, Hermite, and Genocchi polynomials. Recently, the aforesaid polynomials and their diverse generalizations have been densely considered and investigated by many physicists and mathematicians. Recently, several special polynomials generalized by the polylogarithm function and polyexponential function and diverse special polynomials extended by the degenerate exponential function have been studied by many authors. In this study, by inspiring and motivating the definition of Hermite-Bell based Stirling polynomials of the second kind and the Hermite-Bell based Bernoulli polynomials of order  $\alpha$ , we consider Hermite-Bell based Euler polynomials of order  $\alpha$  and derive some useful relations and properties including some summation formulas related to the Bell polynomials. Then, we investigate multifarious correlations and formulas including some derivative properties. Also, we acquire diverse implicit summation formulas and symmetric identities for Hermite-Bell based Euler polynomials of order  $\alpha$ . Moreover, we analyze some special cases of the results.

**Keywords:** Hermite polynomials; Bell polynomials; Euler polynomials.

## ON GOULD-HOPPER BASED FULLY DEGENERATE TYPE2 POLY-GENOCCHI POLYNOMIALS WITH A Q-PARAMETER

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### ABSTRACT

Special polynomials and numbers possess much importance in multifarious areas of sciences, such as physics, mathematics, applied sciences, engineering, and other related research fields covering, differential equations, number theory, functional analysis, quantum mechanics, mathematical analysis, mathematical physics, and so on. For example; Bernoulli polynomials and numbers are closely related to the Riemann zeta function which possesses a connection with the distribution of prime numbers. Some of the most significant polynomials in the theory of special polynomials are the Gould-Hopper, Bell, Euler, Bernoulli, Hermite, and Genocchi polynomials. Recently, the aforesaid polynomials and their diverse generalizations have been densely considered and investigated by many physicists and mathematicians. Recently, several special polynomials generalized by the polylogarithm function and polyexponential function and diverse special polynomials extended by the degenerate exponential function have been studied by many authors. In this study, we introduce the Gould-Hopper-based fully degenerate type2 poly-Genocchi polynomials with a  $q$  parameter and then we provide some of their properties, relations, and identities. Moreover, we derive multifarious recurrence relations for the Gould-Hopper based fully degenerate type2 poly-Genocchi polynomials with a  $q$  parameter. Furthermore, we give symmetric property, and implicit summation formulas for the Gould-Hopper based fully degenerate type2 poly-Genocchi polynomials with a  $q$  parameter.

**Keywords:** Gould-Hopper polynomials; Genocchi polynomials; poly-Genocchi polynomials; Stirling numbers of the first kind; polyexponential functions.

## WHAT ARE TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS ABOUT TEACHING PROFESSIONAL LAW REGULATIONS?

### ÖĞRETMENLİK MESLEK KANUNU DÜZENLEMELERİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMENLERİN BEKLENTİLERİ NELERDİR?

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#### ABSTRACT

The Teaching Profession Law is the first private law on the teaching profession in the history of the Republic of Turkey. The law was published in the Official Gazette on February 14, 2022. Public debates about the regulations made regarding the regulated professional law continue. In this direction, the aim of the study is to reveal the expectations of teachers regarding the teaching profession law published in 2022. The study was designed according to the multiple case study pattern, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of the study consists of 14 teachers selected by the maximum diversity sampling method. A semi-structured interview form was used as a data collection tool in the study. In the study, the data were analyzed with content analysis. In the study findings; The findings regarding the expectations of teachers regarding the teaching profession law, the findings regarding which regulations should be included primarily, and the findings on which regulations should be removed or corrected will be included. The findings obtained in the study and the results of the literature will be discussed and the results will be included. According to the results to be obtained, suggestions will be made about the regulations.

**Keywords:** Teaching Profession Law, Expectations, Content Analysis.

#### ABSTRACT

Öğretmenlik Meslek Kanunu, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti tarihinde öğretmenlik mesleği ile ilgili düzenlenen ilk özel kanundur. Kanun, 14 Şubat 2022 tarihinde resmi gazetede yayımlanmıştır. Düzenlenen meslek kanunu ile ilgili yapılan düzenlemeler ile ilgili kamuoyu tartışmalar devam etmektedir. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın amacı 2022 yılında yayımlanan öğretmenlik mesleki kanununa ilişkin öğretmenlerin beklentilerini ortaya koymaktır. Çalışma, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden çoklu durum çalışma desenine göre tasarlanmıştır. Çalışmanın çalışma grubunu, maksimum çeşitlilik örneklem yöntemi ile seçilmiş 14 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır.

Çalışmada veriler içerik analizi ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma bulgularında; öğretmenlerin öğretmenlik meslek kanuna ilişkin beklentilerini ait bulgulara, öncelikli olarak hangi düzenlemelere yer verilmesi gerektiğini ait bulgular ve hangi düzenlemelerin kaldırılması veya düzeltilmesine ilişkin bulgulara yer verilecektir. Çalışmada elde edilen bulgular ile literatür sonuçları tartışılarak sonuçları yer verilecektir. Elde edilecek sonuçlara göre düzenlemeler hakkında öneriler sunulacaktır.

**Keywords:** Öğretmenlik Meslek Kanunu, Beklentiler, İçerik Analizi

**EXAMINATION OF THE OUTCOMES IN THE SCIENCE CURRICULUM  
ACCORDING TO THE SKILLS IN THE CURRICULUM**  
FEN PROGRAMINDA YER ALAN KAZANIMLARIN PROGRAMDAKİ BECERİLERE  
GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

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**ABSTRACT**

The 2018 Science Curriculum, implemented in the education process, aimed to provide students with three main types of skills. These skill types are science process skills, engineering design skills, and life skills. It is a controversial issue how effective the outcomes in the program are in gaining these skill types. In this direction, the aim of the study is to examine the outcomes in the science course curriculum according to the scientific process skills, engineering design skills and life skills in the program. The research is carried out in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th grades in the 2018 science curriculum. and 8th grade outcomes and skills. Document review, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. Since the study reveals the existing situation, descriptive analysis was made in the study. In the findings obtained, which outcome is covered by which skill type and which skill types are concentrated in the classroom-level outcomes are shown in tables and figures. In the light of the findings obtained, the results in the literature were discussed and concluded.

**Keywords:** Skill, Outcome, Document Review

**ÖZET**

Eğitim öğretim sürecinde uygulanan 2018 Fen Bilimleri Dersi Öğretim Programı öğrencilere üç ana beceri türünü kazandırmayı hedeflemiştir. Bu beceri türleri: bilimsel süreç becerileri, mühendislik tasarım becerileri ve yaşam becerileridir. Programdaki kazanımların bu beceri türlerini kazandırmada ne kadar etkili olduğu ise tartışmalı bir konudur. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın amacı fen bilimleri dersi öğretim programında yer alan kazanımları programda yer alan bilimsel süreç becerileri, mühendislik tasarım becerileri ve yaşam becerilerine göre incelemektir. Araştırma 2018 fen bilimleri dersi öğretim programında yer alan 3., 4., 5, 6.,7. ve 8. sınıf kazanım ve becerileri ile sınırlıdır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma var olan durumu ortaya koyduğu için çalışmada betimsel analiz yapılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgularda hangi kazanımın hangi beceri türünün kapsamına

girdiđi ve sınıf dzeyinde kazanımların hangi beceri trlerine yođunlařtıđı tablolar ve řekiller halinde gsterilmiřtir. Elde edilen bulgular ıřıđında literatrdeki sonular tartıřılıp sonuca bađlanmıřtır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Beceri, Kazanım, Dokman İncelemesi

**COVID-19 SALGINININ KONAKLAMA İŞLETMELERİNE ETKİSİ  
(DATÇA ÖRNEĞİ)**  
EFFECT OF COVID-19 PANDEMİC ON ACCOMMODATION BUSİNESSES  
(DATÇA EXAMPLE)

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**ÖZET**

2019 yılının Aralık ayında ortaya çıkan Covid-19 salgını dünyayı kısa sürede etkisi altına almıştır. Yayılan salgın birçok sektörü olumsuz yönde etkilemiştir. Covid-19 salgınından etkilenen sektörlerden biri de turizm sektörü olmuştur. Küresel ekonominin önemli sektörlerinden biri olan turizm sektörü ulusal ve uluslararası etkenlerden kolay şekilde etkilenebilmektedir. Sosyal, ekonomik ve siyasi olayların yanı sıra doğal afetler ve salgın hastalıklarda turizmi olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Yaşanan herhangi bir kriz turizm sektörünü sekteye uğratarken krizin yaşandığı bölgenin turistik çekiciliğini kaybetmesine neden olabilmektedir. Türkiye’de salgının başladığı 2020 Mart ayı itibariyle ülkeye yönelik ziyaretçi sayılarında düşüş yaşanmaya başlamıştır. Her ne kadar turizm sezonunun açılmasıyla birlikte seyahat kısıtlamaları esnetilmiş olsa bile 2020 yılında Türkiye’ye gelen turist sayıları önceki yıla göre oldukça düşük oranda kalmıştır. Turizm sektörünün önemli paydaşlarından biri olan konaklama işletmeleri salgın nedeniyle birçok açıdan olumsuz anlamda etkilenmiştir. Bu araştırma kapsamında, Datça’da Covid-19’un konaklama işletmelerine etkileri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın katılımcılarını Datça’da turizm konaklama işletmesi yetkililerinden 15 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, önceki yıllara göre 2020 yılının turizm potansiyelinin düşük olduğu, işletmelerin ekonomik anlamda zorlandıkları, temizlik kurallarının ön planda tutulduğu, turistik talebin azalmasının konaklama fiyatlarında düşüşe neden olduğu, işletmelerin doluluk oranlarının azaldığı ve turistlerin konaklama sürelerinin kısaldığı tespit edilmiştir. Genel olarak artan maliyetlerin ve azalan turistik talebin konaklama sektörünü olumsuz yönde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Turizm, Covid-19, Salgın, Konaklama İşletmeleri



**ABSTRACT**

The Covid-19 epidemic, which emerged in December 2019, has taken the world under its influence in a short time. The spread of the epidemic has adversely affected many sectors. One of the sectors affected by the Covid-19 epidemic has been the tourism sector. The tourism sector, which is one of the important sectors of the global economy, can be easily affected by national and international factors. In addition to social, economic and political events, natural disasters and epidemics can negatively affect tourism. While any crisis can disrupt the tourism sector, it can cause the region where the crisis is experienced to lose its touristic attractiveness. As of March, when the epidemic started in Turkey, the number of visitors to the country began to decline. Although travel restrictions were relaxed with the opening of the tourism season, the number of tourists coming to Turkey in 2020 remained at a very low rate compared to the previous year. Accommodation businesses, which are one of the important stakeholders of the tourism sector, have been adversely affected in many ways due to the epidemic. Within the scope of this research, the effects of Covid-19 on accommodation businesses in Datça were tried to be determined. The case study design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research. The participants of the research are 15 people from the tourism accommodation management authorities in Datça. A semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers was used as a data collection tool. As a result of the study, it has been determined that the tourism potential of 2020 is low compared to previous years, the businesses have difficulties in economic terms, the cleaning rules are kept in the foreground, the decrease in touristic demand causes a decrease in accommodation prices, the occupancy rates of the enterprises decrease and the duration of stay of the tourists is shortened. In general, it has been determined that increasing costs and decreasing touristic demand negatively affect the accommodation sector.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Covid-19, Pandemic, Accommodation Businesses

## GENEL ÖĞRETİM İLKELERİNİN COĞRAFYA DERSLERİNDE KULLANIMI USE OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

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### ÖZET

Genel olarak bir eğitim kurumunda önceden hazırlanmış bir öğretim programı çerçevesinde planlı, düzenli, amaçlı ve kontrollü olarak yürütülen uygulamalara öğretim denir. Planlı, düzenli, amaçlı ve kontrollü olması için öğretimin geçerliği kanıtlanan ve evrensel düzeyde kabul gören ilkeler rehberliğinde gerçekleştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Her eğitim faaliyetine başlarken ilgili etkinliğin veya faaliyetin amacına ulaşmasını kolaylaştıracak şekilde daha öncesinde ilkeler ve kurallar belirlenmektedir. Öğretim ilkeleri ise doğruluğu kabul edilen, eğitim-öğretim etkinliklerinin amaçlarına başarıyla ulaşacak şekilde düzenlenip yürütülmesinde kılavuzluk eden öncü fikirlerdir. Bu ilkeler öğretmenin tüm öğretim etkinliklerini düzenlemesinde, yönetmesinde ve değerlendirmesinde rehber niteliğindedir. Öğretmenin hedeflenen kazanımlara ulaşabilmesi için genel öğretim ilkelerini bilmesi ve öğretim etkinliklerini bu ilkelere uygun şekilde gerçekleştirmesi gerekmektedir. İlgili alanyazın incelendiğinde çok sayıda öğretim ilkesi bulunmaktadır. Bu ilkelere coğrafya öğretiminde en yaygın olarak kullanılanları ise; öğrenciye görelilik ilkesi, yakından uzağa ilkesi, bilinenden bilinmeyene ilkesi, somuttan soyuta ilkesi, açıklık ilkesi, aktivite ilkesi, bütünlük ilkesi ve güncellik ilkesidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı genel öğretim ilkelerinin coğrafya derslerinde kullanımına ilişkin uygulama örnekleri vermektir. Bu çalışmanın alanyazına katkı sağlayacağını ve politika ve uygulamaya yön verebileceğini düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Öğretim, Öğretim İlkeleri, Coğrafya dersi

### ABSTRACT

In general, the practices carried out in a planned, regular, purposeful and controlled manner within the framework of a pre-prepared curriculum in an educational institution are called teaching. In order for the teaching to be planned, organized, purposeful and controlled, it should be carried out under the guidance of universally accepted principles. At the beginning of each training activity, principles and rules are determined beforehand in a way that will facilitate the

achievement of the relevant activity or activity. Teaching principles, on the other hand, are pioneering ideas that are accepted as correct and guide the organization and execution of educational activities in a way that successfully achieves their goals. These principles serve as a guide for the teacher in organizing, directing and evaluating all teaching activities. In order for the teacher to reach the targeted gains, it is necessary to know the general teaching principles and to carry out the teaching activities in accordance with these principles. When the relevant literature is examined, there are many teaching principles. The most widely used of these principles in geography teaching are; the principle of relativity to the student, the principle of close to far, the principle from the known to the unknown, the principle of concrete to abstract, the principle of openness, the principle of activity, the principle of integrity and the principle of actuality. The aim of this research is to give examples of applications related to the use of general teaching principles in geography lessons. It is thought that this study will contribute to the relevant literature and inform policy and practice.

**Keywords:** Teaching, Teaching Principles, Geography course

**THE ASSESSMENT OF ACTIVE GEODYNAMIC PROCESSES BY  
GRAVIMAGNETOMETRIC METHOD  
(THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN, THE SOUTHERN  
ZONE OF BIG CAUCASUS)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article is dedicated to the results of investigation and accuracy of measurement in gravimagnitometric field with the purpose of observations tectonic structure of profiles within the southern zone of Big Caucasus. The high accuracy of the investigation was determined by the usage of devices Scintrex CG-5 AutoGrav gravimeter and magnetometer Geometric C-856 produced in the USA.

The above-mentioned modern devices were used in collecting complex geophysical data in the southern zone of Big Caucasus Balakan-Qabala polygon and these materials were given interpretation by using new programs. On the basis of gravimagnitometric measurements 2D and 3D maps were compiled defining gravitation and magnitometric plots in the southern part of Big Caucasus as a result of investigation we observed the high increase in tension of landscape which can be assumed as a sign of an active tectonic movement and tension related to the accompanying earthquakes. Such abnormal changes have been observed in magnetic fields not relating to earthquakes and assumption was made that this phenomenon concerns other geodynamic processes, which cannot be observed.

During geophysical investigations the changes related to the time and the place due to the tension in geomagnetic and gravitation plots, variations in geomagnetic tension plots, the seismomagnetic effects of interrelation of geodynamic processes and earthquakes were investigated. During the discrete gravimagnitometric investigation the situation of tension – deformation were determined and the assessment was made that these territories are accumulating geodynamic tension energy and thus can be determined as zones of high magnitude earthquakes.

**Keywords:** Big Caucasus, gravimetry, magnetometry, earthquake.

## CONFLICTS IN THE CAUCASUS

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, one of the unavoidable issues is the ethno-political conflicts in the North Caucasus. The mountainous region of the North Caucasus, which includes Chechnya, was located on important trade and communication routes between Russia and the Middle East. Various powers fought wars for centuries to control these routes. Internal divisions it prevented Russia from effectively applying its power to the region until the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1783, Russia signed the Treaty of Georgiyevsk with Georgia, and based on this agreement, began the construction of military fortresses at the Daryal pass. However, it caused serious dissatisfaction among the Chechens, who saw it both as an encroachment on the historical territories of the highlanders and as a potential threat.

After a more or less in the region stable situation several decades, repressions took place against the people accused of disloyalty to the Soviet government during the years of the Great Patriotic War. At the end of 1980, in the beginning of the 1990 years, in the conditions of democratization, all urgent problems suddenly made themselves felt: on the one hand, a pan-Caucasian sentiment was created, on the other hand, intra-Caucasian conflicts intensified.

After the collapse of the USSR in 1991, Chechnya declared its independence and called itself the Republic of Chechen Ichkeria. Russia does not recognize the elections held in Chechnya. According to some source, from 1991 to 1994, tens of thousands of people of non-Chechen ethnic origin (mainly Russians, Ukrainians and Armenians) left the republic with violence against the non-Chechen population and separate elections. Other sources do not link this shift to the events of the time, instead focusing on the deteriorating internal situation within Chechnya, the aggressive policy of Dudayev, and the domestic political ambitions of Boris Yeltsin.

Currently, Chechnya is under the rule of Ramzan Kadirov. Although the oil-rich region has enjoyed relative stability under Kadirov, critics and citizens accuse him of stifling press freedom and violating other political and human rights. Due to the continued Russian rule in the region, small guerrilla attacks by separatist groups in the region are also recorded.

**Keywords:** Caucasus, democracy, war, ethnic groups, peace.

## DESTROYED MONUMENTS OF KARABAKH

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### ABSTRACT

After Azerbaijan won the victory in the 44-day Patriotic War, the main issue ahead was the reconstruction and restoration of our liberated lands. Because all social, economic and public infrastructure was completely destroyed in our lands occupied by Armenia for 30 years. In Karabakh, energy, transport and urban development works are carried out on the basis of a single concept.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Armenia made territorial claims to the historical lands of Azerbaijan and started military aggression against our country. At that time, Armenia occupied 20% of our lands, using the tyranny prevailing in Azerbaijan. As a result of Armenians ethnic cleansing policy, more than one million Azerbaijanis have been displaced from their homeland.

As we know, there have been aggressions against Azerbaijan throughout history. Due to its beautiful nature, natural resources, and geographical conditions, Azerbaijan has always been the center of attention of other countries. Armenian aggression was not only against our compatriots, they worked to destroy our historical monuments, national spiritual values, and holy places. As is known, the beating heart of Azerbaijan is Karabakh. Karabakh was one of the settlements where the first man was arose, it has an ancient past. This territory played an important role in the economic, political and cultural life not only of Azerbaijan, but also of the Caucasus. Karabakh is our inexhaustible wealth, ego and source of pride. Due to its inexhaustible wealth, it has always been the center of attention of other countries. Karabakh has been constantly attacked by our hated enemies and our historical monuments have been destroyed. If a state does not have temples, historical monuments, and national spiritual values that will keep its history alive, there can be no talk of a bright future for that state. It is from this point of view that it is understandable that Armenians destroy our historical and cultural monuments and temples. Because they want to erase both our ahistorical past and our spiritual memory from the land we have lives in for thousands of years.

**Keywords:** Karabakh, monument, Agoghlan, temple

**ÇAĞDAŞ EĞİTİM KURUMUNUN ÖĞRETİM – ÖĞRETMEN KADROSU**  
**ACADEMIC STAFF OF THE MODERN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION**

**Nəsirli Nəsirulla Beytulla oğlu**

Dosent Azərbaycan Turizm və Menecment Universitetinin, Elm və innovasiya şöbəsinin müdiri, fizika-riyaziyyat elmləri namizədi, dosent, Müasir Ali təhsil müəssisəsinin professor-müəllim heyəti  
Doç. Dr., Azərbaycan Turizm və Menecment Universiteti, Bilim və İnovasyon Bölüm Başkanı, Fizik və  
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**XÜLASƏ**

Dünya iqtisadiyyatında, siyasətində, sosial-mədəni həyatında baş verən qlobal proseslər ali peşə təhsili sisteminə də öz təsirini göstərməyə bilməz. Tədqiqatçıların fikrincə, təhsil yalnız mədəni təcrübənin ötürülməsinə yönəlmiş mühafizəkar sosial institut olmaqdan çıxıb, o, dünya birliyinin həm sosial, həm də iqtisadi sisteminin alt sistemi kimi qəbul edilməlidir. Son dövrlərdə dinamik dəyişən dünyada ali təhsilin yeri və rolu ilə bağlı fəal şəkildə yenidən düşünmə prosesi gedir.

Müasir şəraitdə Azərbaycan ali təhsili universitet müəlliminə xüsusi tələblər qoymalıdır. Onun əsas funksiyası artıq biliklərin saxlanması və ötürülməsi deyil, tələbələrə özünütəhsil istəyinin formalaşdırılması və biliklərin yaradıcı inkişafında bacarıqlarının inkişafa yönəldilməsi olmalıdır.

Hazırda isə yeni informasiyanın yaradılması və emalı ilə əlaqəli elmi-tədqiqat fəaliyyətinin əhəmiyyətinin artması müşahidə edilməkdədir. Ali məktəb müəlliminin fəaliyyətinin özəlliyi bu növ fəaliyyətin mürəkkəb struktura malik olması və bir-biri ilə əlaqəli bir çox vəzifələrin həllinə yönəldilməsindən ibarət olmasıdır. Müxtəlif məqsədləri həyata keçirən universitet müəllimi müxtəlif fəaliyyət növlərini reallaşdırır: pedaqoji (tədris və metodiki), tədqiqat (elmi-tədqiqat), təşkilati, idarəetmə və tərbiyyə. Ali məktəb müəllimi üçün yalnız pedaqoji və elmi fəaliyyətin uzlaşması məhsuldardır. Müəllim öz peşəsini müəyyən edən elm sahəsində tədqiqatlar aparır və müəllim fəal müstəqil elmi tədqiqatlara nə qədər diqqət yetirirsə, onun müəllim, metodist, təşkilatçı və tərbiyəçi potensialı nə qədər yüksək olarsa, o, öyrənənlər üçün bir o qədər cəlbedici olur. Universitet müəlliminin elmi fəaliyyəti çoxməqsədli dəyərə və mürəkkəb xarakterə malikdir. O, təhsilin fundamental xarakterini, elmi-tədqiqat, tədris-metodiki fəaliyyətin əlaqəsini təmin edir, müəllim və tələbə şəxsiyyətinin yaradıcı potensialını reallaşdırmağa, ali təhsil müəssisəsinin statusunu yüksəltməyə şərait yaradır.

Azərbaycan Respublikasının Boloniya prosesinə qoşulması 2005-ci ilə təsadüf edir. Lakin, ali təhsilin Avropa təhsil məkanına inteqrasiya prosesi yalnız qabaqcıl xarici ölkələrin ali təhsil müəssisələrinə tələblərin göndərilməsində hiss edilir. Yerli ali təhsil müəssisələrinin ixtisaslar



və istiqamətlər üzrə təhsil standartlarının hazırlanmasından başlanan ali təhsil müəssisəsinin muxtariyyət hüququnun məhdudlaşdırılması prosesi bütün təhsil müddətini əhatə edir ki, bu da ali təhsil müəssisələrinin Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyinin daim təzyiqini təmin etmək üçündür. Azərbaycan Respublikasının təhsil sisteminin məzmun baxımından geniş islahat aparılmasına ehtiyac duyulmaqdadır. İslahatlar təhsil sisteminin yenidən qurulmasını təhsil müəssisələrini, ali təhsilə qəbuldan başlayaraq bütün sistemi əhatə etməlidir.

**Açar sözlər:** Təhsil, ali təhsil, təhsil sistemi, boloniya prosesi, təhsil islahatı

## ÖZET

Dünya ekonomisinde, siyasetinde, sosial və kültürel yaşamında meydana gələn küresel sürətlər, yüksek mesleki eğitim sistemi üzerinde etkisini göstermekten geri duramaz. Araştırmacılara göre eğitim, yalnızca kültürel deneyimin aktarılmasına odaklanan muhafazakar bir sosyal kurum olmaktan çıkmış, dünya toplumunun hem sosyal hem de ekonomik sisteminin bir alt sistemi olarak düşünölmelidir. Son zamanlarda, dinamik olarak deęişen dünyada yükseköğretimin yerini ve rolünü yeniden düşünmeye yönelik aktif bir süreç var.

Modern koşullarda, Azerbaycan'ın yüksek öğrenimi, üniversite öğretmenleri için özel şartlar belirlemelidir. Ana işlevi artık bilginin depolanması ve aktarılması değil, öğrencilerin kendi kendine eğitim arzusunun oluşumu ve bilginin yaratıcı gelişiminde becerilerinin geliştirilmesi olmalıdır.

Şu anda, yeni bilgilerin oluşturulması ve işlenmesi ile ilgili bilimsel araştırma faaliyetlerinin önemi gözlemlenmektedir. Bir lise öğretmenin etkinliğinin özellięi, bu tür bir etkinliğin karmaşık bir yapıya sahip olması ve birbirine baęlı birçok görevi çözmeyi amaçlamasıdır. Çeşitli hedefleri gerçekleştiren bir üniversite öğretmeni, çeşitli türlerde etkinlikler gerçekleştirir: pedagojik (öğretim ve metodik), araştırma (araştırma), organizasyon, yönetim ve eğitim. Bir lise öğretmeni için yalnızca pedagojik ve bilimsel faaliyetlerin uzlaştırılması üretkendir. Bir öğretmen, mesleğini tanımlayan bilim alanında araştırma yapar ve bir öğretmen aktif baęımsız bilimsel araştırmaya ne kadar çok dikkat ederse, öğretmen, metodolojist, düzenleyici ve eğitimci olarak potansiyeli ne kadar yüksek olursa, öğrenciler için o kadar çekici olur. Bir üniversite öğretmenin bilimsel faaliyeti çok amaçlı bir değere ve karmaşık bir karaktere sahiptir. Eğitimin temel karakterini, bilimsel-araştırma, öğretim-yöntemsel etkinlik baęlantısını sağlar, öğretmen ve öğrenci kişiliğinin yaratıcı potansiyelini gerçekleştirmek ve yükseköğretim kurumunun statüsünü yükseltmek için koşullar yaratır.

Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Bologna sürecine 2005 yılında katılmıştır. Ancak, yükseköğretimin Avrupa eğitim alanına entegrasyon süreci, yalnızca önde gelen yabancı ölkelerin yükseköğretim kurumlarına öğrenci göndermede hissedilir. Yerel yükseköğretim kurumlarının uzmanlık ve yönergelere yönelik eğitim standartlarının hazırlanması ile başlayan yükseköğretim kurumunun özerkliğinin kısıtlanması süreci, tüm eğitim dönemini kapsamakta

olup, yüksek öğretim kurumlarında eğitimi Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin Milli Eğitim Bakanlığının sürekli baskısını sağlamaktır. Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin eğitim sisteminde içerik açısından kapsamlı bir reforma ihtiyaç vardır. Reformlar, eğitim sisteminin, eğitim kurumlarının ve yükseköğretime girişten başlayarak tüm sistemin yeniden yapılandırılmasını kapsamalıdır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Eğitim, yükseköğretim, eğitim sistemi, Bologna süreci, eğitim reformu

## ABSTRACT

The global processes occurring in the world economy, politics, social and cultural life cannot stop showing their influence on the higher vocational education system. According to the researchers, education has ceased to be a conservative social institution focused solely on the transfer of cultural experience, it should be considered as a subsystem of both the social and economic system of world society. Recently, there has been an active process of rethinking the place and role of higher education in the dynamically changing world.

In modern conditions, the higher education of Azerbaijan should establish special conditions for university lectures. Its main function should no longer be the storage and transfer of information, but the formation of students' desire for self-education and the development of their skills in the creative development of knowledge. Currently, the importance of scientific research activities related to the creation and processing of new information is being observed. The peculiarity of the activity of a high school teacher is that this type of activity has a complex structure and is aimed at solving many interconnected tasks. With various targets a university lecturer performs different types of activities: pedagogical (teaching and methodical), research (research), organization, management and training. For a high school teacher, only the reconciliation of pedagogical and scientific activities is productive. A teacher conducts research in the field of science that defines the profession of a teacher and independent scientific research, how to active if his or her potential is very high as the teacher, metodolojist, editor, and educator, it can be so attractive to the students. The scientific activity of a university teacher has a multi-purpose value and a complex character. It provides the basic character of education, the connection of scientific-research, teaching-methodical activity, creates conditions for realizing the creative potential of the personality of teachers and students and raising the status of the institution of higher education.

The Republic of Azerbaijan joined the Bologna process in 2005. However, the integration process of higher education into the European educational sphere is felt only with sending students to leading higher educational institutions of foreign countries. The process of restricting the autonomy of the higher education institution, which begins with the preparation of educational standards for the specialties and guidelines of local higher education institutions, covers the entire educational period and is aimed at ensuring education in higher education institutions under the constant pressure of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of

Azerbaijan. There is a need for a comprehensive reform of the educational system of the Republic of Azerbaijan in terms of content. The reforms should cover the restructuring of the educational system, educational institutions and the entire system, starting with the introduction of higher education.

**Keywords:** Education, higher education, education system, Bologna process, education reform

**FARKLI SPOR BRANŞLARINDAKİ HAKEMLERİN EMPATİK EĞİLİM  
DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**  
EXAMINATION OF THE EMPATHIC TENDENCY LEVELS OF REFEREES IN  
DIFFERENT SPORTS BRANCHES

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**ÖZET**

Toplum içerisinde sağlıklı ilişkiler kurabilmenin temelinde kişiler arası iletişimin ve birbirini anlamaya çalışmanın önemli bir yeri vardır. Hiç kuşkusuz bunun için gerekli kişilik özelliklerinden birisi de empati yeteneğidir. Empati yeteneği gelişmiş bir insanın karşısındaki insanları daha iyi anlaması ve olumlu ilişkiler kurması daha kolay olabilecektir. Bu çalışma da, farklı spor branşlarındaki hakemlerin empatik eğilim düzeylerinin bazı değişkenlere göre nasıl şekillendiğini belirlemek amacı ile yapılmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda oluşturulan çalışma grubu, farklı spor branş hakemlerinden yaşları 24 ile 46 arasında değişen 42 kadın ve 106 erkek olmak üzere toplam 148 hakemden oluşmaktadır. Veriler Dökmen (1988) tarafından geliştirilen Empatik Eğilim Ölçeği ve araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan kişisel bilgi formu yardımı ile toplanmıştır. Araştırma bulguları hakemlerin empatik eğilim düzeylerinin yaş ve hakemlik yapılan spor türü değişkenlerine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark oluşturmadığı ( $p>0.05$ ), cinsiyet ve aktif olarak spor yapma değişkenlerine göre ise istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark olduğunu göstermiştir ( $p<0.05$ ). Sonuç olarak, farklı spor branşlarındaki hakemlerin yaş değişkenine göre benzer empatik eğilim gösterdikleri, kadın hakemlerin empatik eğilimlerinin daha yüksek olduğunu, hakemlik yapılan spor branşına göre empatik eğilim düzeyi değişmezken aktif olarak sporun içerisinde bulunmanın hakemlerin empatik eğilimlerine olumlu yansımalar sağladığını göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Empatik Eğilim, Spor, Hakem.

**ABSTRACT**

Interpersonal communication and trying to understand each other have an important place on the basis of establishing healthy relationships in society. Undoubtedly, one of the personality traits required for this is the ability to empathize. It will be easier for a person with developed empathy skills to better understand people and establish positive relationships. This study was carried out to determine how the empathic tendency levels of referees in different sports branches are shaped according to some variables. The study group formed for this purpose consists of a total of 148 referees, 42 female and 106 male, aged between 24 and 46, from

different sports branch referees. The data were collected with the help of the Empathic Tendency Scale developed by Dökmen (1988) and the personal information form created by the researchers. The research findings showed that the empathic tendency levels of the referees did not make a statistically significant difference according to the variables of age and the type of sports refereed ( $p>0.05$ ), while there was a statistically significant difference according to the variables of gender and active sports ( $p<0.05$ ). As a result, it has been shown that the referees in different sports branches show similar empathic tendencies according to the age variable, the emphatic tendencies of the female referees are higher, while the level of empathic tendency does not change according to the sports branch in which the referee is made, being actively involved in the sport provides positive reflections on the empathic tendencies of the referees.

**Keywords:** Empathic Tendency, Sport, Referee.

**ÖZEL SPOR MERKEZLERİNE GİDEN ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN VÜCUT  
BENLİK ALGILARININ İNCELENMESİ**  
EXAMINATION OF BODY SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO  
GO TO PRIVATE SPORTS CENTERS

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**ÖZET**

Bedensel gelişme dışında birçok durumdan etkilenen beden algısı, bedenin dış görünüşü ve içyapısı ile ilgili bireyin tüm algı ve bilgisini içerir. Yapılan araştırma da özel spor merkezlerine giden üniversite öğrencilerinin vücut benlik algılarının ele alınan değişkenlere bağlı olarak nasıl şekillendiğini belirlemek amacı ile yapılmıştır. Bu amaçla özel spor merkezlerine giden ve yaş ortalamaları  $22,34 \pm 4,27$  olan ve Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi'nde farklı fakültelerde öğrenim gören 32 bayan, 124 erkek olmak üzere toplam 156 kişi araştırmanın çalışma grubunda yer almıştır. Araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılmak isteyenler dahil edilmiştir. Araştırma grubundan veriler 1953 yılında Secord ve Jourand tarafından geliştirilmiş, 1989 yılında Hovardaoğlu tarafından geçerlik ve güvenilirliği yapılan Vücut Algısı Ölçeği (VAÖ) ile toplanmıştır. Analizler SPSS program ile yapılmış ve istatistiksel anlamlılık derecesi Alpha yanılma düzeyi  $p < 0.05$  olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma grubundan elde edilen verilere göre cinsiyet, arkadaşlık ilişkileri ve gelir değişkenlerine göre gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar bulunurken ( $p < 0.05$ ), sınıf değişkenine göre fark bulunamamıştır ( $p > 0.05$ ). Araştırma sonucunda özel spor merkezlerine giden bayanların vücut benlik algılarının erkeklere göre daha düşük olduğu, arkadaşlık ilişkileri iyi ve orta düzeyde olanların kötü olanlara göre vücut benlik algılarının yüksek olduğu, ekonomik durumları yüksek seviyede olanların düşük ve orta sosyo ekonomik seviyede olanlara göre vücut algılarının düşük olduğu görülmüştür. Bunun yanı sıra sınıf değişkeninin vücut benlik algısına etki eden bir faktör olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** eğitim, spor, vücut algısı.

**ABSTRACT**

Body perception, which is affected by many situations other than physical development, includes all the perception and knowledge of the individual about the external appearance and internal structure of the body. The research was carried out with the aim of determining how the body self-perceptions of university students who go to private sports centers are shaped depending on the variables discussed. For this purpose, a total of 156 people, 32 female and

124 male, who went to private sports centers, had an average age of  $22.34 \pm 4.27$  and were studying at different faculties at Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, took part in the study group of the research. Those who voluntarily participated in the study were included. Data from the research group were collected with the Body Perception Scale, which was developed by Secord and Jourand in 1953 and validated and reliable by Hovardaoğlu in 1989. Analyzes were made with the SPSS program and the statistical significance level was evaluated as alpha error level  $p < 0.05$ . According to the data obtained from the research group, while there were statistically significant differences between the groups according to gender, friendship relations and income variables ( $p < 0.05$ ), no difference was found according to the class variable ( $p > 0.05$ ). As a result of the research, it has been seen that the body self-perceptions of women who go to private sports centers are lower than men, those with good and medium friendship relations have higher body self-perceptions than those with bad ones, and those with high economic status have lower body self-perceptions than those with low and medium socio-economic status. In addition, it was concluded that the class variable was not a factor affecting body self-perception.

**Keywords:** Education, Sports, Body Image.



**SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN İŞ BULMA KAYGILARININ  
İNCELENMESİ**  
EXAMINATION OF JOB FINDING ANXIETY OF STUDENTS FACULTY OF SPORTS  
SCIENCES

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**ÖZET**

Kaygı, normal hayatın akışında ve herhangi bir karar verme aşamasında bazı zamanlarda bireylerin yaşadıkları önemli bir psikolojik durumdur. Stres, panik, gerginlik, endişe ve depresyon kavramları kaygı kavramı ile yakın ilişki içerisinde. İnsanlar çeşitli konularda (gelecek kaygısı, iş kaygısı, kariyer kaygısı vb.) zaman zaman kaygı yaşayabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin iş bulma kaygılarının bazı demografik değişkenler bakımından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma nicel bir çalışma olup betimsel tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklemini Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören 326 katılımcı öğrenci oluşturmuştur. Araştırma verileri 2021-2022 eğitim-öğretim yılında toplanmıştır. Veriler toplanırken demografik bilgi soruları ile birlikte “Spor Bilimleri Öğrencilerinin İş Bulma Kaygısı Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri istatistik yazılım programı Jamovi 1.8.0 kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Veri analizi için aritmetik ortalama ve standart sapma değerleri belirlenmiş, değişkenlere ilişkin alınan puanların farklılaşma durumlarını belirlemede Mann-Whitney U ve Kruskal-Wallis H testleri kullanılmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin iş bulma kaygı puanlarının yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Spor bilimleri öğrencilerinin iş bulma kaygısı ölçeğinde genel spor dalı, öğrenim gördüğü bölüm, sınıf ve aktif spor yılı değişkenleri bakımından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak bu araştırma ile çoğu kesimi ilgilendiren ve geleceği planlamadaki etkenlerden biri olan iş bulma kaygısı gibi önemli bir konuda birtakım bulgulara ulaşılmıştır. Spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin iş bulma kaygı puanları tespit edilmiş ve bazı demografik değişkenler bakımından anlamlı ilişkiler olup olmadığı belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, İş Bulma Kaygısı, Öğrenci.

**ABSTRACT**

Anxiety is an important psychological condition that individuals experience at some times in the course of normal life and at any decision-making stage. The concepts of stress, panic, tension, anxiety and depression are closely related to the concept of anxiety. People may

experience anxiety from time to time on various issues (future anxiety, job anxiety, career anxiety, etc.). In this study, it is aimed to examine the job finding anxiety of the students studying at the faculty of sports sciences in terms of some demographic variables. The research is a quantitative study and was carried out in a descriptive survey model. The sample of the study consisted of 326 participant students studying at Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Faculty of Sports Sciences. Research data were collected in the 2021-2022 academic year. While collecting the data, "Scale of Job Finding Anxiety of Sports Science Students" was used together with demographic information questions. The data of the research were analyzed using the statistical software program Jamovi 1.8.0. The arithmetic mean and standard deviation values were determined for data analysis, and Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis H tests were used to determine the differentiation status of the scores obtained for the variables.

As a result of the research, it was determined that the students studying at the faculty of sports sciences had high job finding anxiety scores. In the scale of job anxiety of sports science students, statistically significant differences were found in terms of general sports branch, department, class and active sports year variables. As a result, with this research, some findings have been reached on an important issue such as the anxiety of finding a job, which is one of the factors in planning the future and which concerns many people. The job finding anxiety scores of the students studying at the faculty of sports sciences were determined and it was determined whether there were significant relationships in terms of some demographic variables.

**Keywords:** Faculty of Sport Sciences, Job Finding Anxiety, Student.

**SEDANter VE SPOR YAPAN BİREYLERİN BİREYSEL REKABETÇİLİK  
DÜZEYLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**  
COMPARISON OF INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIVENESS LEVELS OF SEDANTERS AND  
SPORTS INDIVIDUALS

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**ÖZET**

Rekabetçilik temelini başarma güdüsünden alan en iyi veya en mükemmel olma isteği ile hayatın herhangi bir faaliyetinde insanları geride bırakmak ve onlardan daha başarılı olmak amacıyla çalışmak ya da belirlenen hedefe ulaşmak için kişinin göstermiş olduğu çabayı kapsayan bir tutum olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Hayatın hemen hemen her alanında olduğu gibi spor alanında da rekabet durumu kendini göstermektedir. Nitekim hedefleri olan insanlar istediklerine ulaşmak için mücadele ederek hep daha iyisini elde etmeye çalışmaktadırlar. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada sedanter ve spor yapan bireylerin bireysel rekabetçilik düzeylerinin karşılaştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırma betimsel araştırma deseninin bir çeşidi olan tarama araştırma modelindedir. Çalışmanın evrenini sedanter ve spor yapan bireyler oluşturmakta olup, örneklem grubu 197 kişi kapsamındadır. Çalışmada Houston vd. (2002) tarafından geliştirilen Türkçeye ise Günay ve Çelik (2020) tarafından uyarlanan Bireysel Rekabet Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Ölçek 5'li likert tipinde (1=kesinlikle katılıyorum, 5=kesinlikle katılmıyorum) dizayn edilmiştir. 11 maddeden oluşan Bireysel Rekabet Ölçeği, Rekabetten Hoşlanma (1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11) ve Yarışmadan Kaçınma (3, 4, 5) olmak üzere 2 alt boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Elde edilen verilerin analizi neticesinde yaş, medeni durum, spor branşı, gelir durumu, spor yapma düzeyi, eğitim ve meslek durumuna göre Bireysel Rekabetçilik Ölçeği toplam puanları ve alt boyut toplam puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık belirlenememiştir. Diğer taraftan cinsiyet değişkeni açısından kadınların erkeklere göre rekabetten hoşlanma alt boyut toplam puanlarının daha yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Genellikle rekabetçi tutum her ne kadar erkeklere özgü bir durum olarak nitelendirilse de; bu çalışma sonuçları kadınların erkeklere kıyasla daha fazla rekabetçi tutum sergilediklerini ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Rekabet, Sedanter, Spor, Sporcu.

**ABSTRACT**

Competitiveness is called an attitude that includes the effort of the person to work or achieve the determined goal in order to leave people behind and be more successful than them in any activity of life, with the desire to be the best and most perfect, which is based on the motivation to achieve. As in almost every field of life, competition in the field of sports also shows itself. As a matter of fact, people with goals are always trying to achieve better by struggling to achieve what they want. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to compare the individual competitiveness levels of sedentary and sports individuals. The research is in the survey research model, which is a type of descriptive research design. The population of the study consists of individuals who are sedentary and do sports, and the sample group is within the scope of 197 people. In the study, Houston et al. (2002) and adapted to Turkish by Günay and Çelik (2020), Individual Competitiveness Scale was used. The scale was designed in a 5-point Likert type (1=strongly agree, 5=strongly disagree). The Individual Competition Scale, which consists of 11 items, consists of 2 sub-dimensions: Enjoying Competition (1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11) and Avoidance of Competition (3, 4, 5). As a result of the analysis of the data obtained, no statistically significant difference could be determined between the total scores of the Individual Competitiveness Scale and the total scores of the sub-dimension according to age, marital status, sports branch, income status, level of sports, education and occupation. On the other hand, in terms of gender variable, it was concluded that women's sub-dimension total scores of liking competition were higher than men. Although the competitive attitude is generally characterized as a male-specific situation; The results of this study reveal that women exhibit more competitive attitudes than men.

**Keywords:** Competition, Sedentary, Sport, Athlete

**TÜRK KAMU YÖNETİMİ'NDEKİ DEĞİŞİME SİVİL TOPLUM  
KURULUŞLARININ ETKİLERİ**  
THE EFFECTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE CHANGE IN  
TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türk Kamu Yönetimi'ndeki bürokratik anlayıştan hizmet anlayışına kadar birçok alanda yaşanan değişimlerde sivil toplum kuruluşlarının etkilerinin olup olmadığını tartışmaktır. Kamu yönetimi, insanların bir arada yaşama pratiklerinin sistematize edilmesinde ve kamusal ihtiyaçlara uygun cevap verilmesinin devlet iktidarı aracılığıyla sunulması olarak tanımlanabilir. Bunun yanında sosyal hayatın rutinleri arasında yer alan ve temel ihtiyaçların türevi olarak görülen yerel yönetim, sağlık, adalet ve güvenlik gibi organizasyonların yönetimi ve koordinasyonu kamu yönetimlerince önceden belirlenmiş normlar aracılığı ile sağlanır. Sivil toplum kuruluşları da, bahsi geçen kamu yönetimi organizasyonlarının hizmet sunduğu ve toplumun önemli bir parçasını oluşturan bireylerin, belirli amaçları belirli bir hedef doğrultusunda ve gönüllü olarak katılımlarını gerçekleştirdikleri formel örgütlerdir. Sivil toplum kuruluşları, bireylerin sadece belirli amaçlar doğrultusunda etüt yaptıkları bir yapı değil, aynı zamanda sosyal yaşamlarında karşılaştıkları eksikliklerin giderilmesi için harekete geçen bir yapıdır.

Günümüzde yaşanan çok boyutlu dönüşüm klasik kamu yönetimi anlayışında da değişimi zorunlu kılmıştır. Bu çalışmada Weberyen bürokratik anlayışın gölgesinin olduğu Türk Kamu Yönetimi'nin 21. yüzyıl şartlarına ve en önemlisi muhatap olduğu günümüz toplumuna karşı hizmet sunma anlayışındaki değişimde sivil toplum kuruluşlarının etkileri incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak çalışmada, Türk Kamu Yönetimi'ndeki organik ve mekanik değişime sivil toplum kuruluşlarının doğrudan müdahil olmadığı görülmüştür. Bu durumun ana sebebi, sivil toplum kuruluşlarının değişime yönelik somut faaliyetlerinin Türk Kamu Yönetimi sisteminde şüphe ile bakılması anlayışı ve bürokrasi politikalarının sivil toplum lehine değişmemiş olmasıdır. Ancak son yıllarda sivil toplum kuruluşlarının görünürlükleri ve kurumsallaşmaları lehine gerçekleştirilen düzenlemeler ile sivil toplum kuruluşlarının Türk Kamu Yönetim'ndeki değişimi dolaylı yollardan etkiledikleri görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yönetim, Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları, Değişim.

## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to discuss whether non-governmental organizations have an impact on the changes in many areas from bureaucratic understanding to service understanding in Turkish Public Administration. Public administration can be defined as the systematization of people's coexistence practices and the provision of appropriate response to public needs through state power. In addition, the management and coordination of organizations such as local government, health, justice and security, which are among the routines of social life and seen as derivatives of basic needs, are provided by public administrations through predetermined norms. Non-governmental organizations are formal organizations in which the aforementioned public administration organizations provide services and individuals who constitute an important part of the society voluntarily participate in a certain goal with a specific goal. Non-governmental organizations are not only a structure where individuals study for certain purposes, but also a structure that takes action to eliminate the deficiencies they encounter in their social lives.

Today's multidimensional transformation has necessitated a change in the classical understanding of public administration. In this study, the effects of non-governmental organizations on the change in the understanding of providing services against the 21st century conditions of the Turkish Public Administration, where the Weberian bureaucratic understanding is overshadowed, and most importantly, against today's society, which it is dealing with, are examined. As a result, the study showed that non-governmental organizations were not directly involved in the organic and mechanical change in Turkish Public Administration. The main reason for this situation is the understanding that the concrete activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at change are viewed with suspicion in the Turkish Public Administration system and the bureaucracy policies have not changed in favor of civil society. However, with the arrangements made in favor of the visibility and institutionalization of non-governmental organizations in recent years, it has been seen that non-governmental organizations have indirectly affected the change in Turkish Public Administration.

**Keywords:** Management, Non-Governmental Organizations, Change.

**SİYASİ PARTİLER BAĞLAMINDA TÜRKİYE SİYASETİNİN SORUN ANALİZİ:  
SAADET PARTİSİ ÖRNEĞİ**  
PROBLEM ANALYSIS OF TURKISH POLITICS IN THE CONTEXT OF POLITICAL  
PARTIES: THE CASE OF THE SAADET PARTY

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**ÖZET**

Demokratik sistemden söz edilirken, bu sistem ya da bu kurumlar için en elzem mekanizmanın siyasi partilerin olması gerektiği düşüncesi literatür çalışmalarında kabul edilmiş bir görüş olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Demokratik sistemlerin vazgeçilmezi olarak görülen siyasi partiler, demokrasi için gerekli olan temsil fonksiyonunu yerine getirmektedir. Siyasi partiler, bu temsil vazifesini farklı örgütlenmeler ile birlikte yerine getirirse de, siyasi partilerin diğer örgütlenmelerden farklı fonksiyonları mevcuttur. Bunlardan en önemlisi iktidarı ele geçirerek yönetim mekanizmasını elinde bulundurma fonksiyonudur. Dolayısıyla iktidar erkini elinde bulundurabilme potansiyeli bulunduran siyasi partiler; halkı, çıkar gruplarını ve diğer sivil örgütlenmeleri temsil etmek açısından demokrasi için gerekli olan kurumların başında gelmektedir. Özellikle son yıllarda insan hakları, özgürlük gibi taleplerin artması ve bu talepleri temsil etme açısından örgütlenmelere ihtiyaç duyulması siyasi partilere atfedilen önemi artırmıştır. Süreç içinde ise siyasi partiler, neredeyse her sistemin zorunlukları arasında yer almıştır.

Türkiye’de siyasi partilerin gelişimi geç olmasına rağmen gelişmeleri de istikrarlı bir seyir izlememiştir. Osmanlının son dönemlerinde fırka şeklinde görülmeye başlayan oluşumlar zamanla yerlerini parti şeklinde yapılanmalara bırakmıştır. Ancak Türkiye’de siyasi partilere önem atfedilse de Cumhuriyet’in kuruluşundan (1923) 1945’e kadar genel itibariyle tek partinin varlığı ile siyasal sistem işleyişini sürdürmüştür. Akabinde çok partili siyasal sisteme geçilmesine rağmen siyasal partilerin literatür faydasının Türk siyasetine yansımaları aynı olmamıştır. Çünkü siyasi partiler işlevlerini yerine getirirken dışsal sorunlara maruz kaldıkları gibi kendi iç işleyişlerinde de bu sorunlar ile uzun bir dönem uğraşmışlardır. Aynı şekilde sahip oldukları ideolojiye/felsefeye uygun ve temsil ettikleri gruplarının değerlerine paralel bir yönetim icra etmesi beklenir. Lakin her ne kadar böyle olması gerekirse de siyasi partilerin kendi iç işleyişlerinden veya ülkenin belli bazı koşullarından kaynaklı partiler açısından



sorunlar mevcuttur. Bu kapsamda, bu çalışmada öncelikle siyasi partiler irdelenip tarihsel gelişimi ve işlevleri ele alınmıştır. Daha sonra Saadet Partisi'nin mensubu olduğu 'Milli Görüş' felsefesi incelenerek söz konusu parti bağlamında Türkiye siyasetine yansıyan siyasi partilerin sorunları tartışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Siyasi Partiler, Siyaset, Demokrasi, Saadet Partisi.

## ABSTRACT

When talking about the democratic system, the idea that political parties should be the most important mechanism for this system or these institutions is an accepted view in the literature studies. Political parties, which are seen as indispensable in democratic systems, fulfill the representation function necessary for democracy. Although political parties fulfill this duty of representation together with different organizations, political parties have different functions from other organizations. The most important of these is the function of seizing power and holding the mechanism of governing. Therefore, political parties that have the potential to hold the power of power; it is one of the institutions necessary for democracy in terms of representing the people, interest groups and other civil organizations. Especially in recent years, the increase in demands such as human rights and freedom and the need for organizations to represent these demands have increased the importance attributed to political parties. In the process, political parties have been among the necessities of almost every system.

Although the development of political parties in Turkey is late, their development has not followed a stable course. The formations that started to be seen in the form of party (firka) in the last periods of the Ottoman Empire left their places to the structures in the form of parties over time. However, although importance is attached to political parties in Turkey, the political system continued to function with the existence of a single party in general from the establishment of the Republic (1923) until 1945. Despite the transition to the multi-party political system, the reflection of the literature benefit of political parties on Turkish politics has not been the same. Because political parties have been exposed to external problems while performing their functions and have dealt with these problems for a long time in their internal functioning. In the same way, they are expected to carry out a management in accordance with the ideology/ philosophy they have and in line with the values of the groups they represent. However, although this should be the case, there are problems for the parties arising from the internal workings of the political parties themselves or certain conditions of the country. In this context, in this study, first of all, political parties are examined and their historical development and functions are discussed. Then, the philosophy of 'Milli Görüş' to which the Saadet Party belongs was examined and the problems of the political parties reflected in Turkish politics in the context of the party in question were discussed.

**Keywords:** Political Parties, Politics, Democracy, Saadet Party.

## AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION WITH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SLEEPINESS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The widespread use of smartphones not only makes life easier and has brought many negatives with it. It is also seen that smartphones are widely used by students. The aim of the study is to examine the relationship of smartphone addiction with physical activity and sleepiness in university students.

**Material and Method:** A total of 171 students, 139 females and 32 males, aged between 18-26 years ( $20.39 \pm 1.57$  years) were recruited in the study. The smartphone addiction of the participants in the study was evaluated with the Smartphone Addiction Scale Short Form. Physical activity level was assessed by the International Physical Activity Questionnaire. The Epworth Sleepiness Scale was used for the evaluation of sleep. The Spearman's test was used to determine the relationship of between parameters.

**Results:** The average level of smartphone addiction was  $31.55 \pm 9.96$ . When the total physical activity scores were examined, the median score for all students was 777, and the median score for sleepiness was 5. The sitting time of the students was 4410 minutes. As the smartphone

addiction score increased, there was a very poor relationship with sitting time ( $r=0.151$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and normal sleepiness ( $r=0.203$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), but not with physical activity total score ( $p>0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** It was found that smartphone addiction was associated with increased sitting time and normal sleepiness in university students. It is extremely important to reveal the risk factors related to the excessive use of smartphones and to raise awareness in terms of preventive health.

**Keywords:** Smartphone addiction, Students, Physical activity, Sleep

## METAPHOR ANALYSIS OF THE HYGIENE CONCEPTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS

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### ABSTRACT

Hygiene has gained more importance in all countries as a result of the spread of Covid-19 to the whole world, which emerged in Wuhan, China in the last months of 2019. For this reason, in this research, it is aimed to reveal the perceptions of secondary school students about the concepts of "cologne, disinfectant, contact, hygiene, soap, water, bleach, mask" during the Covid-19 pandemic process, through metaphors. 182 students from various secondary schools in Afyonkarahisar province participated in the research. The phenomenological design, which is one of the qualitative research models, was used in the research. It was prepared via "Google forms" as a data collection tool and delivered to the participants via social media platforms. To reveal the metaphors they have for each of the secondary school students regarding the concepts of hygiene during the covid-19 pandemic process, "Soap is like .....; because ....." were asked to complete the sentence. The analysis of the data obtained during the research was made with the content analysis technique. As a result of the research, it was determined that secondary school students produced 333 valid metaphors. 51 different metaphors were used for the concept of contact. 49 different metaphors were used for the concepts of disinfectant and soap. 47 different metaphors were used for the concept of cologne. 39 different metaphors were used for the concept of bleach. 38 different metaphors were used for the concept of water. 31 different metaphors were used for the concept of mask. Within the concept of hygiene, 29 different metaphors were used. As a result of the research, it was seen that the students knew how to protect themselves from Covid-19 and what precautions to take, thanks to the metaphors they created with the concepts of hygiene.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, pandemic, hygiene, epidemic, metaphor.

**AN OVERVIEW OF PREGNANCY EDUCATION: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS  
BASED ON WEB OF SCIENCE CORE COLLECTION**

**GEBE EĞİTİMİNE GENEL BİR BAKIŞ: WEB OF SCIENCE CORE COLLECTION  
TEMELLİ BİR BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ**

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**ABSTRACT**

As a multidimensional concept, “family” is the first social community that individuals join at birth. Although the meanings attributed to the family institution have changed over time, this concept has not lost its universal meaning and value. The transition to parenthood in the family life cycle, which consists of different processes, causes the biological, psychological and even sociological balance of the expectant mothers to change and the differentiation of their duties in the family. In this sense, pregnancy includes various adaptation processes for the expectant mother and her environment. Especially in the first pregnancy, insufficient knowledge and experience of expectant mothers about the process cause them to have various fears. These fears can be overcome with the training given to expectant mothers before birth. The aim of the trainings given is to raise awareness about birth and postpartum processes as well as to support them to adopt the role of “mother”. When an evaluation is made in this context, the increasing importance of the training given to expectant mothers during pregnancy, which is the starting

point of the parenting process, is understood. The aim of this study is to examine the studies on pregnancy education in terms of bibliometrics. Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) was used to obtain the data of the study. As a result of the search made with the terms "Gestational education", "Prenatal education", "Pregnant education" and "Pregnancy education", studies were reached. Content analysis and bibliometric analysis were used in the analysis of the data. The results of the analyzes used are explained with scientific and visual maps. The results of the research were discussed within the framework of the literature.

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, Pregnant Education, Family, Bibliometrics.

## ÖZET

Çok boyutlu bir kavram olan “aile” bireylerin doğumla birlikte katıldıkları ilk sosyal topluluktur. Zaman içerisinde aile kurumuna atfedilen anlamlarda değişiklik olsa da, bu kavram evrensel anlamını ve değerini yitirmemiştir. Farklı süreçlerden meydana gelen aile yaşam döngüsündeki ebeveynliğe geçiş aşaması, anne adaylarının biyolojik, psikolojik hatta sosyolojik dengesinin değişmesine ve aile içerisindeki görevlerinin farklılaşmasına yol açmaktadır. Bu anlamda gebelik, anne adayları ve çevresi için çeşitli uyum süreçlerini içinde barındırır. Özellikle ilk gebelikte, anne adaylarının süreç hakkındaki yetersiz bilgi ve tecrübeleri onların çeşitli korkulara sahip olmasına neden olmaktadır. Bu korkular doğum öncesinde anne adaylarına verilen eğitimlerle aşılabilmektedir. Verilen eğitimlerin amacı, doğum ve doğum sonrası süreçler hakkında onları bilinçlendirmenin yanı sıra “anne” rolünü benimsemelerini de desteklemektir. Bu bağlamda bir değerlendirme yapıldığında, ebeveynlik sürecinin başlangıç noktası olan gebelik dönemindeki anne adaylarına verilen eğitimlerin artan önemi anlaşılmaktadır. Yürütülen bu çalışmanın amacı, gebelik eğitimi konu edinen araştırmaların bibliyometrik açıdan incelenmesidir. Çalışmanın verilerinin elde edilmesinde Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC)’ dan yararlanılmıştır. “Gestational education”, “Prenatal education”, “Pregnant education” ve “Pregnancy education” terimleri ile yapılan tarama sonucunda çalışmalara ulaşılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi ve bibliyometrik analiz kullanılmıştır. Kullanılan analizlerin sonuçları bilimsel ve görsel haritalarla açıklanmıştır. Alan yazın çerçevesinde araştırmanın sonuçları tartışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gebelik, Gebe Eğitimi, Aile, Bibliyometri.

**OKULDA VELİ ÖĞRETMEN ÇATIŞMALARI VE OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİNİN  
TUTUMLARI**  
PARENT-TEACHER CONFLICT AT SCHOOL AND ATTITUDES OF SCHOOL  
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**ÖZET**

İnsanların günlük yaşamlarının önemli bir kısmı kişiler arası ilişkilerin yoğun olduğu ortamlarda geçmektedir. İnsanların hayata bakış açıları, siyasi ya da dini düşünceleri gibi konularda anlaşmazlıklara neden olabilmektedir. Okullar da gerek iç paydaşları gerekse dış paydaşların yoğun ilişki içinde olduğu ortamlardır. Bu nedenle de okullarda da çeşitli çatışmaların yaşanması kaçınılmazdır. Bu çatışmalar iç paydaşlar olan öğretmenler, yöneticiler ve diğer eğitim çalışanları arasında olabildiği gibi, öğretmenler ile veliler arasında da olabilmektedir.

Eğitim, ailenin önemli işlevlerinden bir tanesidir. Çocuğa ilk eğitim verilen yer ailedir. Sonrasında okullar bu işlevi yerine getirmeye başlasa da ailenin bu işlevden soyutlanması mümkün değildir. Aile eğitim konusunda çocuğa yardımcı olmak, yönlendirmek, yöneltmek ve okulla işbirliği yapmak zorundadır (Şişman, 2020). Ancak günümüzde bu işbirliği ve çocuk eğitimine destek olma konusunda aileler zaman zaman okula ve öğretmene gereğinden fazla müdahale etmektedirler. Bu da veliler ile öğretmenler arasında anlaşmazlıklara neden olabilmektedir.

Aileler, demokratik toplumda okul yönetiminde önemli bir rol oynar. Aileler, hem yöneticilerler hem de öğretmenlerle olan ilişkileri nedeniyle iki farklı açıdan değerlendirilmelidirler. Okul yöneticileri de çoğu zaman aileler ile öğretmen arasına girmek zorunda kalmaktadırlar. Okul yöneticileri bu süreçte öğretmen ve veli arasındaki etkileşimin neden ve sonuçlarını yakından izlemelidir (Bursalıoğlu, 2021). Bu çalışmada okulda yaşanan veli-öğretmen çatışmalarına odaklanılmıştır. Ayrıca okul müdürlerinin bu çatışmalara karşı tutumları incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Veli, öğretmen, çatışma, çatışma yönetimi.

**ABSTRACT**

An important part of people's daily lives are spent in environments where interpersonal relations are intense. It can cause disagreements on issues such as people's political or religious opinions. Schools are also environments where both internal and external stakeholders are in intense



relationship. For this reason, it is inevitable to experience various conflicts in schools. These conflicts can occur between internal stakeholders such as teachers, administrators and other education workers, as well as between teachers and parents.

Education is one of the important functions of the family. The first place where a child is given education is the family. Afterwards, although the schools started to fulfill this function, it is not possible to isolate the family from this function. The family has to help, guide, direct and cooperate with the school in education (Şişman, 2020). However, today, families sometimes interfere with school and teachers more than necessary in terms of this cooperation and supporting child education. This can cause conflicts between parents and teachers.

Families play an important role in school management in a democratic society. Families should be evaluated from two different perspectives because of their relationships with both administrators and teachers. School administrators often have to intervene between families and teachers. School administrators should closely monitor the causes and consequences of the interaction between teachers and parents in this process (Bursalıoğlu, 2021). This study focuses on parent-teacher conflicts at school. In addition, the attitudes of school principals towards these conflicts were examined.

**Keywords:** Parent, teacher, conflict, conflict management.

## RESILIENCE IN ROMANIAN AND ENGLISH PROVERBS

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### ABSTRACT

The attempt that defines ways of knowing, as well as models that bring new ideas, has led to the concept of *resilience*. Without searching for a strict definition of the term *resilience*, I have stopped to certain key words like the *ability to cope*, *bouncing back*, *regaining control and reducing vulnerability to change*, when I have analyzed the ethno fields of 50 Romanian paremia units and their corresponding English versions of the verbs **a face/a se face** vs **to do and to make**.

My interest goes to the translation and the equivalence patterns that followed a process of intertextual weaving, mapping regularities, contradictions and transformations, especially at the level of phraseological units vs phraseological gaps. Between the translation exercise and the search for the most adequate equivalent, the context might have the ultimate result.

Using a descriptive method I could understand that the Romanian proverbs carry in themselves a positive evaluation, displaying through the verbs **a face/a se face**, personal qualities (proud, wise), and at the same time, assessing critically existential aspects like laziness, or prodigality.

Still, the translation practice makes the translator choose between the denotative and the connotative potential of a message. That is why, within the paremia pattern, both Romanian proverbs and their English versions have undergone certain intra or extra textual amplifications or, under certain circumstances, a phenomenon of lacunarity.

**Keywords:** Ability, Context, Equivalence, Meaning, Transformation

## ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Business is one of the types of activity organized within a unique structure, the purpose and result of which is to make a profit. Educational business is a business activity carried out by educational institutions in the pedagogical direction.

The experience of foreign countries shows that universities are big business institutions as well as educational institutions. All these are proof of the interest in the sphere of education and the skillful commercialization of education.

In recent years, state-business cooperation in the field of education has been expanding rapidly. This once again proves that the state and business are interested in mutual active cooperation to achieve the important goals facing the education system today.

Projects based on state-business partnership in education can play an important role. This can allow the higher school to increase the quality and efficiency of the educational process, develop its application orientation, make maximum use of intellectual, material, information and human resources in specialist training, conduct research, and create innovative projects.

Educational programs, improvement of the content of standards, implementation of professional development programs for professors and teachers of higher schools and company representatives are clear examples of state-business partnership in the field of education. As one of the important points of the state-business partnership, we can mention the Alumni Association, ENAC TUS (Entrepreneurial Action Us) – an international organization that gathers the leaders of today and tomorrow to build a better and more sustainable world with the positive power of business in education.

In many foreign countries, the institution of endowment (endowment - donation, share) exists as one of the important mechanisms of state-business cooperation. In other words, it is planned to create special purpose capital funds under higher schools. Such funds can play an important role in financing various projects implemented by the educational institution.

"Public legal entity" is a new stage in the public administration system of our republic. This institution plays an important role in the formation of an effective management system in educational institutions created by the state, and at the same time in reducing the financial burden of the state.

**Keywords:** education, business, cooperation, marketing, capital.

## FORMATION OF UNION CULTURE IN STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Auditorium is an environment where educators and students share their knowledge and experience to achieve their goals, and are provided with different means and ways of communication. Establishing effective communication in the audience depends primarily on the teacher's professional teaching of the subject and the correct relationship with the students. Properly established teacher-student relationships have a positive effect on academic achievement and student behavior.

Like every person, every student is individual and different. Everyone has their own lifestyle, interests, and expectations from life. In this process, the main task of the teacher is to take into account that the students have different spiritual, physical, mental qualities and outlook and to achieve a high degree of their adaptation and integration into the system.

Successful socialization of students depends on the creation of suitable conditions. If the teacher can direct this process correctly, it is certain that the conditions will be educational and developing. One of the most important issues in this work is to follow the principle of individual orientation of education. The development of the student's personality, in turn, depends on the expansion and enrichment of his social perfection. In a word, the teacher should do things in the direction of satisfying not only the intellectual qualities of the students, but also their spiritual needs.

Every teacher should know the rules of ethical behavior. The teacher's communication culture indicates quality teaching.

In order to form a quality communication culture in students, the teacher can achieve successful results not only by dealing with them individually, but also by involving them in group activities. Conducting interactive lectures and seminars, providing opportunities for students to make frequent presentations, will more effectively form the culture of communication between students and between students and teachers.

Correct pedagogical communication established between teachers and students improves the quality of student-student relationship. At the same time, healthy pedagogical communication can serve the quality management of teaching and achieve high efficiency.

Trying to make students active not only in the classroom, but also outside the classroom can form the necessary communication culture in them. At this time, it is necessary to remove the student from the role of passive listener and spectator.

**Keywords:** education, student, communication, socialization, formation.

## STAGING OF THE ESTROUS CYCLE OF THE RATS BY VAGINAL CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

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### ABSTRACT

The determination of the estrous cycle phases of female rats to be used in experimental studies is important for the reliability of the research results. The estrous cycle of rats lasts four days and consists of four phases that can be determined by the cell types observed in the vaginal smear. In the study, it was aimed to reveal detailed cytological findings of each phase of the estrous cycle and to visualize the sperm in the rat vagina after mating, using a fast and cost-effective staining method. Vaginal smear samples were collected from 10 female rats once a day for 15 days and stained with Giemsa stain. Female rats found in proestrus and estrus phases were mated with male rats. Vaginal swab samples taken after mating were also stained using Giemsa stain. Cytological images were taken from the obtained preparations for the detailed evaluation of the cells. Cornified epithelial cells, nucleated epithelial cells and leukocytes were detected in vaginal smear samples. Based on the ratio of these cells in the vaginal secretion, the phase of the estrous cycle was determined. In the vaginal swab samples collected after mating, sperms as well as different cell types could be visualized. By staining the vaginal smear samples with Giemsa, it is possible to detect the stages of the rat estrous cycle and sperm cells easily and quickly. In this way, the gestational day of rats can be determined more accurately. With further studies, this method can be made even more effective.

**Keywords:** Oestrus cycle, Giemsa stain, Vaginal smear, Sperm, Cytology

**İLETİŞİMSEL ETKİLİLİK ÖLÇEĞİ'NİN (COMMUNICATIVE EFFECTIVENESS  
SCALE-REVISED- CESR) TÜRKÇE VERSİYONUNUN GEÇERLİK VE  
GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI**  
RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDY OF A TURKISH VERSION OF THE  
COMMUNICATIVE EFFECTIVENESS SURVEY-REVISED (CES-R)

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## ÖZET

Parkinson hastalığında (PH) görülen ses ve konuşma bozuklukları hastaların iletişimlerini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Bu nedenle klinik uygulamada Parkinson hastalarının iletişimlerini değerlendiren ölçeklere ihtiyaç vardır. Bazı ülkelerde PH'de kullanılan iletişim kaynaklı sorunlara yönelik değerlendirme araçları olmasına rağmen Türkiye'de Parkinson hastalarının iletişim becerilerinin değerlendirilmesi için kullanılan geçerlik ve güvenilirliği olan herhangi bir ölçek bulunmamaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, İletişimsel Etkililik Ölçeği'nin (Communicative Effectiveness Scale-Revised- CES-R) Türkçe versiyonunun klinik kullanımı için geçerlik ve güvenilirliğini değerlendirmektir. CES-R 'in orijinal İngilizce versiyonu uluslararası kılavuzlara uygun olarak Türkçe'ye uyarlandı. Çalışmaya 106 PH hastası ve 106 sağlıklı birey alındı. CES-R ve Ses Handikap Endeksi (SHE-10) her iki gruba da uygulandı. Uyarlanan ölçek 2 hafta sonra yeniden test edildi. İletişimsel Etkililik Ölçeği (CES-R) keşfedici faktör analizinde Kaiser Meier Olkin (KMO) katsayısı 0,956 ve Bartlett's Test için  $p < 0.01$  bulunduğundan veri seti faktör analizi için "mükemmel" düzeyde uygundur. CES-R ölçeğinde uygulanan açıklayıcı faktör analizi sonucu, iki boyutun toplam açıklayıcılık oranı %63,5 olarak tespit edilerek geçerlilik şartı sağlanmıştır. Cronbach's alpha katsayısı hasta grubunda 0.958, kontrol grubunda 0.955 olarak hesaplanmış ve ölçeğin "yüksek güvenilirlik" düzeyinde olduğu saptanmıştır. CES-R'in Türkiye'de geçerliliği ve güvenilirliği çalışmamızla gösterildiğinden, Türk Parkinson hastalarında iletişim ve katılımın klinik değerlendirilmesinde kullanılabilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** İletişimsel etkililik, katılım, hasta yanıtı ölçekler, Parkinson hastalığı.

## ABSTRACT

Voice and speech disorders in Parkinson's disease (PD) negatively affect the communication of patients. Thus, there is a growing need for scales evaluating the communication of PD patients in clinical practice. Although the assessment tools for communication-related problems in PD are available in some countries, there is no valid and reliable scale used to evaluate the communication skills of PD patients in Turkey. To evaluate the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of Communicative Effectiveness Survey-Revised (CES-R) for use in clinical settings. The original English version of CES-R has been adapted to Turkish in accordance with international guidelines. 106 patients with PD and 106 healthy people were included in our study. CES-R and Voice Handicap Index (VHI) were administered to both groups. The adapted scale was re-tested 2 weeks later. Since the Kaiser Meier Olkin coefficient was 0.956 in the exploratory factor analysis of the Communicative Effectiveness Survey (CES-R) and  $p < 0.01$  for the Bartlett's Test, the data set is "perfectly" suitable for factor analysis. As a result of the explanatory factor analysis applied in the CES-R scale, the total explanatory ratio of the two dimensions was determined as 63.5%, and the validity condition was met. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was found to be 0.958 in the patient group and 0.955 in the control group, and the



scale was found to be at the "high reliability" level. Given that CES-R's validity and reliability in Turkey have been shown by our study, it can be used for the evaluation of in communicative and participation skills of Turkish PD patients.

**Keywords:** Communicative Effectiveness, Participation, Patient Reported Outcomes, Parkinson's Disease.

**DİRİJORLUQ FƏNNİNİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ İNNOVASİYALI PEDAQOJİ  
TEKNOLOGİYALARIN TƏTBİQİ**  
THE USE OF INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING  
THE SUBJECT CONDUCTING

**Əliyeva Maralxanım Tofiq qızı**

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**XÜLASƏ**

Məqalənin məqsədini dirijorluq fənninin tədrisində müasir innovasiyalı pedaqoji texnologiyaların istifadəsi imkanlarının araşdırılması təşkil edir. Burada qeyd olunur ki, gələcəyin musiqi müəllimlərinin peşə fəaliyyətində dirijorluq çox önəmli yer tutur. Bu fənnin tədrisində innovasiyalı pedaqoji texnologiyalardan bəhrələnməyin mümkünlüyü barədə biz hələ 2012-ci ildən dissertasiyamız üzərində çalışarkən demişik və praktiki işimizdə də bunu təstiqləmişik. Qeyd etməliyik ki, fərdi şəkildə tədris olunan ifaşılıq fənlərində istənilən müasir pedaqoji texnologiyaları tətbiq etmək olmur, lakin bir çoxunun ayrıca metodları uğurla tətbiq edilə bilər.

Məqalədə dirijorluğun tədrisində evristik texnologiya daxil olan səmərəli-yaradıcı fəaliyyət metodun, lokal və assosiasiyalı metodların, analogiya və müqayisəli təhlil metodunun, inkişafedici texnologiyalardan problemlə-axtarış təliminin müxtəlif metodlarının (divergent, layihə, modelləşdirmə və s.), inteqrasiyalı təlim və interaktiv təlim texnologiyaların istifadəsi yolları araşdırılmış və praktiki tətbiqi göstərilmişdir.

**Açar Sözlər:** Dirijorluq, Bədii-Obrazlı Təfəkkür, Pedaqoji Texnologiya

**ABSTRACT**

Məqalədə dirijorluğun tədrisində evristik texnologiya çərçivəsində səmərəli-yaradıcı fəaliyyət metodun, lokal və assosiasiyalı metodların, analogiya və müqayisəli təhlil metodunun inkişafedici texnologiyalardan problemlə-axtarış təliminin müxtəlif metodlarının (divergent, layihə, modelləşdirmə və s.), inteqrasiyalı təlim və interaktiv təlim texnologiyaların istifadəsi yolları araşdırılmış və praktiki tətbiqi göstərilmişdir.

In the article, ways of using efficient-creative activity method, local and associative methods, analogy and comparative analysis method, various methods of problem-search training from

developing technologies (divergent, project, modeling, etc.), integrated training and interactive training technologies are investigated in the teaching of conducting in the framework of heuristic technology. and its practical application is shown.

**Keywords:** Conducting, Artistic Thinking, Pedagogical Technology

## ÇALGI EĞİTİMİNDE DERS VE PRATİK MOTİVASYONU COURSE AND PRACTICE MOTIVATION IN INSTRUMENT TRAINING

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### ÖZET

Uluslararası alanyazın, çalgı eğitiminde motivasyonun önemine vurgu yapan birçok teorik ve ampirik çalışma sunmaktadır. İlgili araştırmalar, derse karşı motivasyon ve çalışma motivasyonu başlıkları altında yoğunlaşmaktadır. Ders motivasyonu; öğretmen, program, sınıf ortamı, bireysel çalışmaya ayrılan süre, eserin düzeyi vb. birçok unsur tarafından etkilenebilmektedir. Benzer şekilde, çalgı çalan kişi için bir ritüel olan pratik, zorlu bir süreçtir ve yüksek düzeyde motivasyon talep eder. Çünkü pratik, çoğu zaman monoton, can sıkıcı ve başarısız geçme olasılığı yüksek olan bir süreçtir. Diğer taraftan bulgular, ders ve pratik motivasyonu ile ders başarısı arasında pozitif yönlü bir ilişki olduğunu ve çalgı eğitiminde motivasyon olgusunun bireysel ve çevresel birçok unsur tarafından şekillendirildiğini göstermektedir. Buna karşın Türkiye’de konuyla ilgili araştırmalara ihtiyaç duyulduğu görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, mesleki çalgı eğitimi alan bir grup öğrenci üzerinden ders ve pratik motivasyonunu etkileyen unsurlar nitel bir yaklaşımla saptanmıştır. Çalışma grubunu bir devlet üniversitesinin Müzik Öğretmenliği Programı’na kayıtlı olan 84 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veriler, araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan beş açık uçlu sorunun yer aldığı bir görüşme formu yoluyla toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz ve içerik analizi teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, öğrencilerin ders ve pratik motivasyonunu etkileyen unsurlar belirlenmiş ve çalgı çalışma düzenine yönelik bir “çalgı çalışma davranış kalıpları” havuzu elde edilmiştir. Sonuçların, çalgı eğitimcilerine ve konuyla ilgili çalışma yapacak olan araştırmacılara katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Müzik Öğretmeni Adayları, Çalgı Eğitimi, Ders Motivasyonu, Çalışma Motivasyonu, Çalışma Düzeni

## ABSTRACT

International literature presents many theoretical and empirical studies emphasizing the importance of motivation in instrument education. It is seen that the studies are presented under the headings of motivation towards the course and motivation to practice. Course motivation can be affected by many factors such as teacher, curriculum, classroom environment, time devoted to individual practice, level of practice, etc. Similarly, practice, which is a ritual for the player, is a challenging process and demands a high level of motivation. Because practice is a process that is often monotonous, boring, and likely to be unsuccessful. On the other hand, the results show that there is a positive relationship between course and practice motivation and course success and that the phenomenon of motivation in instrument training is shaped by many individual and environmental factors. However, it is seen that there is a need for research on the subject in Turkey.

In this study, the factors affecting the course and practice motivation of a group of music teacher candidates were determined with a qualitative approach. In this study, the factors affecting course and practice motivation were determined with a qualitative approach through a group of students who take professional instrument training. The study group consists of 84 students enrolled in the Music Teaching Program of a public university. The data were collected through an interview form with five open-ended questions prepared by the researchers. Descriptive analysis and content analysis techniques were used in the analysis of the data. In the research, the factors that affect the students' course and practice motivation were determined, and a pool of "instrument study behavior patterns" for instrument practice order was obtained. It is expected that the results will contribute to instrument educators and researchers who will study the subject.

**Keywords:** Music Teacher Candidates, Instrument Training, Course Motivation, Practice Motivation, Practice Scheme

**MESLEKİ ÇALGI EĞİTİMİNDE ÇALIŞMA ALIŞKANLIKLARI: GÖRGÜL BİR  
ARAŞTIRMA**  
PRACTICE HABITS IN PROFESSIONAL INSTRUMENT TRAINING: AN EMPIRICAL  
RESEARCH

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada, bir grup müzik öğretmeni adayının çalgı çalışma alışkanlıkları görgül bir yaklaşımla incelenmiştir. Çalışmaya toplam 78 öğrenci katılmıştır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak Küçükosmanoğlu, Babacan, Babacan ve Yüksel (2016) tarafından geliştirilen ve 18 maddeden oluşan ‘Bireysel Çalgı Çalışma Alışkanlıkları Ölçeği’ kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca araştırmacılar tarafından bir kişisel bilgi formu oluşturulmuştur. Verilerin analizinde, betimsel ve çıkarımsal istatistik teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, müzik öğretmeni adaylarının bireysel çalgı çalışma alışkanlıklarının yüksek düzeyde olduğu saptanmıştır. Ancak, ölçeğin boyutları ve maddeler ayrı ayrı incelendiğinde; zamanı doğru kullanma ve düzenli çalışma boyutuna ilişkin puan ortalamalarının orta düzeyde olduğu; öğrencilerin, bireysel çalgıya her gün düzenli olarak çalışma, çalışma sürecinde motive olma, çalışma öncesinde ısınma çalışmaları yapma ve zamana göre düzenlenmiş bir çalışma programı izleme alışkanlıklarına beklenen yönde sahip olmadıkları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Diğer taraftan çalışmada, çalışma alışkanlığı puanlarının, ölçeğin geneli dikkate alındığında, cinsiyet, mezun olunan lise ve sınıf düzeyine göre farklılaşmadığı; buna karşın çalgıyı kendi isteğiyle seçen ve çalgı dersi süresini yeterli görmeyen öğrencilerin çalışma alışkanlığı puanlarının daha yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ulaşılan sonuçların ve başvuru literatürün Türkiye’de çalgı çalışma alışkanlıkları temalı alanyazına ve çalgı eğitimcilerine katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Müzik Öğretmeni Adayları, Çalgı Eğitimi, Çalgı Çalışma Alışkanlıkları

**ABSTRACT**

In this study, the practice habits of a group of music teacher candidates were examined with an empirical approach. A total of 78 students participated in the study. In the study, ‘The Scale of Individual Instrument Practice Habits’ which was developed by Küçükosmanoğlu, Babacan,

Babacan, and Yüksel (2016) and consists of 18 items, was used as a data collection tool. In addition, a personal information form was created by the researchers. In the analysis of the data, descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used. In the study, it was determined that the instrument practice habits of the music teacher candidates were at a high level. However, when the dimensions of the scale and the items are examined separately, it was found that the mean scores of the dimensions of using time correctly and working regularly were moderate, it has been concluded that the students do not have the habits of practicing the individual instrument regularly every day, being motivated during the study process, doing warm-up exercises before the study, and following a study program arranged according to time. On the other hand, in the study, when the overall scale of the scale is taken into account, it was found that the scores of practice habits did not differ according to gender, graduated high school, and class level. On the other hand, it was determined that students who chose the instrument voluntarily and did not find the duration of the instrument lesson sufficient had higher practice habit scores. The obtained results and the referenced literature will be expected to contribute to the literature on practice habits and instrument educators in Turkey.

**Keywords:** Music Teacher Candidates, Instrument Training, Instrument Practice Habits



## A MULTI-CRITERIA APPROACH BASED ON CILOS AND MAIRCA METHODS FOR TARGET MARKET SELECTION

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### **ABSTRACT**

Accurate evaluation and selection of target markets is one of the key factors affecting the success or failure of a business. There are many factors to consider when evaluating a potential target market. It is a complex process to consider conflicting criteria in the evaluation of alternative markets, the effects of the criteria vary, and the determination of the appropriate one among many alternative markets. In addition, such a strategic decision should be taken with a systematic approach, using scientific methods. For these reasons, an integrated method based on CILOS and MAIRCA techniques that organizations can use in target market analysis is proposed in the present study. The proposed methodology has been tested in an application for market selection for hazelnut export. In practice, the weights of the five evaluation criteria were calculated with the CILOS technique, and then 5 target markets were analysed with the MAIRCA technique for alternative ranking. According to the results of the application, it has been determined that the countries with the highest potential for hazelnut export are Germany, USA and China.

**Keywords:** Target Market, International Target Market Selection, CILOS, MAIRCA.

## INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY NEW EXECUTIVES

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### ABSTRACT

Educational organizations are institutions that have the most important role in the development and change of societies, and the main factor in the healthy functioning of these institutions is education administrators. In order for educational institutions to function in a healthier system, educational administrators must have features such as planning, communication, decision making, organizing, problem solving, analytical thinking, and taking responsibility. Thanks to the education administrators who have these features, education can function more healthily. Educational administrators need to have professional experience and managerial infrastructure in order to manage organizations in a healthy way and to lead effectively. The school principal needs to have certain skills and abilities in order to cope with many difficulties while fulfilling his responsibilities. Although parents start to question the school, have a say in the school management, question the success and failure of the school, the need to train the school principal and shape their competencies according to the changing conditions, their limited authorities and responsibilities are unbalanced. The aim of this research is to examine the managerial problems faced by newly appointed school principals. The design of the research is based on phenomenology, one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of the research consists of 18 primary school principals working in Diyarbakır. In order to collect the data of the research, a semi-structured interview form consisting of eight open-ended questions developed by the researcher was used. According to the results obtained in the research; The main problems faced by school principals are indifferent parents, teachers who are not open to improvement, the physical and equipment deficiencies of the school, and the fact that the upper authorities do not give enough importance especially to village schools.

**Keywords:** Administrative problems, Education administrators, Primary school

## MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

Undoubtedly, school principals are the people who are primarily responsible for realizing the aims of pre-school education. School principals are responsible for the successful realization of all transactions and processes both within the school and between the institutions. For this reason, it is important to determine the problems faced by school principals in the management processes, to take measures for the problems and to make the necessary improvements accordingly, thus increasing the quality of pre-school education. The aim of the research is to determine the problems faced by preschool administrators within the scope of management processes and to determine the ways they have developed to solve these problems. The study group of the research consists of 15 kindergarten principals working in the central district and districts of Elazig. The research design is based on phenomenology, which is one of the qualitative research methods. Data were collected using a semi-structured interview form consisting of 15 questions developed by the researcher. The research data were analyzed using the content analysis method. As a result of the research, it was determined that the kindergarten principals had difficulties in making budget planning while planning, they could not get sufficient financial and moral support from the parents while creating the budget plans, and as a result, administrative activities were disrupted. In addition, as a result of the research, it has been determined that there are physical infrastructure deficiencies in the institutions of kindergarten principals and there is a shortage of materials.

**Keywords:** Pre-School Education, School Management, Management Problems

## TÜRKİYE’DE SOSYAL GİRİŞİMCİLİK SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TURKEY

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### ÖZET

Dünya’da savaşlar, büyük ekonomik krizler, nüfus yoğunluğunun artması gibibirçok sebepten dolayı sosyal sorunlar hızlı bir biçimde artış göstermektedir. Bu artışı durdurmak maksadıyla devletlerin yürüttükleri faaliyetler yeterli gelmemektedir. Bu bağlamda sosyal girişimcilik olgusu dünyada ve Türkiye’de kaçınılmaz biçimde önem kazanmıştır ve hâlâ da kazanmaktadır. Toplumsal problemlerin çözülmesinde daha da sistematik bir şekilde uygulanmaya çalışılan sosyal girişimcilik, pek çok kesim tarafından desteklenmeye çalışılmaktadır. Kamu sektörünün gelişen sosyal sorunlara çözüm üretmekte yetersiz kalması da aynı minvalde sosyal girişimciliğin geliştirilmesi ve faaliyet kapsamının genişletilmesi zorunluluğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Sosyal girişimcilik faaliyetleri diğer girişimcilik türlerinden farklı olarak, sosyal sorunlara çözüm bulmak amacıyla kurularak, kazanılan maddi kazançların yine aynı amaç için kullanılmasını öngören faaliyetlerdir. Bu da sosyal girişimciliğin dünyadaki sayısız fırsatlardan faydalanılması ile sosyal problemlere yenilikçi ve yaratıcı çözümler bulmasına olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu araştırmada genel hatlarıyla sosyal girişimcilik kavramı üzerinde durularak; sosyal girişimcilik tanımlamaları, kapsamı, tarihsel gelişimi, önemi ifade edilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Ayrıca sosyal girişimciliğin diğer girişimcilik türleri ile ilişkisi ve farkları incelenmektedir. Türkiye’de sosyal girişimcilik anlayışı, kilit konumdaki sosyal girişim aktörleri ve belli başlı sosyal girişimcilik faaliyetleri ifade edilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Sonuç olarak; gerek küresel bağlamda gerek yerel bağlamda dünyadaki bu hızlı değişme ve gelişmeler özellikle sosyal sorunların çoğalması ve çeşitlenmesine neden olmaktadır. Sosyal girişimcilik, içinde çokça fırsat barındıran ve insanoğlunun en çok ihtiyaç toplumsal sorunların çözümünde başlıca araçkonumundadır. Sosyal girişimcilik faaliyetleri, Türkiye’de de tıpkı dünya genelinde olduğu gibi hem örgütsel hem de bireysel çabalarla çeşitlenmeye ve daha da sistematik bir şekilde insanların hizmetine sunulmaya gelişerek devam etmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Girişimcilik, Sosyal Girişimcilik, Türkiye.

## ABSTRACT

Social problems are increasing rapidly in the world due to many reasons such as wars, major economic crises, and increasing population density. In order to stop this increase, the activities carried out by the states are not sufficient. In this context, the phenomenon of social entrepreneurship has inevitably gained and is still gaining importance in the world and in Turkey. Social entrepreneurship, which is tried to be applied more systematically in solving social problems, is tried to be supported by many segments. The inadequacy of the public sector to produce solutions to developing social problems has led to the necessity of developing social entrepreneurship and expanding the scope of its activities. Unlike other types of entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurship activities are established with the aim of finding solutions to social problems and the financial gains earned are used for the same purpose. This enables social entrepreneurship to find innovative and creative solutions to social problems by taking advantage of the numerous opportunities in the world. In this research, the concept of social entrepreneurship is emphasized in general terms and the definitions, scope, historical development and importance of social entrepreneurship are tried to be expressed. In addition, the relationship and differences of social entrepreneurship with other types of entrepreneurship are examined. The concept of social entrepreneurship in Turkey, key social entrepreneurship actors and major social entrepreneurship activities are expressed. In conclusion, the rapid changes and developments in the world, both globally and locally, have led to an increase and diversification of social problems. Social entrepreneurship is the main tool in solving social problems that contain many opportunities and are most needed by human beings. Social entrepreneurship activities in Turkey, as in the rest of the world, continue to diversify with both organizational and individual efforts and continue to be offered to the service of people in a more systematic way.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurship, Türkiye

**BİLİŞ İHTİYACININ KÜLTÜREL ZEKA ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: TURİZM  
SEKTÖRÜNDE BİR ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI**  
THE EFFECT OF THE NEED FOR KNOWLEDGE ON CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE: A  
FIELD RESEARCH IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmanın genel amacı; çalışanların biliş ihtiyacının kültürel zeka ve alt boyutları üzerinde etkisinin olup olmadığını, etkisi varsa ne yönde bir etki ortaya çıkardığını tespit etmeye yöneliktir.

*Yöntem:* Bu araştırma kapsamında çalışanların biliş ihtiyacının kültürel zeka ve alt boyutlarının üzerinde etkisinin olup olmadığını belirlemeye yönelik olduğundan etkileşimsel bir model kurgulanmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplamak adına, KZÖ Ang vd. (2007) tarafından geliştirilen, İlhan ve Çetin (2014) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan 20 madde ve dört alt boyuttan oluşan kültürel zeka ölçeği ile Cacioppo ve Petty (1982) tarafından geliştirilen, Uçar (2017) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan 18 madde ve tek boyuttan oluşan biliş ihtiyacı ölçekleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemi Antalya ilinde beş yıldızlı otellerde daimi ve geçici statüde çalışan 393 birey oluşturmaktadır. Toplanan verilerin istatistiksel çözümleri için veri analizi programı olan SPSS 21.0 kullanılmıştır.

*Bulgular:* Araştırma değişkenlerinden kültürel zeka ve alt boyutları ile biliş ihtiyacı değişkenleri arasında orta düzeyde korelasyon ilişkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca biliş ihtiyacının kültürel zeka ve alt boyutları üzerinde pozitif yönde etkisinin olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

*Tartışma:* Kısaca biliş ihtiyacı, bireylerin özellikle yeni bir olguyu öğrenirken bu konuda yoğun bir çaba harcamaktan da zevk alması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Kültürel zeka ise bireyler arasındaki etkileşimde bireyin içinde bulunduğu kültürün gereklerine göre davranışlarını ayarlayabilmesi ve kültürel farklılıklara uyum sağlayarak farklı kültürdeki kişilerle de etkili

iletiřim kurabilmesi ile ilgilidir. O nedenle özellikle turizm sektöründe alıřanların biliř ihtiyaları ile kültürel zeka algılarının yüksek düzeyde olması, iki deęiřkenin birbiri ile iliřkili ve birbirini etkileme düzeyinin olması da beklenen bir durum olarak karřımıza ıkmaktadır.

**Anaktar Kelimeler:** Biliř İhtiyacı, Kültürel Zeka, Turizm, Turizm alıřanları

## ABSTRACT

The general aim of this study; is aimed to determine whether the need for cognition of employees affects cultural intelligence and its sub-dimensions, and if so, in what direction.

Method: Within the scope of this research, an interactional model was designed to determine whether the cognition needs of employees affect cultural intelligence and its sub-dimensions. To collect data in the research, KZÖ Ang et al. (2007) and adapted into Turkish by İlhan and etin (2014), a cultural intelligence scale consisting of 20 items and four sub-dimensions, and a cognitive need scale consisting of 18 items and one dimension, developed by Cacioppo and Petty (1982) and adapted into Turkish by Uar (2017). scales have been used. The sample of the research consists of 393 individuals working in permanent and temporary status in five-star hotels in Antalya. SPSS 21.0, a data analysis program, was used for statistical solutions to the collected data.

Results: It was determined that there was a moderate correlation between the variables of cultural intelligence and its sub-dimensions and the need for cognition. In addition, it was concluded that the need for cognition had a positive effect on cultural intelligence and its sub-dimensions.

Discussion: Briefly, the need for cognition is defined as individuals' enjoyment of making an intense effort, especially while learning a new phenomenon. Cultural intelligence, on the other hand, is related to the individual's ability to adjust his behavior according to the requirements of the culture in which he is in the interaction between individuals and to be able to communicate effectively with people from different cultures by adapting to cultural differences. For this reason, it is an expected situation that the cognition needs and cultural intelligence perceptions of the employees in the tourism sector are at a high level and that the two variables are related and affect each other.

**Keywords:** Need for Cognition, Cultural Intelligence, Tourism, Tourism Employees



## ÖRGÜTSEL DEPRESYON ALGISININ DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

### EXAMINATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEPRESSION ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

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## ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın genel amacı; örgütsel boyutta çalışanların algıladığı örgütsel depresyon algılarının demografik özelliklere göre farklılık ortaya çıkartıp çıkartmayacağını tespit etmektir.

*Yöntem:* Bu araştırma kapsamında örgütsel depresyon değişkeninin demografik özelliklere göre farklılık arz edip etmediğinin tespit edilmesi amaçlandığından etkileşimsel bir model kurgulanmıştır. Araştırmanın ana evreni TR62 bölgesi olarak adlandırılan Adana-Mersin illerinde faaliyet gösteren tekstil sektöründeki daimi işçi statüsünde çalışan yaklaşık 457.000 çalışandır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise TR62 bölgesinde tekstil sektöründe daimi işçi statüsünde çalışan 432 birey oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplamak adına, Sezer (2011) tarafından geliştirilen 42 maddeden oluşan örgüt depresyonu ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Toplanan verilerin istatistiki çözümleri için veri analizi programı olan SPSS 21.0 kullanılmıştır.

*Bulgular:* Araştırmada demografik değişkenler arasında; katılımcıların yaş dağılımları, almış oldukları eğitim seviyeleri, cinsiyet dağılımları, medeni hal durumları ve toplam çalışma süreleri dikkate alınmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen sonuçlara göre örgütsel depresyon algısında yaş dağılımı farklılığının, cinsiyet farklılığının, medeni durum farklılığının ve toplam çalışma süreleri farklılığının etkili olduğu ama eğitim durum farklılığının etkili olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

*Tartışma:* Örgütsel depresyon algısı çalışanların verimlilik ve etkinliğinde önemli bir rolü olduğu yadsınamaz bir gerçekliktir. O nedenle örgütsel depresyona yönelik algılamaların, demografik özelliklerdeki farklığa göre değişip değişmeyeceğine yönelik yapılmış olan bu

çalışmada, demografik özelliklere göre örgütsel depresyon algısının irdelenmesi gerektiği, bu değişkenlerin yöneticiler tarafından dikkate alındığında örgütsel düzeyde ve çalışanlar düzeyinde iyileştirmelerin yapılabileceğini ifade etmek mümkün olacaktır.

**Anaktar Kelimeler:** Örgütsel depresyon, Demografik Özellikler, Örgüt, Çalışanlar

## ABSTRACT

The general aim of this study; The aim of this study is to determine whether the organizational depression perceptions perceived by the employees in the organizational dimension will make a difference according to the demographic characteristics.

Method: Within the scope of this research, an interactional model was constructed since it was aimed to determine whether the organizational depression variable differs according to demographic characteristics. The main population of the research is approximately 457,000 employees working as permanent workers in the textile sector operating in the provinces of Adana-Mersin, which is called the TR62 region. The study sample consists of 432 individuals working as permanent workers in the textile sector in the TR62 region. An organizational depression scale composed of 42 items, developed by Sezer (2011), was used to collect data in the study. SPSS 21.0, a data analysis program, was used for statistical solutions to the collected data.

Results: Among the demographic variables in the study; The age distribution of the participants, their education level, gender distribution, marital status, and total working time were taken into account. According to the results obtained as a result of the research, it was concluded that age distribution difference, gender difference, marital status difference, and total working time difference were influential in the perception of organizational depression, but the difference in educational status was not.

Discussion: It is an undeniable reality that the perception of organizational depression has an important role in the productivity and efficiency of employees. Therefore, in this study, which was conducted to determine whether the perceptions of organizational depression will change according to the difference in demographic characteristics, it will be possible to state that the perception of organizational depression should be examined according to demographic characteristics, and when these variables are taken into account by the managers, it will be possible to state that improvements can be made at the organizational level and at the level of employees.

**Keywords:** Organizational depression, Demographics, Organization, Employees

## **ISOMORPHISM IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: AN EXAMINATION OF THE MISSION STATEMENTS OF UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to examine the mission statements describing the central purposes of universities in order to investigate the similarities in higher education institutions based on the new institutional theory. The new institutional theory suggests that organizations are similar to each other through coercive, mimetic, and normative isomorphism mechanisms. However, the literature states that there is a need for more studies investigating isomorphism in higher education. For this purpose, the current study examines the mission statements of 21 state and foundation universities from seven different regions of Turkey. A thematic analysis was utilized to assess the universities' mission statements using the MAXQDA program. Consistent with the theoretical structure, the research findings show there are similar themes in the universities' mission statements. Furthermore, we found that universities emphasize six common themes in their mission statements: social purposes, research purposes, training purposes, educational purposes, technological purposes, and institutional philosophy. This research makes a theoretical contribution to applying the new institutional theory in higher education research and provides recommendations for future research.

**Keywords:** New Institutional Theory, Isomorphism, University, Mission Statements, Thematic Analysis, Turkey.

## BIOSYNTHESIS OF FUMARIA CAPREOLATA EXTRACT NANOFLOWERS

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### ABSTRACT

High volume/surface area, high stability, and efficiency of flower-shaped nanoparticles have generated interest in their usage in a variety of industries, particularly those related to health, pharmacy, food, and agriculture. Because of this, various hybrid nanoflower (HNF) structures are created by fusing various organic and inorganic components, such as proteins, amino acids, DNA, RNA, enzymes, bacteria, plant extracts, etc (metals, alloys, etc.). In this study, Cu<sup>2+</sup> ions and plant extracts from *Fumaria capreolata* were used to create Cu-HNF structures for the first time. Using water as a solvent, extracts of *Fumaria capreolata* were produced for this investigation. After incubating these extracts using Cu<sup>+2</sup> metal at pH 7.4 and room temperature for three days, Cu-HNF structures were produced utilizing the green synthesis method. The generated HNFs were characterized using scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS), and X-ray crystallography (XRD) analyses. The findings of the characterization show that the extracts of the *Fumaria capreolata* plant were successfully used as stabilizing and reducing agents to create nanostructures with the shapes of predicted flowers.

**Keywords:** *Fumaria capreolata*, nanoflowers, biosynthesis

### OZET

Çiçek şekilli nanoparçacıkların yüksek hacim/ yüzey alanına sahip olması yüksek stabilite ve verimlilik göstermesi bu yapıları başta sağlık, eczacılık, gıda, tarım olmak üzere birçok alanda kullanımına olan ilgiyi arttırmıştır. Bu nedenle farklı organik (protein, aminoasitler, DNA, RNA, enzim, bakteri, bitki özütleri, v.s.) ve inorganik yapılar (metaller, alloylar, v.s.) bir araya getirilerek farklı hibrit nanoçiçek (HNÇ) yapıları sentezlenmektedir. Yapılan bu çalışma ile ilk kez *Fumaria capreolata* bitkisinin özütleri ve Cu<sup>2+</sup> iyonları kullanılarak Cu-HNÇ yapıları sentezlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada *Fumaria capreolata* özütleri su çözücü olarak kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen bu özütler, pH 7.4 ve oda sıcaklığında 3 günlük inkubasyon sonucu Cu<sup>+2</sup> metali kullanılarak yeşil sentez yöntemi ile Cu-HNÇ yapıları sentezlenmiştir. Elde edilen HNÇ'lerin karakterizasyonu için, Taramalı Elektron Mikroskobu (SEM), Fourier Dönüşümlü Kızılötesi Spektrometri (FT-IR), enerji dağılımlı X-ışını spektroskopisi (EDS) ve X Işını Kristalografisi (XRD) analizleri kullanılmıştır. Karakterizasyon sonuçlarına göre *Fumaria capreolata* bitkisinin özütleri sabitleyici ve indirgeyici ajan olarak başarılı bir şekilde kullanılarak beklenen çiçek şekillerinde nano yapılar oluşturulmuştur.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Biyosentez, *Fumaria capreolata*, nanocicekler

## BIOSYNTHESIS OF GOLD NANOPARTICLES UNDER UV LIGHT

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### ABSTRACT

An interdisciplinary science that is quickly evolving is nanotechnology. In-depth studies on the usage and development of economical, useful, applicable, stable, and dependable production processes have recently been conducted. Nanoparticles created using these techniques, often known as "green synthesis," initially consist primarily of organic and inorganic components. Biomolecules with organic structures, such as polysaccharides, nucleic acids, enzymes, proteins, amino acids, antioxidants, etc., are typically used in this synthesis process. In this study, gold ions were used as the inorganic component of the synthesis and red cabbage antioxidants as the organic component. Instead of conducting the synthesis at a specific temperature or in a variety of conditions, UV light was used instead. Gold nanoparticle UV-Vis spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and dynamic light scattering (DLS) investigations were used to analyze the synthesis findings. The typical range of gold nanoparticle synthesis was discovered by measuring the UV spectra of gold nanoparticles in a time-dependent manner. Additionally, it was shown that stable gold nanoparticles formed under UV light in a shorter amount of time than they did under ambient settings at room temperature.

**Keywords:** gold nanoparticles, red cabbage, UV light, biosynthesis

### ÖZET

Nanoteknoloji ve nanobilim hızlı gelişen ve disiplinler arası ilerleyen bir bilim dalıdır. Son zamanlarda tüm alanlarda kullanılması ve geliştirilmesi üzerine yoğun çalışmalar yapılarak ekonomik, pratik, uygulanabilir, stabil, ve güvenilir üretim yöntemleri araştırılmakta. Bu yöntemlerin başında ise yeşil sentez adı verilen daha çok organik ve inorganik yapıların birleşmesinden oluşan nanoparçacıklar gelmekte. Bu sentez metodunda ise organik yapıları genel olarak biyomoleküller (polisakkaritler, nukleik asitler, enzim, protein, amino asit, antioksidanlar v.s.) kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada ise kırmızı lahanadan elde edilen antioksidanlar sentezin organik kısmı, altın iyonları ise inorganik kısım olarak tasarlanmıştır. Sentez esnasında sıcaklık ya da farklı ortamlarda sentez yerine UV ışığı altında sentez yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sentez sonucu altın nanopartiküller UV-Vis spektroskopisi, Taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM), ve Dinamik ışık saçılması (DLS) analizleri ile karakterize edildi. Altın nanopartiküllerin zamana bağlı UV ölçümleri alınarak karakteristik altın nanopartikül

oluşum aralığı gözlemlendi. Ayrıca oda sıcaklığında ortam şartlarında yapılan sentezlere göre UV isigi altında yapılan sentez de daha kısa surede ve kararlı altın nanopartiküllerin oluştuğu gözlenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** altın nano parçacıklar, kırmızı lahana, UV isigi, biyosentez

## ANALOGUE CULTURE TREND IN TURKEY'S MUSIC INDUSTRY. EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON ONLINE COMMUNITIES OF VINYL RECORD FANS

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### ABSTRACT

Today's media consumption trend is digital technologies and media streaming platforms. Media consumers prefer streaming services as they are relatively affordable, easy to use, and provide an extensive media catalog. At the same time, besides modern technologies, vinyl records are becoming popular again according to data provided by the Recording Industry Association of America. According to the latest reports of the Recording Industry Association of America, vinyl record sales are at their highest number since 1986. It won't be a mistake to referring "Consumed Nostalgia" to analyze this trend as Gary Cross explains how consumed nostalgia reforms any commodity into a new form that consumers bound with nostalgic feelings. (Cross, 2017) But in his study, Graham Jones mentions the term; "Vinyl Record Revival" which defines the nostalgic consumption trend in the music business from another perspective. He analyzed vinyl shops' role in this trend. (Jones, 2018) The study's framework constituted on this perspective, as empirical research, analyses directed to online communities to extensively perceive the situation of the analog culture in Turkey's music Industry. In those communities, people are sharing about recently released vinyl, they are having debates on sound quality, recommending vinyl record players to each other, sharing their experiences, and even the hype if popular vinyl will be released soon. Those dynamics refer to cultural practices which prioritize analog media in terms of Analogue Culture. Ironically, the study tries to address online communities' role in the music industry which is now reshaped by Analogue Culture.

**Keywords:** Music, Analogue, Online Communities, Nostalgia

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## THE ROLE OF THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ESTABLISHING A UN MISSION FOR PANDEMICS

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### ABSTRACT

Pandemics have been recognised as non-traditional threats to international peace and security since the adoption of Resolution 1308 by the UN Security Council in 2000. It has been then theoretically accepted that collective action against pandemics needs to be taken under the UN auspices. Nonetheless, the same enthusiasm has not been in question in practice. Those who fight against pandemics in the field have been the conventional peacekeepers whose main tasks do not concentrate on pathogens. They have, therefore, remained incapable in the face of pandemics. One may ask what can be done at this juncture. The answer is simple: Establishing a new mission primarily focusing on the medicalisation of pandemics at first, then on the multiple aspects in the long run, of which theoretical underpinnings have developed elsewhere. To initiate such a mission, the UN Secretary-General has a critical role. The Secretary-General has power and the ability to establish a *sui generis* peace mission to mitigate and vanish the threats posed by pandemics. The previous Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon once showed how this position could manage the creation of a special mission, the UNMEER, in the face of Ebola in 2014. However, this practice has not yet become systematic. During the peace mission establishment phase, the Secretary-General, who is responsible for conducting the initial research and reporting the results to the Security Council should first revise the documents such as the 2008-Capstone Doctrine related to the missions under its responsibility. It is then necessary for the Secretary-General to incorporate such plans and programmes in his vision statement, which is unfortunately not available in the current Secretary-General Antonio Guterres's vision statement for the next term of 2022-2026. It is thus important that the Secretary-General should revise his policy documents as the initial course of action.

**Keywords:** Pandemics, Peace Missions, UN Secretary-General, UN Security Council, International Peace and Security.

**LEGAL FINDINGS REGARDING CHARGING SERVICES OF ELECTRIC  
VEHICLES IN TURKISH ELECTRICITY MARKET**  
TÜRKİYE ELEKTRİK PİYASASINDA  
ELEKTRİKLİ ARAÇLARA ŞARJ HİZMETİNE İLİŞKİN HUKUKİ TESPİTLER

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**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this paper is to reveal the atypical aspects of the legal framework regarding charging service for electric vehicles, which was added to the Turkish electricity market in December 2021 as a new activity. In this context, although the number of electric vehicles charging stations in Turkey has been increasing in recent years, it should be emphasized that the legal framework for charging electric vehicles in the Turkish legal system is still relatively new. For this purpose, the new articles added to the Law No. 6446, which is the fundamental law regulating the Turkish electricity market, and the regulation published by the Energy Market Regulatory Authority in April 2022, containing detailed regulations on the subject, have been compared with similar regulations regarding the Turkish energy markets. As a result of the analysis, it has been determined that the regulations regarding the legal relations between the charging network operators and the charging station operators contain aspects that are highly unexpected and open to criticism. The reason for these regulations, which facilitate the establishment of charging networks, appears to be both the widespread use of electric vehicles in Turkey that is included in the action plans determined in line with the 2019-2023 Development Plan and serving multiple public interests such as increasing the competitiveness of the country, creating employment opportunities, contributing to the protection of the environment and the fight against climate change. It is worth noting that the problems that may be encountered in practice due to the said regulations can be determined and eliminated by the Energy Market Regulatory Authority.

**Keywords:** energy market regulation, electric vehicles, charging stations, Turkish electricity market

**ÖZET**

Bu bildirinin amacı, Türkiye elektrik piyasasına 2021 yılı Aralık ayında yeni bir faaliyet olarak eklenen elektrikli araçlara şarj hizmetine ilişkin hukuki çerçevenin, halihazırda yürürlükte olan ilgili diğer mevzuat karşısındaki atipik yönlerini ortaya koymaktır. Bu kapsamda, Türkiye’de elektrikli araç şarj istasyonlarının sayısı son yıllarda giderek artmakla birlikte, Türk hukuk

sisteminde elektrikli araçlara şarj hizmeti verilmesine yönelik hukuki çerçevenin henüz çok yeni olduğu vurgulanmalıdır. Bu amaçla, Türkiye elektrik piyasasını düzenleyen temel kanun niteliğindeki 6446 sayılı Kanun'a eklenen yeni maddeler ve Enerji Piyasası Düzenleme Kurumu tarafından 2022 yılı Nisan ayında yayımlanan, konuyla ilgili ayrıntılı düzenlemeleri içeren yönetmelik, Türkiye enerji piyasalarına ilişkin benzer düzenlenmelerle karşılaştırılarak incelenmiştir. Yapılan inceleme sonucunda, özellikle şarj ağı işletmecileri ile şarj istasyonu işletmecileri arasındaki hukuki ilişkilere dair düzenlemelerin, önemli ölçüde beklenmedik ve eleştiriye açık yönler içerdiği tespit edilmiştir. Şarj ağı kurmayı kolaylaştıran bu düzenlemelerin nedeni, Türkiye'de elektrikli araç kullanımının yaygınlaştırılmasının 2019-2023 Kalkınma Planı doğrultusunda belirlenen eylem planlarında yer alması ve ülkenin rekabet gücünü artırmak, istihdam imkanı yaratmak, çevrenin korunmasına ile iklim değişikliğiyle mücadeleye katkıda bulunmak gibi çoklu kamu yararına hizmet eden bir alan olması olabilir. Söz konusu düzenlemeler nedeniyle uygulamada karşılaşılabilecek aksaklıkların ise Enerji Piyasası Düzenleme Kurumu tarafından tespit edilerek giderilebileceği muhakkaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Enerji Piyasalarının Düzenlenmesi, Elektrikli Araçlar, Şarj İstasyonları, Türkiye Elektrik Piyasası.

## OCCUPATIONAL RISK FACTORS FOR FIREFIGHTERS

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to contribute to the improvement of the conditions by evaluating physical risks, chemical risks and psychological factors in fire department. It is among the duties of the fire department to carry out all kinds of search and rescue works in the field, above water and under water. It also provides first response to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear events in case of fire. there are four main factors: human, machine, environment and management on the basis of work accidents and occupational diseases. A standardized risk management system should be established in hazardous work. Stages of the risk management systems are determination of working environment conditions, identification of hazard factors, conducting risk assessment and taking security measures to reduce risks. In this study, Fine Kinney risk analysis method was used in the risk assessment prepared for the fire department. The risk measurement value was calculated by evaluating three factors such as the probability of the risk to occur, the frequency of exposure to the danger and the severity of its occurrence. These risks are at very high risk levels and solutions have been proposed to eliminate these risks. Despite the current legislation and standards regarding occupational health and safety, injuries and fatal accidents occur every year. Controlling the risks that may occur in the workplace is important in terms of creating a healthy and safe working environment.

**Keywords:** Firefighter, Risk management system, Occupational safety and health.

## CHEMICAL RISK ANALYSIS IN PAINT INDUSTRY

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### ABSTRACT

This paper aims to contribute to the improvement of the conditions by evaluating the physical and health risk of hazardous chemicals and indoor air volatile organic compounds in paint industry. Paint production in the world is approximately 23,6 million tons per year. The paint industry is risky in terms of occupational safety and the high number of employees requires security measures to be taken. In general, paints can be divided into five categories according to their composition; oil, synthetic, cellulosic, powder and air-drying. Chemical exposure at these production facilities has been evaluated. Chemical materials were classified according to their physicochemical, toxicological and environmental properties. Some chemicals are less risky humans and the environment, while others are more dangerous. Material safety data sheet (MSDS) and indoor measurement reports were used to identify chemical risks. Most of the occupational accidents occur as result of improper storage and use of chemicals. In this study, procedures have been established for the most appropriate processing, use, transportation and storage of dangerous chemical substances. According to the results of the research, it was determined that the chemicals in the paint industry have an important effect on the industrial injury, even that occupational blood disease, cancer, respiratory system, skin diseases and reproductive system diseases can be seen in workers in this sector.

**Keywords:** Paint industry, Risk analysis, Occupational safety and health.

## THE ROLE OF CONSUMER TECHNOLOGIES IN LIFESTYLE MEDICINE

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### ABSTRACT

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes, obesity, COPD, Cancer, Chronic Cardiovascular conditions are frequently linked to lifestyle behaviours and are therefore often preventable. Lifestyle Medicine is a relatively new concept and practice which is gaining attention because of the serious global challenges the NCDs pose to the sustainability of public healthcare.

Historically, education has played a major role in embedding healthy lifestyle practices from a very early age but the nature of today's society and the impact of exponential developments in technology have led to more sedentary lifestyles and pressures/temptations which can damage health and the quality of life.

This presentation explores the emergence of lifestyle medicine as a global phenomenon and examines the six elements which are considered as the foundation of lifestyle medicine. It reflects on developments in enabling digital technologies such as wearable devices, smartphones, 5G wireless communications, artificial intelligence and immersive technologies. These digital technologies act as important enablers of lifestyle medicine and potential influencers in personal health management.

Lifestyle medicine is also considered in the context of the shift away from pharmaceutical interventions towards preventative healthcare and personal health management.

**Keywords:** Digital Health, Preventative Healthcare, Enabling Technologies, Wearable, Digital Therapeutics

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE USING RECYCLED ASPHALT

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### ABSTRACT

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

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

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



is based on quality as well as different characteristics parameters such as rutting, cracking, pavement quality Index, and roughness

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

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

## STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCES OF SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE BASED ON WASTE GLASS POWDER ADDITION

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### ABSTRACT

Self-Compacting concrete (SCC) is highly fluid and takes it is cast without vibration. This property can be obtained by using plasticizers and increase the volume of the paste (cement mixture) to ensure a good distribution of coarse aggregate.

However, to ensure a sufficient volume of the cement mixture, there are two possibilities, the first is to increase the amount of cement, which results in a high amount on the economic level and the risk of cracks due to a large thermal expansion, on the technical level. The second method is the use of various mineral additives, represented most of the time In by-products.

The aim of this research work is to highlight the advantages of household waste such as glass bottles in self-compacted concrete. Suggested glass powder produced by crushing bottles less than (80  $\mu\text{m}$ ), on the properties of self-molding concrete. Different pourcentages were taken ((5, 10, 15 et 20 %) to formulate mixtures.

The results showed a positive effect for glass powder with regard to the rheological and mechanical properties of concretes made with proportions ranging up to 20% of the weight of cement. Generally, it could be concluded that such use of waste glass powder could contribute to formulating environmental concrete within the same performances as conventional concrete.

**Keywords:** Environmental concrete, Waste Glass powder addition, Rheological properties, Résistance

**ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY IN THE WALLED CITY OF NICOSIA: A CASE  
STUDY ON THE LUSIGNAN HOUSE**

**LEFKOŞA SURİÇİNDE MİMARİ KİMLİK ANALİZİ: LÜZİNYAN EVİNİN  
İNCELENMESİ**

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**ABSTRACT**

One of the most essential purposes in the design of a constructed environment is to retain a sense of belonging and identity, as a result, one of the most challenging difficulties facing architects is identity and its multifaceted representation in architecture. Cyprus has a multi-cultural structure and this cultural identity can also be read over architecture, which can be easily separated as architectural periods. Traditional architecture, plays an important role for cultural sustainability and sustainable architectural identity in Cyprus. The historic walled city of Nicosia has experienced a wide range of cultures and architectural styles. One of the important civilizations in Cyprus is the Lusignan Period between 1192-1489. The aim of this article is to assess the architectural identity elements of historical “Lusignan House Building” in the walled city of Nicosia, since it is one of the rare representative building from the Lusignan period.

The methodology used is literature review for the historical background of the building, observation and analysis of architectural identity elements. This research will limit itself to analyzing the plan layouts, the physical facade elements and materials used. This building will be studied based on its historical context.

**Keywords:** Architectural identity, Lusignan House, Nicosia, Cyprus

**ÖZET**

İnşa edilmiş bir çevrenin tasarımındaki en temel amaçlardan biri aidiyet ve kimlik duygusunu korumaktır, sonuç olarak mimarların karşılaştığı en önemli zorluklardan biri kimlik ve onun mimarideki çok yönlü temsilidir. Kıbrıs çok kültürlü bir yapıya sahiptir ve bu kültürel kimlik, mimari dönemler olarak kolayca ayrılabilen mimari üzerinden de okunabilir. Geleneksel mimari, Kıbrıs'ta kültürel sürdürülebilirlik ve sürdürülebilir mimari kimlik için önemli bir rol

oynamaktadır. Tarihi surlarla çevrili Lefkoşa kenti, çok çeşitli kültürler ve onlara ait mimari dönemlere tanıklık etmiştir. Kıbrıs'taki önemli uygarlıklardan biri de 1192-1489 yılları arasındaki Lüzinyan Dönemi'dir. Bu makalenin amacı, surlarla çevrili Lefkoşa kentindeki tarihi "Luzinyan Evi Binası"nın Lüzinyan döneminin ender temsili yapılarından biri olması nedeniyle mimari kimlik öğelerini değerlendirmektir.

Kullanılan metodoloji, yapının tarihsel arka planı için literatür taraması, mimari kimlik unsurlarının gözlemlenmesi ve analizidir. Araştırmada, binanın plan şemaları, fiziksel cephe elemanları ve kullanılan malzemeler analiz edilecektir. Bu yapı, tarihsel bağlamı esas alınarak incelenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mimari Kimlik, Lüzinyan Evi, Lefkoşa, Kıbrıs

## **DEVELOPING VALUE PROPOSITION FOR A NEW DIGITAL PRODUCT AS A SERVICE USING LOW CODE PROTOTYPING AND DESIGN THINKING: AN ENTREPRENEURIAL CASE STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Value proposition concept using Osterwalder's canvases is a common starting point in undergraduate new product design and marketing courses. Both canvases are themselves a rapid prototyping model and certainly useful to understand customer segments and their needs. As the centennial generation is getting into universities in a post pandemic stage, more digital solutions and tools are required to fit the needs of consumers as well as the speed of growth for businesses. Additionally, low code as a growing technology, is a practical tool (drag and drop solutions) for very fast prototyping. In this context, teaching the concept of value proposition for new products using a creative method as design thinking mixed with Osterwalder's canvases as well as with low code development sets an appropriate virtual workshop in the classroom, and it can be used by undergraduate students to practice value proposition concepts in a short time, just to complete their own cases in their new product design course. In this paper each phase of design thinking will be explained through the experience of a 2021 case. A dark kitchen concept developed during social distance in the pandemics and zoom classes situation. And it will be shown that a new business can be created in such economic conditions, and be sold to a corporation, finally proving the value proposition of the product as a service.

**Keywords:** Low Code, Rapid Prototyping, Design Thinking, Digital Products.

## UX STUDY ON HANDHELD AUGMENTED REALITY GAMES BY APPLYING SPRADLEY'S NINE DIMENSIONS DESIGN PRINCIPLE

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### **ABSTRACT**

The first step in researching augmented reality was making a head-mounted three-dimensional display at the beginning of 1968. The idea behind a three-dimensional display is to show the user a perspective image from a different point of view that changes as the user moves. Since that time, the majority of growth in augmented reality has been driven by technology. The researcher's emphasis on AR's technological aspects, such as its hardware and software, has resulted in very few initiatives directed toward user experience and exploration studies. To address the transition of the notion of augmented reality from research/laboratories to the general user, it is necessary to approach the technology in a more user-friendly, user-centric manner. In this study, we focus on handheld augmented reality (HAR) gaming applications and propose to employ Spradley's nine dimensions to investigate components of handheld augmented reality experience so that designers may comprehend the human-centric design approach. we posed a questionnaire to a diverse sample of 215 individuals. After the questionnaire, we selected 35 individuals and provided them with our iPhone11 to play AR Gamest for direct observation.

In the result, we found out 61.9% of users know about HAR games, and 8.1% of users played the AR game without understanding that it is known to handle augmented reality implying that even after utilising augmented reality, many are unaware of it. 28.2% (strongly agree) and 32.5% (agree) on the issue that it is easier to get skilled at AR games. We conclude our research by finding out there are 4 insights related to the HAR games. The detail of these insights is discussed in context with the human-centric design in HAR games.

**Keywords:** Handheld Augmented Reality (HAR), User-Centric, Spradley's Nine Dimensions, Human-Centric Design

## DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF WIND TREE TURBINE BLADE

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### ABSTRACT

As the world is going towards renewable energy sources for energy production, the production of electricity from wind energy has proven to be an efficient, competitive, and pollution-free source of electricity production. The requirement for energy increases day by day as the population increases. Wind power technology is the process that promotes the usage of wind generation for mechanical power and electricity. An efficient aero generator would only be able to convert a maximum of 60% of available energy into mechanical energy. If blades are well designed the efficiency will be 70% probably. The objective of this research is to design a blade that convert more than 60% of available energy into mechanical work. The design of turbine blades has a great impact on enhancing the production of electricity. Our design was found more convenient and affordable. Available features and materials used in the fabrication of blade make it cost-effective as well. This research work expresses the complete design of savory wind turbine blades. We design this for the generation of 25W electricity. We approximately achieved our targeted output of 21.6W which is nearly equal to the theoretical output (25.2W).

**Keywords:** Energy Generation, Renewable Energy, Vertical Axis Wind Turbine (VAWT), Wind Energy, Wind Tree Turbine

## CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS IN SMART UNIVERSITY DATA BLUEPRINT DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY

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### **ABSTRACT**

People and organizations worldwide need to adapt to and adopt a new norm as a direct consequence of COVID-19. These challenges involve changing lifestyles, buying groceries online, attending full online meetings, and teaching and learning (T&L) online. With the excessive of data available online, challenges such as cybersecurity threats, structuring data for easier and centralised management and data privacy issues, comprehensive analysis of the challenges raised are significant. Hence, this paper presents the seven (7) critical success factors of Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Malaysia in developing a Data Blueprint. This includes the development and strategic plan of the university, handling and monitoring university achievements and organizations operation, university data projection, university recognition and the demand from centralised agencies and research from research institutions. Data Blueprint plays a big role to drive digital transformation and supporting business operations in our university. With the underlying concept of being data-driven and student-centric, we implemented our Data Blueprint under the smart services cluster from our Smart University Blueprint 2021-2025. The smart services leverage technologies and innovations to maintain the next-generation university that continually modernizes iteratively over time, including Academic Information System (AIS), E-services, dashboard, virtual museum, interactive website, and Document Management System. In the future, other Higher Education Institutions (HEI) can use our findings as part of their strategic plan for managing data in HEI.

**Keywords:** data blueprint, smart university, smart services, data privacy, critical success factor



## CONTRACTUAL ENFORCEMENT OF THE TRADERS' OBLIGATIONS RAISING FROM ADVERTISING IN THE PERIMETER OF LIABILITY FOR PRODUCT NON-CONFORMITY

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### ABSTRACT

The study concentrates on the problematics of the contractual enforcement of the trader's obligations raising from advertising content, under the provisions of Directive (EU) 771/2019, as a key-component for engaging traders' liability for product non-conformity, particularly in cases in which the delivered product does not possess the qualities and subsequent features, including durability, functionality, compatibility and security which were considered typical for products of the same type and which the consumer could reasonably expect, taking into account advertising statements made by or on behalf of the seller, or other professionals in previous links of the chain of transactions, including the manufacturer and the importer, correlated with product labelling. Secondly, the paper addresses the question of establishing the efficiency of contractual remedies, in cases in which consumer's decision to conclude the B2C transaction could have been influenced by the trader's or manufacturer's previous statements on conformity disclaimers; contractual content deducted from marketing allegations and the contractual enforcement of the trader's obligations raising from advertising messages are interconnected (according to the provisions of article 7, 1st para. of Directive (EU) 771/2019) to the consumer's reasonable expectations which are not the only subjective criterion considered when establishing the alleged non-conformity of the delivered product. Thirdly, the study approaches the legal aspects of professional trader's liability for non-conformity, in cases in which the trader would be held responsible for the lack of conformity resulting from a decalage between the previously made advertising assertions and the characteristics of the product delivered to the consumer. Subsequently, should the trader bring evidence that the consumer's decision to acquire the product or the service could not have been influenced by the public statement on conformity issues and that the advertising campaign has not reached the particular consumer and thus has not influenced consumer's decision to purchase, the trader would be exonerated for the consequences of the non-conformity, the latter aspect functioning as an implicit exoneration clause.

**Keywords:** Consumer, Product Non-Conformity, Liability Enforcement, Advertising Content, Exoneration Clauses.

## ASSESSING THE OPTING-IN MECHANISMS FOR COLLECTING CONSUMER'S CONSENT TO THE PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to approach the problematics of assessing the efficiency of the Consumer consent collecting opting-in mechanisms, under the provisions of General Regulation (EU) 2016/679, which excludes cases in which the passive behavior or lack of reaction of the consumer could be speculated by to data controllers in the sense of assuming the existence of the consent of the data subject when collecting and processing personal data. Absence of the consumer's response, as well as the failure to initiate an action on consumer's part, as well as the omission of demarcation of personal data processing options are challenges as legal grounds for the data processing operations, and the consumer's valid consent for the processing of personal data requires an unambiguous expression of will through an unequivocal agreement or by a clear affirmative action of the data subject, which implies the fact that the data subject has taken deliberate action to consent to that processing of data. Therefore, assessing the legal validity and efficiency of opting-in mechanisms in the light of the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, consent based on the silence or inaction of the data subject does not in itself constitute a unequivocal, granularly obtained consent. In hypotheses in which the collecting and processing of personal data are based on the existence of consumer's consent, the "stratification" of the purposes of processing personal data, as well as the "stratification" of opting-in consent for each type of processing operations are decisively relevant, particularly where implying the need for defining the purposes related to the execution of the B2C contract, without an explicit and distinct statement of each of the purposes set forth in the entailing of the business-to-consumer relations, regarding data processing (in terms of the sequencing of processing purposes).

**Keywords:** consumer, personal data, opting-in consent, data processing, GDPR.

## **THE EFFECT OF THE ARAB SPRING ON THE LEBANON POLICY OF TURKEY DURING THE JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT PARTY PERIOD**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Although there are deep-rooted historical ties between Turkey and Lebanon dating back to the Ottoman period, the relations between the two countries have been limited due to the Western trend that has been effective in Turkey's foreign policy for many years. However, in parallel with the general Middle East policy of Turkey, which has changed during the Justice and Development Party period, bilateral relations gained momentum. However, in the Middle East policy of the Justice and Development Party Period, which gained a different dimension with the Arab Spring that started in 2011, it has been seen that some goals such as "Zero Problem with Neighbors" are not sustainable. In this context, an important factor affecting the Lebanon-Turkey relations is the uprisings in Syria that later turned into a civil war. The 29-year military presence of Syria in Lebanon, which started in 1976 and ended in 2005 due to the Hariri Assassination, has been an important stage in Turkey's relations with Lebanon. Although Syria ended its military presence in Lebanon, it continued to influence the country's political actors and the country has been divided into two separate blocs as pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian. In this study, it was investigated whether the relations between Turkey and Lebanon during the Justice and Development Party Period changed concerning the Arab Spring and if it did, whether the uprisings in Syria had an effect on this. In the light of the findings obtained in the study, it has been determined that due to the position taken by Turkey in the uprisings in Syria, the pro-Syrian bloc in Lebanon has increased its influence on the country's policies, thus negatively affecting Turkey's relations with Lebanon.

**Keywords:** Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Arab Spring, Middle East

## **ROLE OF NGOs AND CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING WOMEN RIGHTS DURING THE CIVIL WARS: THE CASE STUDY OF THE SOUTH KIVU PROVINCE IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Due to continual war conflicts for more than two decades in Great Lakes region, Democratic Republic of the Congo is one of the African countries whose socio-security situation is reported unstable. From that situation, human rights are not respected in different aspects of socio-political spheres. Thus, several agreements were signed in purpose of implementing cooperation through international organization judicial instruments in case of protecting and promoting human rights in Democratic Republic of the Congo. Indeed, in south Kivu where war conflicts have gradually been reported for many years, women right violations are currently reported. It is confirmed that “non-governmental organizations in cooperation with Congolese government came in protection of human rights, especially women and children who were used as violence tools during the civil war. Furthermore, the researches demonstrated that only in South Kivu province more than 40 women were being raped per day (Aldworth, 2011). However, it has been revealed that “with the intervention of non-governmental organizations in the South Kivu Province, 50% of women right violation had been decreased between 2011 and 2020 (Hog, 2022). From that perspective, the status of women in Democratic Republic of the Congo has been changed (Home Office, 2018). Through content analysis method as qualitative research, this article analyzes the role of non-governmental organizations and the Congolese government in promoting women rights in Democratic Republic of the Congo to stop the ongoing situations of women right abuse. Also, this research seeks to evaluate various statutes and intervention bodies in matter of justice for addressing human right violations as well as legal national instruments such as constitution and family code.

**Keywords:** Women rights, South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo, United Nations, African Union, Internal War.

**MONOAMINERGIC MECHANISMS OF EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR DISTURBED  
BY HEAVY METAL IN RATS WITH DIFFERENT PHENOTYPES OF THE  
NERVOUS SYSTEM AND WAYS OF ANTIOXIDANT CORRECTION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Analysis of the modified motor response to food under the effects of negative emotional state shows that in the seizure-sensitive rats, administration of lead acetate led to the development of frustration characterized by refusal to exhibit the previously formed response. In case of use of lead acetate with ascorbic acid, the latter prevented the neurotoxic effect of the compound, which led to a decrease in the level of anxiety and improved discrimination between negative and positive emotional states. In the meanwhile, the seizure-tolerant rats did not exhibit improved discrimination under exposure to lead acetate, and in case of administration of lead acetate with ascorbic acid, the latter did not counteract the neurotoxic effects of the compound. Thus, the antioxidant correction of disturbed adaptive behavior, caused by heavy metals, depends on both the baseline activity level of the brain monoaminergic systems as well as the individual characteristics of the central nervous system.

**Keywords:** seizure-tolerant and seizure-sensitive rats, emotional state, monoamine, lead acetate, ascorbic acid, motor response to food

## **RETURN TO TRAINING AFTER CORONAVIRUS QUARANTINE: IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has wreaked havoc across the globe generally and sport society. This research discussed techniques and approaches recommended to maintain/return exercise training. Keeping physical and cardiorespiratory performance perfectly, athlete should do training either in solitude in small groups considering the precautionary and preventive measures. During quarantine, resistance training is considerable for protecting neuromuscular coordination. Return to working out again after stopping due to isolation must be cautious, gradual, and considering the progression principle 'ideal amount of overload among increasing too slow and too fast'. The psychological considerations had a substantial influence throughout the Quarantine, athletes should consult with sports psychotherapists during the quarantine period, and recovery strategies must be initiated straight away. Moderate exercise is better to use for immune system to respond effectively to the activity. Athletes should be taught on nutrition, particularly food should be rich with vital components (e.g. vitamin D, fibre, and water). Returning to exercise without considering adequate physical, cardiorespiratory, dietary conditions, psychological and health issues might raise injury risks.

**Keywords:** Detraining, Quarantine, COVID-19, Injury, Psychological Considerations, Dietary.

## DIVINE PROTECTION AND SCIENCE SKEPTICISM VACCINATION CONTROVERSIES IN RELIGIOUS ARTICLES

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### ABSTRACT

Vaccines generate global controversies regarding their risks for individuals and society. Multiple actors contribute to the social construction of opposing realities (Rughiniş and Flaherty, 2022), and religious actors participate in these collective efforts. I selected two Orthodox Christian magazines published in Romania - *Familia Ortodoxă* and *Atitudini* - and I identified 18 articles published between 2017-2020 on the topic of vaccination. The first part of this study consisted of a thematic content analysis of the text of the articles. All of the articles present an anti-vaccination view. Three main themes were identified: mainstream skeptical justifications related to (mis)trust in official experts and public authorities, mainstream skeptical justifications related to the temporality of vaccines, and distinctively skeptical justifications related to religiosity. The second part of the study consisted of an analysis of the visual rhetoric employed in these articles. Along with the text, there are 80 images that I classified following the criteria set by Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006). Narrative images mostly depict children being vaccinated. Classification images mainly depict participants and contexts related to public protests and science. Analytical images present skeptical scientists and religious characters, while most of the symbolic images present disruptive contexts. There is not a direct correspondence between the images and the thematic content of the text. Images with religious participants or context are juxtaposed to text fragments that advance arguments related to trust in official authorities and temporality. This reliance on religious visual rhetoric compensates for the less frequent usage of religious motives within the textual component of the articles.

**Keywords:** Vaccination; Religious Articles; Thematic Content Analysis; Visual Rhetoric.

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**PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD INCLUSION, LABELLING  
ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND THE WAY  
PROFESSIONAL DECISIONS ARE MADE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The inclusion of students with special needs (SPN) in mainstream classes is increasing and often discussed by scholars and educators around the world. This increasing inclusion will bring more teachers to meet the challenges of adjusting teaching methods for inclusive classes. The impact of teachers' labelling attitudes and attitudes towards inclusion on successive social, academic, and emotional inclusion was frequently researched. Along with attitudes towards inclusion, labelling attitudes regarding SPN are very common in the world. The pre-service teachers are tomorrow's teachers, which points to the importance of training programs for positive and label-free attitudes towards inclusion. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of the labelling attitudes and the attitudes towards inclusion in the decision-making process of teachers while dealing with common situations in an inclusive class. Drove out of this aim the research questions were: Is there an interaction between labelling attitudes and attitudes toward inclusion among pre-service teachers at the various stages of their studies in the various departments? Is there a link between labelling attitudes, attitudes towards inclusion, and the decisions made in inclusion dilemmas? And if so, what are the characteristics of this link? An online questionnaire was distributed among pre-service teachers (n=202). Statistical analysis revealed that first-year students tend to make decisions regarding dilemmas out of empathy for the SPN. In addition, there was a noticeable trend of graduate students promoting the inclusion of SPN in inclusive settings rather than transferring them to special education settings. This study sheds light on the additional elements necessary to achieve the desired goal of optimal inclusion, such as additional practical training and workshops to increase empathy.

**Keywords:** pre-service teachers, students with special needs, labelling attitudes, inclusion.



## ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN): AN IMPACT ON ASIAN STATES

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### ABSTRACT

Theory of regionalism describe the all efforts of regionalism; it has different kind of behavior to serve for the states. The states cannot work itself and it need the cooperation for the states. The regional cooperation can search a different kind of way for their development in states. The regional identify formation is underpinned by a process that involves a group of states and people identifying a set of common problems linked to their geographical space and finding solution to these problems somewhere in between individual states initiative and the larger global intervention. the process of regional integration is now linked to economic development. ASEAN is also kind of regional cooperation, which is working in Southeast Asian States.

### Objectives:

- To understand political requirement during the formation of ASEAN;
- To understand economic condition for the formation of ASEAN;
- Assess achievement and challenges of ASEAN.

**Methodology:** This research paper is a continuous process of rethinking, as such it should be managed scientifically and systematically. This research paper is basically relevant to the historical.

**Result:** ASEAN is kind of regional cooperation, which is increasing the development process in between ten ASEAN members.

**Conclusion:** Regional cooperation can fill the gap of economic, political and socio-culture in the southeast Asian States.

**Keywords:** Impact of ASEAN on Asian states, Fabrication of ASEAN, Formation of Institution of ASEAN, Theoretical background of regional cooperation.

## **WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY: WHAT HELP/DIFFICULT IN THE ACADEMIC CAREER**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this paper it is examined factors that help and difficult women academic careers accordingly their report. Online questionnaires with open questions were sent by e-mail to professionals that work in Brazilian Universities. There were 208 valid returned questionnaires, with 335 answers that help and 268 that difficult women academic career. By means of qualitative analysis of the answers, we tried to profound the knowledge of their perceptions about their place in the institution and about what they say that helps and difficulty in their careers. The answers were grouped in 11 emergent categories, not priori set up and after grouped in 4 dimensions by content affinity: no indication, personal characteristics, institutional conditions, from work and relational conditions or of environment. These categories and dimensions went back to the working data to make descriptive and association analyses with the other research variables, all categoric, by Pearson chi-square. Results show personal characteristics most mentioned as what help and also difficult women career in university, but in the only significative association verified, between psychological suffering (from the Self-Reporting Questionnaire – SRQ20) and what difficult in career ( $p=0,005$ ), there were more respondents with psychological suffering among women who recognize the work conditions or institutions that difficult their career, as well their relationships and environment that are not personal characteristics. In conclusion, there is a Strong believe in individualism (weight of individual characteristics), but the perception that imposed difficulties by environment and by work conditions can be prejudicial appeared, mostly when there is evident suffering.

**Keywords:** University, Women, Academic career.

## TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION OF MARGINALIZED ROMA POPULATION. THE CASE OF BAIJA MARE, ROMANIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the context of an extensive post-2002 labor migration of Romanian citizens to EU countries, the paper analyses the migration patterns of the marginalized Romanian Roma from the city of Baia Mare. This paper has two aims: 1) to give account of the amplitude of the phenomenon, and 2) to assess the outcomes of migration for the Roma population when compared with the non-Roma migrants. Theoretically, the study involves a systemic approach, seeing migration from the standpoint of a longer process of structural changes that Baia Mare went through after the collapse of state socialism. As a significant amount of literature demonstrates, the de-industrialization of the 1990's affected the Romanian Roma particularly hardly, with respect to housing, employment, health, and education. The result in Baia Mare was the formation of several Roma shanty towns at the city's outskirts. Deprived of decent housing and lacking favorable employment opportunities, the Roma living in these marginalized locations pursued transnational migration as one of the available coping opportunities. Methodologically we chose a fieldwork-based strategy, with in-depth direct interviews being the main approach. The analyzed data consists of 35 interviews collected in four different sites, which were compared with more than a hundred interviews with non-Roma migrants collected in previous research. The results show that while transnational migration is central in the Roma's coping strategies, providing for fundamental consumption necessities, the total outcome of the process is far less gainful than for the non-Roma.

**Keywords:** Transnational Migration, Roma population, De-industrialization, Baia Mare.

## EVICTING THE ROMA: COMPARING SOCIALIST AND POSTSOCIALIST PRACTICES IN BAIIA MARE

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### ABSTRACT

Following the privatization of housing, postsocialist Romania witnessed successive waves of evictions triggered by various processes, including property restitution. Hundreds of thousands of people underwent dislocations. However, the Roma population has been the hardest hit by the practice. Numerous ghetto-like areas appeared in the marginal city areas or in other devalued urban spaces, including polluted locations such as water treatment stations, landfills, or former industrial platforms. Evictions were carried out both by private and public actors, particularly by municipalities managing public housing. However, although housing policies took a distinct turn in postsocialism, evicting the Roma is a commonality of both regimes. In the 1980s, the Northwestern Romanian municipality of Baia Mare almost finalized the implementation of the city's urban plan, with a last neighborhood to be erected: Vasile Alecsandri. Its specificity was its Roma populations inhabiting the area, which was first expropriated and subsequently rehoused in socialist apartment blocks. After several years, in the mid-1980s, the socialist administration decided to once again relocate dozens of Roma families to other specifically built blocks in the secluded Arieşului area. The postsocialist administrations continued the eviction practices, by dislocating or relocating the Roma in polluted areas around the city. This research is based on interviews with urban planners, public administrators and inhabitants, and archival research.

**Keywords:** Forced Evictions, Urban Segregation, Socialist Roma Policies, Postsocialist Housing Policies

## INTEGRATING CULTURE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: THE CASE OF BAPEDI MUSICAL HERITAGE

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### ABSTRACT

Integrating culture into sustainable development strategies is a common practice in the Bapedi musical heritage. In the Bapedi society, through communal music making, culture enhances Bapedi people's quality of life and increases overall well-being for both individuals and the community. Culture is the vehicle for sustainable development; therefore, communal undertaking is preferable to get everyone involved in communal music-making and dancing. The primary objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between culture and rituals. Oral interviews, photography, video, and audio recordings were used to collect data. Relevant sources in African context in the form of published journal articles, book chapters, books and theses were also consulted to compare and complement data collected from the field research. The following research question was considered to achieve the objective of this study. What is the relationship between culture and rituals? The investigation has revealed that there is a need for Bapedi people to preserve their musical heritage, as this will strengthen them to keep their integrity as a tribe.

**Keywords:** Bapedi society, musical heritage, culture, sustainable development, communal music-making.

**AT THE MARGINS OF INDUSTRIAL CITIES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN  
SOCIALIST AND POST-SOCIALIST INTEGRATION OF LOW-SKILLED  
WORKERS IN ROMANIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

My research focuses on emerging Roma slums at the margins of industrial cities and the integration of Roma into the contemporary capitalist economic system. I am particularly interested in the way the industrial chains of production from the county of Maramureş (Romania) have been transformed and re-assembled in the global economy and the impact this had on unskilled and low-skilled workers. The main argument of my research is that the neo-liberal reforms and economic restructuring that took place in the 90's, which generated a vast de-industrialization, had a bigger impact on less-skilled workers than on skilled workers. De-industrialization generated vast impoverished Roma communities, the majority of them having a professional experience in the socialist industries. Because of this my research takes a long-durée look at Roma communities from the northern part of Romania and explores the mode in which they were first integrated into the emerging mining and non-ferrous metal production industries that were developed by communist planners during the 1960's and 1970's. I show that this was done not through the vast vocational and professional educational system that was set up by socialist authorities, which generated a significant transfer of social, professional and cultural capital to adults transitioning from rural to urban areas, but through their recruitment as unskilled workers in the emerging industries. By using social histories and statistical data I show that the differences between these two categories of workers became critical only after the collapse of the national welfare system.

## ROMANIAN WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE. A CASE STUDY OF WOMEN TEACHER DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC

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### ABSTRACT

Inequalities between women and men in the labor market intensified during the pandemic, wiping out at least two years of progress over the past decade, accordingly to the recent reports (European Commission, World Bank, etc). The existing analyses estimates a "COVID-19 gap" that compares job losses with the increase in employment expected before the pandemic, finding that there are 5.1 million more women unemployed and 5.2 million fewer women working now, compared to what would have happened if the pandemic did not occurred. According to "Global Gender Gap report 2021" Romania was placed on the 88th position in The Global Gender Gap Index 2021 rankings, with the greatest decrease in Eastern Europe, as compared with the previous year. Our presentation is focused on the situation of Romanian gender inequalities and it discusses in details the situation in the educational system. Our conclusions points out a set of solutions envisaged by Romanian teacher women in order to ease the existing double and triple burdens of their works.

**Keywords:** Gender inequalities, women teachers, COVID19 pandemics, at work, double and triple burden, Romania

## PREVENTIVE COUNSELLING ON WELL-BEING OF UNDERGRADUATES IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITY

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### **ABSTRACT**

Counselling is considered developmental rather than therapeutic and is aimed at assisting students to learn the techniques and skills involved in problem-solving and long-term planning. The counselling for the development of the undergraduates whole person must be viewed from the perspective of prevention. The study examined preventive counseling on well-being of undergraduates in Nigeria University. The dimensional well-being of undergraduate students includes Physical well-being, Economic well-being, Social well-being, Development and activity, Emotional well-being, Psychological well-being, Life satisfaction, Domain specific satisfaction, Engaging activities and work.

The study used descriptive survey study designs with both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were employed. Data was collected using self-administered questionnaire from 240 undergraduates across 100 - 400 Level from Lagos state University, Ojo at Faculty of Education. A percentage was used to describe the students' distribution according to sex, while t-test was used to test for the formulated hypothesis. The findings revealed that the Preventive Counselling on well-being viewed person of students and proved to be moderately effective in influencing undergraduate total wholesomely. It was concluded that Preventing Counseling services has an effect in shaping undergraduates well-being wholesomely. Based on this findings, the following recommendation were made that all undergraduate students should be made to register with the counselling centre and Government policy through her agency must make it mandatory for all undergraduate to have Guidance Counsellor.

**Keywords:** Counselling, Preventive Counselling, Undergraduate and Well-being.



## THE INFLUENCE OF ONLINE ADVERTISING ON CONSUMER PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR IN IRAQ

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### ABSTRACT

Globalization has necessitated a shift in paradigm in the field of advertising. As a result, the phenomenon that the internet has enabled drastically altered the advertising landscape, as there are an increasing amount of businesses are relying on the internet for advertise their products and services. Online advertising is a type of marketing and advertising that utilizes the Internet to send tailored advertising messages to consumers.. The study's purpose is to determine the effect of online advertisement and its effect on consumer buying behavior. The overwhelming majority of respondents (87%) agreed that online advertisements are constantly provided on the internet and the overwhelming of them considered that web advertising was a more effective method of understanding the company. The internet is more influential in the consumer buying decision-making process than recommendations from friends/family or any other medium, such as television, newspaper, or magazine. Global marketers and advertisers are increasingly turning to online advertising owing to the Internet's unique and diverse possibilities. To conduct the literature review, research papers and articles on advertising, marketing, and consumer purchasing behavior were gathered from various periodicals. Per the study, online advertising has a higher impact on customer buying behavior than other kinds of advertising.

**Keywords:** Advertising, Consumer buying behavior, Internet, Online advertising.

## PROJECT ORIENTATION AND INNOVATIVENESS WITHIN KNOWLEDGE-INTENSIVE BUSINESS SERVICES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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**Purpose:** The present paper addresses the role of project-based organisation in increasing company innovativeness, in order to advance the development of project theory in literature on innovation. It focuses on the following research question: how and why project orientation contributes to higher innovativeness?

**Design/methodology/approach:** The effects of project-based organisation were examined based on 22 semi-structured interviews conducted with senior management, project leaders, and innovation managers in technology-based companies offering knowledge-intensive business services (T-KIBS) operating in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). Data analysis included both categorisation and thematic analysis. The study took place in the third and fourth quarters of 2018.

**Findings:** The study suggested a positive relationship between project orientation and T-KIBS innovativeness deriving from four characteristics of projects: uniqueness, autonomy, co-production, and transcendence. Based on the results, a model representation was developed and an analytical framework was proposed. It includes 13 potential moderators of the relationship studied: management support, project leader, planning, controlling, employee competences, multidisciplinary teams, interactions with staff, interactions with clients, interactions between projects, internal reporting, information availability, risk appetite and willingness to innovate.

**Originality/value:** The study contributes to project management and innovation literature by providing a conceptual framework presenting the relationship between project orientation and innovativeness in the specific context of T-KIBS. In this regard, from the theoretical standpoint, it argues that sectorial specificity might in some cases be an important factor in determining project management practices.

**Keywords:** Project, Project-Based Organisation, Innovativeness, KIBS

## SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN PERIPHERAL AREAS OF HUNGARY

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### **ABSTRACT**

The global problem of unemployment and the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on the labour market are increasingly being addressed at regional and local level. The solidarity economy is also often seen as an alternative to capitalist development, a possible new model for development. The main pillars of the solidarity economy are social enterprises, which can provide solutions to these problems. The aim of this paper is to describe and analyse the functioning of some social enterprises in peripheral areas of Hungary. I describe the types of social enterprises based on their main activities and legal form in Hungary. The disadvantaged peripheral settlements in Hungary face a number of economic and social problems, such as high unemployment, population decline, poverty and low income generating capacity. Enterprises that serve social objectives and pay great attention to social responsibility and the promotion of community interests can help to some extent. The methodology of the paper is to interview social enterprises that provide assistance to local society in small villages. Social enterprises are often the only economic actors providing employment alongside municipalities in smaller settlements. These enterprises have a very limited capacity to create jobs and, due to their non-profit character and limited income, cannot always pay wages, but they try to provide solutions to existing social problems. By exploring the difficulties faced by social enterprises, I aim to raise awareness of the importance of these enterprises for policy.

**Keywords:** Social Enterprises, Solidarity Economy, Hungary, Settlements.

## APPLICATION OF CONTROLLING IN MARKETING ACTIVITY

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### ABSTRACT

The rapid development of the economy, business, market and competition on a global scale, regardless of economic crises, requires more and more investments in digitization and digitization of the constituent processes, operations and activities, including and marketing. Businesses explore and implement digital innovations to increase the efficiency of business operations, increase profits, discover new markets, increase productivity and develop business models. All this implies the introduction of controlling in the marketing activity, as a new concept for activity and organization management, not only for cost management. In this case, we must accept and understand controlling as a reliable, adaptive mechanism for timely capture of changes, risk assessment, development and making of effective strategic, tactical and operational marketing decisions in conditions of increasing uncertainty in the continuous crisis situations of recent years. Of course controlling has its place in marketing management.

As part of the management concept of controlling, marketing audit can be included and marketing control must accompany marketing constantly, as part of the control and audit in the organization. In general, marketing control evaluates the achieved market results, the marketing costs incurred and the degree of achievement of marketing objectives.

On the other hand, the marketing audit evaluates the way of working. Whether the created organization of work in the marketing department, the existing rules and procedures, provide the necessary prerequisites for achieving the marketing goals and do not lead to an increase in risks above inherent market risks.

**Keywords:** control, audit, controlling, marketing, strategies

## LIFE CHANGING LIVED EXPERIENCES OF TRIBAL WOMEN WADI BENEFICIARIES – A CASE STUDY AT KORBA, INDIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

Poverty leads to various unexpected crises and more so for tribal rural women. This study tries to show the impact of WADI in a way that can change the routine life of a tribal woman and even give a social position in the society. Even during challenging situation of COVID-19 pandemic, the women WADI beneficiaries not only survived but some even started small business. Following experiential learning theory, this paper explores women's life changing experiences to show involvement of institution(NABARD), sustainable agriculture and Farmers producer organization(FPO) in formulation of regenerative ecosystem in rural area. The challenges experienced by rural women and strategies undertaken to be the change makers of the society have been analysed in the context of social entrepreneurship. A qualitative method was utilised for analysis. A sample of 24 women were selected from two WADIs who were involved with it for last ten years. Their responses were taken through semi-structured questionnaire and interviews in local language. The findings of the study indicate new fractions of knowledge from the novel learning of the female beneficiaries. The transformation from being just a migrant labourer to being a social entrepreneur is the addition of novel learning. This study's unique contribution and origin are to explore the role of institution and social entrepreneurship through WADI-related life changing experiences of tribal women beneficiaries in India.

**Keywords:** WADI, sustainable agriculture, social entrepreneurship, regenerative ecosystem & FPO.

## EXAMINING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES AND THEIR PLACE IN MONEY MARKETS WITH SWOT ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

Throughout history, people have traded and created currencies everywhere, starting from hunter-gatherer economies. As social relations became more complex and trade routes became increasingly distant from each other, formal institutions emerged. States, banks, companies backed their currencies. For centuries, economists have studied how we act individually and in groups when making investment decisions, the legal systems, the institutions that regulate exchanges between societies, such as companies and markets. But the way we exchange residual value is fundamentally changing.

Today, when the situation regarding money is evaluated, it is learned that digital currencies can be transacted. The point where electronic money, which is specified as digital money, is called crypto money.

Finance and technology are the two most important elements of life. The freedom of movement to be able to carry out financial transactions independently of the place allows individuals to communicate directly with each other. In this case, it has allowed cryptocurrencies to find a place in financial markets and to increase their potential to be traded by becoming widespread.

Crypto refers to the encryption process, while crypto money can be defined in its simplest sense as a digital currency encrypted using mathematical data. In addition, the computer software in which cryptocurrencies are kept, protected and used is called wallet.

**Keywords:** Examining, development, cryptocurrencies, money markets, swot analysis.

## INCORPORATION OF GEOMECHANICAL EFFECTS INTO A COMMERCIAL OIL RESERVOIR SIMULATOR

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### ABSTRACT

In this research, we developed an iterative coupled flow-geomechanics model to evaluate the impact of geomechanical properties of an oil reservoir on its fluid flow behaviour. In this multiphysics study, a MATLAB finite element code performing the geomechanical modelling has been coupled with an in-house reservoir simulator. The reservoir simulator solves pore pressure and saturations at each time step using a finite difference scheme. The pressures and porosities of cells are then transferred to the geomechanical model. Based on Biot's effective stress theory, the model calculates the stresses, strains, and displacements. The new values for porosities are calculated from displacements, and using Kozeny–Carman equation the new permeabilities are also calculated. Next, updated parameters are returned to the flow simulator. The iteration continues until the difference between pressures at two consecutive tries are less than acceptable error. The case studies show that the developed model is in good agreement with fully-coupled models while it is significantly less computationally-intensive. Also the results reveal that neglecting geomechanical effects may result in large errors especially for loose and depleted reservoirs.

**Keywords:** Geomechanics, Reservoir, Biot's theory, Porous media, Iterative Coupling.

**EVALUATION OF CITIZENS' SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC  
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES OF SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES IN AL JFARA  
PROVINCE, LIBYA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Local governments are constitutional entities based on the rule of law, which is an integral element of the political and economic system. They are responsible for meeting the local and communal requirements of the residents of cities and districts. Important components of public administrations in terms of defining essential local services and achieving citizen satisfaction through such services. Local governments, the administrative entities closest to the public and primarily responsible for meeting the daily requirements of the local community, have thus become one of the most significant authorities for enhancing citizen happiness. In analyzing the quality of public service delivery, citizen satisfaction is a crucial indicator. Many governments consider public pleasure the ultimate result of their policies and objectives. Hence, they want to identify the aspects that most influence citizens' contentment. Communities also employ citizen satisfaction surveys for various purposes, including analyzing community needs, directing short-and long-term planning, reviewing communication with residents, and measuring service quality. Therefore, this paper presents an evaluation of citizens' satisfaction with Public Infrastructure Services of Selected Municipalities in Al Jfara Province, Libya The results of these surveys may be communicated to the public or the staff, or they may be included in a performance assessment.

**Keywords:** Public infrastructure, Citizen Satisfaction, Municipalities, Local governments  
Libya.



**ASSESSMENT OF CITIZENS' SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES DELIVERY AND  
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN AL JFARA  
PROVINCE, LIBYA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Public infrastructure services are needed by the citizens in their day-to-day activities and enhance the people's standard of living. The people are now demanding from the government more and better services. In some countries, the delivery of services is measured by means of a Citizen Satisfaction Index. Satisfaction is a post-consumption experience that compares perceived quality with expected quality. Customer satisfaction will depend on confidence in the quality of service given by the provider. The government as a big organization has its customers consisting of the citizens, businesses, and public and private employees. Customers perceived service as an experience and service quality holds good for the experience and evaluation of quality. The five identified principal dimensions that customers use to judge service quality are reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, and tangibles. This paper investigates citizens' satisfaction in Al Jfara Province, Libya. Hence, the results of this paper will play an important role in evaluating and identifying the problems and issues in public infrastructure in the province, this research is a road map for the local government and local authorities to use and implement future plans for developing their services in order to improve the services provided to citizens. As well as for researchers to conduct further studies.

**Keywords:** Citizen satisfaction, Public infrastructure, service delivery, Libya.

## EXPLORING THE PRINCIPLE OF *ANEKANTVADA* IN JAINISM FOR CREATING AN EQUITABLE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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### ABSTRACT

Businesses, no doubt, are private ventures, nonetheless being part of the society have certain public obligations and duties. Business ethics can be ensured only when both the private and public stakeholders mutually accommodate each other - private profit seekers moderate their desire for maximum profit at the cost of everything else while society/government acknowledges the contribution of the businesses to the society's well-being and their quest for reasonable profits. Businesses, in their operations, have to face situations where they have to face paradoxes or competing contradictions – things which are equally important but with conflicting features. The Jain tradition in India has philosophies dealing with contradictions and coexistence which in my opinion could help us find answers to our search. The doctrines of relativity as they are known, *anekantvada* (the doctrine of the complexity of reality), *nayavada* (the doctrine of perspectives) and *syadvada* (the doctrine of conditional predications) can help us develop a fruitful model of business pluralism. We can attempt to develop a philosophy of business that seeks to create an equitable business environment where conflicting views accommodate each other without one subordinating the other.

**Keywords:** Jainism, Conflict, Paradox, Perspectives, Stakeholder, Philosophy, Business Pluralism

## PERFORMANCE AND RESILIENCE IN THE SOCIAL SERVICES HEALTH SYSTEM. WHAT'S THE ENGINE THAT KEEPS THEM GOING?

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### ABSTRACT

This paper aims at analyzing how resilient and performant are the individuals within the Romanian social services health system from Cluj-Napoca and which are their main barriers and challenges in introducing new tools, ways or systems in doing so. To give context, this particular health service works with children that are abandoned, that are in severe conditions and are provided with health care through social services. Therefore, the doctors need a special set of skills and a special level of resilience to be truly involved professionally and morale with the children. In order to analyze performance, institutional and individual resilience, the researcher used a survey as a main instrument. The survey looked at the following main items: general work conditions and work environment, working groups, leadership, motivational levels, work-life balance, performance and performance evaluation, organizational learning, innovation and organizational culture. All these items are in a 15 block questions to make it easier for the responders to answer. The affirmations are scaled from 1-total disagreement to 5-total agreement and frequencies were made to each main indicator to analyze the type of leadership and organizational culture, to identify their level and type of institutional resilience (organizational learning, innovation general work conditions and work environment), their individual resilience (wok-life balance, motivation, working groups) and of course performance. The main results suggested that there is a lot of room to improve in terms of innovation and to motivate the employees taking into account their special work conditions. And their main concerns rely mostly on the lack of support from superiors in terms of funding new equipment, improving procedures and reducing bureaucratic steps (hence increasing performance).

**Keywords:** Performance, Resilience, Individual Resilience, Social Services, Romanian Health Care System.

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## RECONSIDERATION THE URBAN FUTURE ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF URBAN LIVING LABS

### KENTSEL GELECEĞİN KENTSEL YAŞAM LABORATUVARLARI PERSPEKTİFİNDEN YENİDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Cities are faced with many stresses today and the better development of cities in the future is linked to the common solutions to be produced by the local citizens today. In this context, it is of great importance that different stakeholders put forward their thoughts on urban development with a common mind in the solutions to be developed for the city. In this direction, Urban living labs is the organizer of the cooperation on the city and brings together different stakeholders in the city in order to form and create together the solutions to the problems of the city. In that context, JPI Urban Europe defines itself as the knowledge hub for urban transformation covering 20 countries including also Turkey. JPI Urban Europe connects stakeholders to benefit urban transition processes by providing an enabling environment for research and innovation. Since its establishment in 2010, it has been supporting transnational research through joint calls. The aim of the study is to reveal the basic features of urban living labs and their contribution to the urban development of cities. Moreover, within the scope of the study, the calls of JPI Urban Europe since its establishment, and its supported projects for Turkey will be examined in order to examine the applications and contributions of urban living labs for cities.

**Keywords:** Urban Living Lab, JPI Urban Europe, Turkey

## “WHY IS BCCL BURNING?”: AN INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Indian mining industry has been marred with the stigma of being anti-stakeholders. The incidents of violent conflicts, dominant coal mining Mafia, and the under performance of the Indian public sector mining giants have gained significant traction in the recent past. The available literature on Social License to Operate (SLO) mandates an institutional analysis of the involved communities for a better understanding of the process of award of an SLO. The current developments within the Indian mining industry call for a very close look at its underbelly. This study attempts at understanding the institutional interactions that lead to the underperformance of one of India’s leading state-owned mining giants- Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL). The study takes an inductive approach and uses Grounded Theory to understand the dominant institutional arrangements, their interactions and the impact that these interactions have on the performance of BCCL. The study is grounded in the district of Dhanbad in India (known as the Coal Capital of India) and brings forth the voices of 33 respondents from the local community members and the officials of BCCL. The study adopts the tenets of the Political Settlement Theory to understand and explain the observed institutional impacts on the SLO. The study tries to take the readers through the institutional setup of the regions and explains how these institutional arrangements, power dynamics of the Mafia, and the weak formal institutions of the State lead to the formation of a “Local State” within the coalmines. Finally, the study establishes the tenets of these Local States and the impact of the institutionally created “Local Stateness” upon the outcome of the mining giants like BCCL.

**Keywords:** Institutional Analysis, Mining Mafia, Local States, Informal Institutions.

**A STRUCTURAL EQUATION ANALYSIS OF EXPORT MARKETING  
ADAPTATION STRATEGIES ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM  
TEXTILE AND GARMENT EXPORTING ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The objective of this study was to examine the analysis of export marketing adaptation strategy on export performance of export companies based in Medium and large scale Textile and Garment Enterprises exporter in Ethiopia. Based on the purpose of the research and its application, the study is a descriptive – analytic one. In the current study, a questionnaire was used for research data collection to meet the study objectives and the population of the study includes 252 Textile and Garment Enterprises managers. For analysis, SmartPLS-3 was employed and the Model identified product, price, distribution and promotion export adaptation marketing strategy have positive and significant relation on export performance with a significance level of 0.005, 0.001, 0.000, and 0.000 respectively. To sum it up, the result of this study to exporting firms specifically to Textile and Garment Enterprises and policy makers should also develop export adaptation marketing strategy to improve enterprises success.

**Keywords:** Export Marketing Mix Adaptation Strategy, Textile and Garment Enterprises, Export Performance, Ethiopia

## **THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONALIZATION BARRIERS AND EXPORT PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM TEXTILE AND GARMENT ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Internationalization and export are significant for the growth of developing countries' economies. The objective of this study is to examine the internationalization barrier of the medium, and large-scale Textile and Garment enterprises' export performance in Ethiopia. The study analyzed data from 252 questionnaire-based surveys of managers from medium, and large-scale textile and garment enterprises in Ethiopia using the SEM model. The study finds empirical evidence suggesting that several managerial, organizational, and institutional barriers influence the performance of enterprises in developing countries. These findings point to the need for business organizations and policymakers to address these challenges, thus improving the contribution of these firms to the economic development of developing countries and the result of the study completes the findings for, practice policy, and research endeavors.

**Keywords:** Internationalization Barriers, Export Performance, Textile And Garment Enterprises, Medium And Large-Scale, Ethiopia



## MODEL OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM DEMAND IN INDONESIA DURING COVID-19: GRAVITY MODEL APPROACH

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### ABSTRACT

Tourism has become a priority sector in economic development highly expected to be one of the main drivers to accelerate economic growth in Indonesia. The Covid-19 pandemic has brought a major impact on the tourism sector throughout the world, including Indonesia. This study aims to examine the factors which influence tourism demand for foreign tourists in Indonesia by employing Gravity model. This study used panel data analysis of random effects model (REM) on the top 9 countries of the most foreign tourists' origin in Indonesia between 2007 and 2021. In addition, the dependent variable used was international tourist arrival, while the independent variables in this study included: GDP per capita of origin country, distance, Relative Price, Covid-19, Nation Branding "Wonderful Indonesia" and the policy of developing 10 priority tourism destinations (10 New Balis). The results obtained from this study show that GDP per capita of origin countries, "Wonderful Indonesia" nation branding and the policy of developing 10 priority tourism destinations (10 new Balis) variables have a positive and significant impact on the number of foreign tourist arrivals in Indonesia. On the other hand, the variables of distance, relative price and Covid-19 have a negative and significant effect on the number of foreign tourist visits in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Tourism demand, Gravity model, Covid-19, Wonderful Indonesia, 10 New Balis

## IN VITRO ANALYSIS OF TWO DIFFERENT TREATED PORCINE DERMAL MATRICES

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### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** The aim of the present study was to compare the direct and indirect cytotoxicity of a porcine dried acellular dermal matrix (PDADM) versus a porcine hydrated acellular dermal matrix (PHADM) in vitro. Both are used for periodontal and peri-implant soft tissue regeneration.

**Materials and methods:** Two standard direct cytotoxicity tests—namely, the Trypan exclusion method (TEM) and the reagent WST-1 test (4-[3-[4-iodophenyl]-2-[4-nitrophenyl]-2H-[5-tetrazolio]-1,3- benzol-desulphonated)—were performed using human primary mesenchymal stem cells (HPMSCs) seeded directly onto a PDADM and PHADM after seven days. Two standard indirect cytotoxicity tests—namely, lactate dehydrogenase (LTT) and MTT (3-[4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl]-2,5-diphenyl- 2H-tetrazoliumbromide)—were performed using HPMSCs cultivated in eluates from the matrices incubated for 0.16 h (10 min), 1 h, and 24 h in a serum-free cell culture medium.

**Results:** The WST and the TEM tests revealed significantly lower direct cytotoxicity values of HPMSCs on the PHADM compared with the PDADM. The indirect cytotoxicity levels were low for both the PHADM and PDADM, peaking in short-term eluates and decreasing with longer incubation times. However, they were lower for the PHADM with a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.005$ ).

**Conclusions:** The results of the current study demonstrated a different biologic behaviour between the PHADM and the PDADM, with the hydrated form showing a lower direct and indirect cytotoxicity.

**Keywords:** cytotoxicity; cytocompatibility; acellular matrices; porcine dermal matrices; pre-hydrated matrix; dried form matrix.

## MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATION TO DETECT ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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### ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) has increasing prevalence and vast public health implications that mandate the need to develop biomarkers for early AD diagnosis. Screening for AD with retinal vascular imaging emerges as an innovative research area. Even though there is no standardized canonical biomarker to diagnose AD in an early stage, retinal vascular changes have shown potential biomarker use for early AD diagnosis and monitoring. Handcrafted identification of the retinal vascular features is laborious and subjective, hence developing automated retinal imaging analysis tools had attracted scientific interest. Building on the concept of weakly supervised learning, we propose a deep learning-based framework to classify AD versus normal control and automatically localize potential AD retinal fundus imaging biomarkers. The proposed method was evaluated on a real-world AD dataset from Mayo Clinic and normal controls from the Eyepacs dataset and achieved an AUC-ROC of 0.938. The tool demonstrated that the medium or distal retinal vascular branches are key features to distinguish AD from healthy controls. In conclusion, we present a novel retinal imaging-based deep learning analysis framework for AD screening, discuss its feasibility and future directions.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Retina, Alzheimer's Disease

## **PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES THROUGH REGIONALLY ADAPTED DIETARY MEASURES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), the cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are the leading causes of death, taking million lives each year, globally. CVD are a group of disorders of the blood vessels and the heart which includes coronary heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, rheumatic heart diseases and other related conditions. The important and influenceable behavioural risk factors of CDV are unbalanced diet, physical sedentarity, tobacco and alcohol use.

Targeting a healthier diet for preventing CVDs, the daily nutrition should contain plenty of fruits and vegetables. This is the constant message but how to put it in practice? There are many solutions but one of them can be the use of one of verry special fruit, Aronia melanocarpa, cultivated also in our region, in the western part of Romania, beneficial in over 100 diseases.

It regulates blood pressure due to the fact that it is rich in potassium, which has a dilating effect. Decreases the risk of heart attack due to relaxation of blood vessels and decreased blood flow. Clinical tests have shown that consuming 60 ml of chokeberry juice 3 times a day confirms the beneficial effects in high blood pressure. It also supports elasticity and normalizes the permeability of blood vessels and lowers the level of stress hormones. It reduces the stiffening of the arteries because it counteracts the consolidation of blood platelets (clots). Thus, the consistent consumption of chokeberry juice helps to acquire a healthy cardiovascular system, along with a strong and resilient heart.

**Keywords:** Cardiovascular Diseases, healthier diet, Aronia melanocarpa

## **SERUM BILIRUBIN AS A DIAGNOSTIC MARKER FOR ACUTE APPENDICITIS, LITERATURE REVIEW**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Acute appendicitis is one of the most common surgical pathological conditions. For correct and adequate treatment, early and effective diagnosis is extremely important. Otherwise, delay in diagnosis and treatment can lead to gangrene, perforation and diffuse peritonitis. Recently, new methods for early diagnosis of acute appendicitis have been sought. Serum markers and biochemical parameters that could be associated with appendicitis are increasingly being reported in the literature. One of them is an increase in the level of serum bilirubin. The purpose of the article is to analyze the scientific data and prove the relationship between acute appendicitis and increased levels of total serum bilirubin. We performed a systematic search for reports using keywords: acute appendicitis, hiperbilirubinemia, serum level of total bilirubin. We analyzed several articles from 2008 to 2021. In all reported cases, a directly proportional relationship between increased serum bilirubin levels and appendicitis was clear. The more advanced the stage of inflammation, the higher the serum levels. The articles report a high specificity of the test in the range of 96-100%, but with a lower sensitivity (70-92%). Therefore, if total serum bilirubin is added to the already existing laboratory tests, then the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in clinically suspected cases can be made with a comparable degree of accuracy and unnecessary or delayed appendectomy can be avoided. Our findings confirm that hyperbilirubinemia has a high specificity for distinguishing acute appendicitis, especially when perforated, from other causes of abdominal pain.

**Keywords:** acute appendicitis, bilirubin, hyperbilirubinemia.

## **EVALUATION OF PALATAL BONE THICKNESS FOR PLACEMENT OF MINISCREWS USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY— A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to determine variations in cortical bone heights and thickness of the hard palate for placing orthodontic mini screws. Additionally it was evaluated whether there are any significant variations between males and females, adolescents and adults, right and left sides of the hard palate in the study population. CBCT images of 50 patients were retrospectively analysed. Patients were divided into sub-groups: 25 males and females, 24 adolescents (age 10–19 years) and 26 adults (age 20–27 years). Hard palate heights and thicknesses were analysed from the incisive fossa to the inter-embrasure region between the 1st and 2nd molars were analysed. The data revealed that the overall greatest thickness was at the canine-1st premolar embrasure region and the greatest height at the inter-premolar embrasure region. Males showed greater cortical thickness in almost all areas of the palate with significantly greater values in the inter-premolar region. Adolescents showed greater palatal heights than adults in all areas with significantly greater values in the inter-molar embrasures. The mid palatal regions showed significantly greater palatal heights in all subgroups. Orthodontic Mini screws can be optimally placed in the anterior regions of the hard palate for all the groups.

**Keywords:** Palatal bone thickness, CBCT, Miniscrew

## **ASSESSMENT OF OROPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY DIMENSIONS IN SKELETAL CLASS II CASES TREATED WITH TWIN BLOCK APPLIANCE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The aims and scope of the study is to assess the changes in the oropharyngeal airway dimensions in individuals with retrognathic mandible treated with Twin Block functional appliance and to evaluate the skeletal changes after the treatment with Twin Block appliance and relate the changes with oropharyngeal airway. 20 individuals, in the age group of 11 to 14 years with Class II skeletal pattern were selected. Pre-treatment lateral cephalogram and hand wrist radiographs were obtained and analyzed. All the individuals were treated with conventional Twin Block Appliance. Post treatment records were taken after the Class I molar relationship had been obtained and compared with pre-treatment radiographs and statistically evaluated using paired t test. On comparison of pre-treatment and post-treatment cephalograms, increase in Oropharyngeal Airway (OAW) measurements, such as Superior posterior airway space (SPAS), Middle airway space (MAS) and Inferior airway space (IAS) was highly significant. Our results suggest existence of a relationship between functional-orthopedic treatment and increases in OAW dimensions in skeletal Class II growing subjects.

**Keywords:** Class II; Oropharyngeal Airway; Twin Block Appliance.

## TELEDENTISTRY – NOWADAYS

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### ABSTRACT

Teledentistry is a combination of information technology and communication systems, including the exchange of clinical information, images from geographically distant areas for consultation and planning of dental treatment. It could improve and provide access to oral health, reduce the cost of dental treatment, to eliminate the differences in oral care between urban communities and geographically remote areas, to create an evidence base that can prove its advantages in the future.

The need for dental treatment in Bulgaria is not still an evenly distributed in distant rural and mountainous areas, which is associated with reduced dental care for the population there. With declining costs and innovation in technology, there is a growing interest in adopting teledental services worldwide. According to data in the literature, this technology is successfully integrated in geographically remote and inaccessible areas to carry out distant control in situations with long-term lack of dental care. With all the technological developments that are happening in the field of dental medicine, practitioners can connect with virtual dental clinics and create an entirely new setting for offering dental treatment. The integration of teledentistry is a process in which factors at the individual, infrastructural and organizational level influence. An application and additional studies involving a large number of participants will be needed to validate the various aspects of teledentistry applications in Bulgaria.

**Keywords:** Teledentistry, Internet, Teleconsultations, Information Technology



## **FACTORS AFFECTING RESTOCKING WITH PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN THE CONTEXT OF A COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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### **ABSTRACT**

There are a number of factors impact consumers when choosing medicinal products, OTCs, nutritional supplements, and medical devices (MD). Inevitably, the circumstances of a global pandemic have further affected the way patients make purchases at the pharmacy. The purpose of the present research is to identify and study the factors that influence the increase in the consumption of medicinal products (prescription, OTC, nutritional supplements), medical devices, and personal hygiene products during the COVID-19 pandemic in the territory of the city of Varna, Bulgaria.

To achieve the purpose of the study, a survey card with a structured questionnaire including 17 closed-type questions was specially developed. The survey was conducted in the period April-September 2021 among 100 random patients on the territory of the city of Varna. Sociological and graphic methods were used to conduct a direct anonymous online survey, and the results were processed using Microsoft Excel, version 2018.

In the global COVID-19 pandemic, there are a variety of factors with different influences and weights on the choice to purchase medicinal products, OTCs, nutritional supplements, medical devices, and personal hygiene products.

After processing the results of the survey, increased consumption was reported for the following types of products: Medical devices and personal hygiene products are the largest shares of increased consumption - disinfectants (80%), followed by medical masks (77%), gloves (61%), the percentage of increased consumption of tests for the diagnosis of COVID-19 is the lowest (39%). The most significant increase in the consumption of vitamins (67%), immunostimulators (54%), and least in the case of flu and colds (39%) was observed in the case of OTC products, and nutritional supplements. The consumption of prescription drugs increased the most for Antibiotics (40%), NSAIDs (22%), and the least for chronic disease drugs (15%).

In view of the period of the study, namely approximately one year after the WHO declared the epidemic of COVID-19, it can be summarized that the logistical and transport problems that marked the beginning of the pandemic have largely been overcome.

As a most important factor in the choosing of medical products, patients indicate the presence and type of disease symptoms, and a significant percentage of respondents answered that they did not use medicinal products, OTC, or nutritional supplements as a preventive measure without the presence of symptoms.

It should be noted with great interest that despite social isolation and recommendations to reduce physical contact, over 80% of respondents have never purchased medicinal products from an online pharmacy. Therefore, the role of the pharmacist remains leading in the choice of patients, even in the conditions of a global pandemic.

**Keywords:** factors for overstocking, pharmaceuticals products, COVID – 19, pandemic

## NEUTROPHIL TO LYMPHOCYTE RATIO IN SEVER VERSUS NON-SEVER COVID-19

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### ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 is a rapidly spreading disease, presents with a wide range of symptoms. The disease can be fatal with development of severe pneumonia progressing to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and multi-organ failure. The purpose of this study was to see if the NLR can be used as a prognostic marker of disease severity and mortality in COVID-19 patients. This single retrospective study was conducted on recruited patients who referred to Clinical Hospital, Bitola, Macedonia in 2022 year. Complete blood counts were measured using Sysmex XS-1000 i analyzer. NLR was calculated as a simple ratio of absolute neutrophil count and absolute lymphocyte count. Data of 200 patients (94 female, 106 male) were evaluated. Inflammation plays a major role in development and progression of COVID-19. People infected with COVID-19 are known to have an immune system that is dysregulated and can cause abnormal immune response. The mean NLR in sever patients was  $11.75 \pm 1.03$  and  $2.42 \pm 0.43$  in non-sever patients. In the correlation analysis of NLR indices that inflammatory biomarkers in the COVID-19 patients. In our study we highlight the importance of NLR in COVID-19 patients in predicting disease severity and mortality. In a developing country like ours where there are resource limited settings, NLR can be used as an effective marker to predict and stratify COVID-19 patients as per severity and effectively predict the outcome as well, which in turn would lead to efficient resource utilization.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, CRP, NLR, neutrophil

## **PENETRATION DEPTH OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLE INCORPORATED CALCIUM HYDROXIDE INTO DENTINAL TUBULES- AN INVITRO STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In order to achieve complete periradicular healing, the main goals of root canal therapy are to eradicate bacteria from the root canal system and prevent reinfection. The complexity of the root canal system implies that bacteria may still remain even after full mechanical instrumentation and irrigation. To increase the success rate, an intracanal antibacterial medication is therefore required. Calcium hydroxide (CH) is the preferred substance for intracanal treatment. It has numerous advantageous qualities, including antibacterial action, the ability to cause the production of hard tissues, the ability to reduce inflammation and subsequent root resorption, and the ability to dissolve organic tissues. CH must enter dentinal tubules and come into direct interaction with microorganisms in order to have a beneficial effect. Metal nanoparticles (NPs) have recently drawn more interest in dentistry, particularly due to their antibacterial qualities. Due to their high surface area and compact size, NPs have been found to interact with bacterial cell walls in a significant way. As an antibacterial agent, titanium dioxide nanoparticles (TNPs) have also been employed in dentistry. TNPs are more effective against microorganisms than chlorhexidine, have a pleasant hue, and are highly biocompatible.

Nanoparticles are preferred for deep dentin penetration. Therefore, reducing the particle size may increase the material's penetration into the dentinal tubules and may also improve the antibacterial efficacy because the drug would remain in the dentinal tubules for a longer period of time. With a scanning electron microscope, this study will sought to examine and assess the penetrability of conventional CH and titanium dioxide nanoparticle incorporated CH into radicular dentinal tubules.

Single-rooted human teeth will be instrumented by rotary files and after chemomechanical preparation, they will be randomly divided in two equal groups (n=12). In the first group conventional CH and in the other nano particle incorporated CH will be used as intracanal medicament. After 2 weeks of incubation all roots will be intentionally split at longitudinal axis and prepared for scanning electron microscope (SEM) observation.

## ESTIMATION THE SORPTION CAPACITY OF CHEMICALLY MODIFIED CHITOSAN TOWARD CADMIUM ION IN WASTEWATER EFFLUENTS

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### ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigation of Cd(II) ion removal from wastewater using chitosan-vanillin as sorbent I and chitosan-ortho-vanillin as sorbent II under various experimental conditions. The influence of pH, initial Cd(II) ion concentrations and isotherm studies, temperature and thermodynamic studies, adsorbent mass, adsorption time and kinetic studies on the sorption process have been studied using different experiments. The residual ion quantity is estimated through atomic absorption spectrometry. The maximum Cd(II) ion removal is obtained at pH 6 with highest uptake of ions after agitation for 2 hours. Langmuir isotherm model represented the most suitable for the experimental data and the maximum adsorbing capacity was 20.704 mg g<sup>-1</sup> and 51.020 mg g<sup>-1</sup> for sorbents I and II, respectively. Results of this study suggest that chemisorption is a step of rate-determining and the thermodynamic studies revealed that the nature of uptake sorption process is endothermic and spontaneous.

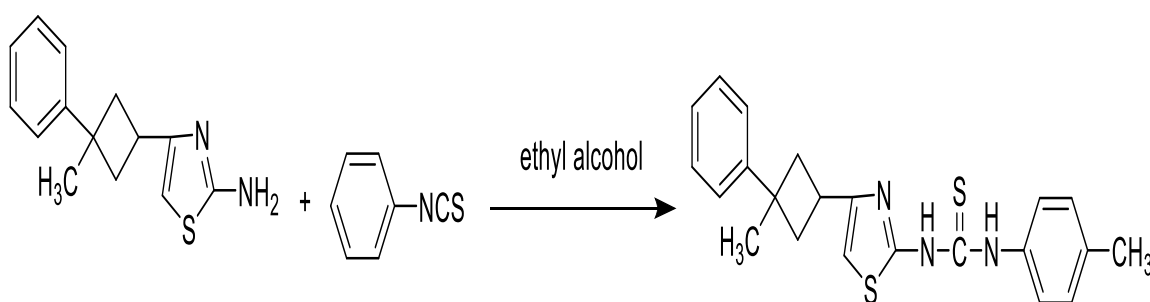
**Keywords:** Chitosan based sorbent, Chelating polymer, Adsorption, Wastewater treatment, Cadmium removal.

**SYNTHESIS, EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION, DFT AND THEORETICAL ANTI-CORROSION STUDY FOR 1-(4-(3-METHYL-3-PHENYLCYCLOBUTYL) THIAZOL-2-YL)-3-(P-TOLYL) THIOUREA****Rebaz Anwar Omer**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this work, 1-(4-(3-methyl-3-phenylcyclobutyl) thiazol-2-yl)-3-(p-tolyl) thiourea was synthesized by alcohol-mediated condensation of 4-(3-methyl-3-phenylcyclobutyl)thiazol-2-amine and isothiocyanatobenzene. The molecule results were experimentally characterized using FT-IR, <sup>1</sup>H-, and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectroscopy. Density Functional Theory (B3LYP/cc-pVDZ) was used to investigate the ideal molecule structure, vibrational frequencies, and <sup>1</sup>H with <sup>13</sup>C NMR (theoretically) chemical shifts. Theoretical and experimental spectroscopy results were compared and agreed with each other, which indicated the validity of the used developed molecular structure. The Dipole moment, hardness, softness, electronegativity, electrophilicity index, nucleophilicity index, and chemical potential as electronic structural parameters linked to corrosion inhibition efficacy were investigated for the prepared compound. Furthermore, the fraction of transferred electrons was calculated to determine the interaction between the iron surface and organic molecules. The results indicated a favorable relationship between organic-based corrosion inhibitors and quantum chemical parameters processes. The corrosion inhibitors' behavior can be predicted without the need for experimental investigation.

**Reaction:**

## THE MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS DISEASE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD

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### ABSTRACT

Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) is a mosquito-borne zoonotic virus that is quite common throughout Asia, especially in India, where it is particularly dangerous for children. Epidemiological features of Japanese encephalitis have changed from the molecular to the population level (JE). In this study, the seroprevalence of JE neutralizing antibodies in healthy Assamese people of different age groups was investigated along with the molecular characteristics of the JEV-E gene from isolated JEV strains. Using the results of a molecular study and epidemiological features, the epidemiology of JE in Assam, India was updated. In Assam, Gauhati Medical College Hospital, we conducted Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) monitoring from 2020 to 2022 and found 293 JEV positive JE IgM cases. Both serum and CSF samples were collected to confirm JE-positive cases. Of these, there were 245 positive JE PCR cases (83.6%). The genotype of JEV was discovered using the Sanger sequencing technique, and genotype III was found to be much more common in the area. A new virus known as SARS-CoV2 is the cause of the ongoing pandemic known as CoronaVirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). In this article, we have presented data from our research work during the pandemic period. Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) are wreaking havoc in Assam, especially in Guwahati (AES).

**Keywords:** Japanese encephalitis, Assam, Epidemiology, Genotype

**Acknowledgement:** This project is carried out and financed by the Department of Health Research(DHR), New Delhi, India.

## **NIGERIA'S PUBLIC OPINION ON NUCLEAR POWER**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper presents the results of a web-based survey developed to assess the public opinion regarding the national energy strategy and the possible implementation of a nuclear power program in Nigeria. Scientists and engineers in Nigeria were selected as a target groups for this study. The survey indicates that solar energy is perceived by the majority of Nigerians as an alternative to the source of electricity to meet the climate change commitments, while only 9% strongly support nuclear energy as an alternative. However, 48% believe that nuclear solution is more suitable in future and the nuclear programs in neighbouring countries might have a positive influence on their position regarding a nuclear power program. The internet and social media are the dominant sources of information that influence their energy knowledge and attitudes, while 100% indicate that the school curricula are not containing either information about nuclear energy or principles of nuclear medicine and radiation protection for the necessary daily life knowledge. The results reveal the strong need for nuclear knowledge based on education, outreach programs and effective communications through media to involve all stakeholders if Nigeria will consider a nuclear power program in future.

**Keywords:** Nuclear Power, Web-Based Survey, Public Opinion.



## RESEARCH ON SRM PREPARATIONS EXTRACTED FROM WINE YEASTS IN THE PRESERVATION OF BOAR SPERM

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research was to determine the influence of the yeast extract from wine production on the preservation of boar sperm at hypothermal temperatures (+16-+18<sup>0</sup>C). It was demonstrated that supplementing the commercial dilution environment (GHȚS) with the preparation extracted from wine yeasts in a concentration of 0.4-0.5%, produced at the Institute of Microbiologists and Biotechnologies of the Republic of Moldova, increases sperm mobility indices, the percentage of spermatozoa with rectilinear movements, indices of functional integrity and reduces the number of spermatozoa with various abnormalities during their storage at temperatures of +16-+18<sup>0</sup>C. The values of the mobility indices varied depending on the concentration of the preparation introduced as a supplementary component in the commercial dilution environment (GHȚS). It was found out that the preparation is not toxic to spermatozoa in the studied concentration range. The preparation showed a positive trend on the percentage of spermatozoa with rectilinear movements, on the functional integrity of the membranes and the forward speeds of the spermatozoa (VAP, VSL, VCL). At the same time, it was found out that the SRM preparation extracted from wine yeasts in the preservation of boar sperm contaminates the development of the microflora during sperm storage at hypothermal temperatures.

**Keywords:** Boar, Sperm, Diluent, Mobility, Preparation, Membrane integrity.

## **BIOCOMPATIBLE GRAPHENE OXIDE (GO) NANOBIOSENSOR USED FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF GLUCOSE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Graphene oxide (GO) nanoparticles based electrochemical nanobiosensor was developed to check the sensitivity response of biological elements i.e urea and glucose. Present work is related to synthesize GO nanoparticles by Hummers method for the detection of glucose using electrochemical nanobiosensor. Two dimensional hexagonal crystal structure and crystallite size was calculated by XRD analysis and randomly crumpled like surface morphology was identified by using SEM micrograph. Furthermore, different rotational and vibrational functional groups (C-O, C=C, CO<sub>2</sub> and C-H) attached to the layer of graphene oxide and peak shift toward longer wavelength was studied by FTIR and UV-visible spectrum. Finally, voltammetry cyclic used for sensitivity of glucose and presence of glucose was recorded in concentration of 5mM at scan rate of 50mVs<sup>-1</sup>. In future this type of nanobiosensor used for the detection of biological element like DNA. Basically lot of tradition techniques for detection of urea, glucose, p-53, carnitine already available which are too much time taken, costly and unavailable. Current experimental strategy of electrochemical based nanobiosensor will open the new horizons for young researchers and provide the reliable, economical rapid and authentic way for liquid based/urea and glucose etc. biosamples which should be helpful for best quality of patient disease detection in quick way.

**Keywords:** Graphene oxide (GO), Biosensors, Crumpled surface, Voltammetry cyclic, Biological element

## GRAIN SIZE AND GRAIN BOUNDARY EFFECTS ON 3D ADAPTED SPRAY PYROLYSED TIN SULPHIDE THIN FILM SEMICONDUCTOR FOR TRANSPARENT ELECTRONICS APPLICATION

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### ABSTRACT

Electron trap which is associated with grain boundary effect affects the electrical conductivity and transmittance of SnS semiconductor thin film thereby militating the attainment of the threshold voltage required for transparent electronics device operation. Grain size/grain boundary is a function of a semiconductor's thickness among other parameters. SnS semiconductor thin films of 0.20, 0.25, 0.30, 0.35, 0.40  $\mu\text{m}$  were deposited using 3D adapted spray pyrolysis on glass substrates. Profilometry, Scanning electron microscope, Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy and hall measurement were used to characterise the composition, microstructure and electrical properties of the SnS thin film. The properties investigated varied with increase in film thickness. The films were found to consist of Sn and S elements. The SnS film of 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness shows optimal grain growth with a grain size of 130.31 nm signifying an optimum for the as deposited SnS films as the larger grains reduces the number of grain boundaries and charge trap density which allows charge carriers to move freely in the lattice thereby increasing the conductivity of the films. The carrier concentration of  $1.438 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-3}$ , conductivity of  $2.768 \times 10^{-6} (\Omega\text{cm})^{-1}$  and transmittance of 86.91% of 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  SnS thin film thickness is optimum and favours the attainment of the threshold voltage for a transparent electronics device component such as thin film transistor, capacitor and inductor.

**Keywords:** Conductivity, Transmittance, Grain boundary, Grain size, SnS.

## **EFFECT OF EGG WHITE CONCENTRATION ON THE FORMATION, STRUCTURAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MAGNESIUM AND NICKEL CO-DOPED FERRITE NANOCRYSTALLINE MATERIALS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The synthesis of nanoparticles with egg white is a very convenient, easy, sustainable, environment-friendly, and highly effective functional additive. This synthesis method minimizes the side effects of chemical and physical methods by preventing the use of toxic chemicals and formation of harmful/dangerous by-products. Yet, this technique has seen relatively little use in the preparation of inorganic functional materials. The present research has focused on investigating the basic properties of co-doped ferrites which were synthesized by low cost wet-chemical based method using different quantities of egg white (albumen) as additive. The EDS confirmed the presence of the required elements in the prepared magnesium and nickel co-doped ferrite with peaks associated with Mg, Fe, Ni and O. The XRD patterns which revealed a single (Mg/Ni) co-doped ferrite phase having cubic spinel structures of ferrites with a crystalline phase of high purity. The spinel structure in Mg/Ni co-doped ferrite is also confirmed by FTIR spectral analysis. The surface morphology as observed by SEM revealed the sample to have irregular and large grain sizes. All results of the solid-state samples show an increasing trend in the parameters investigated with increase in the volume of egg white, while the optimum value obtained at 80 ml egg white concentration.

**Key words:** Magnesium ferrite, XRD, SEM, EDS, FTIR.

## INFLUENCE OF SYNTHESIS CONDITIONS ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF SILVER NANOMATERIALS

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### ABSTRACT

Silver based nanomaterials were successfully synthesized by adopting different synthesis conditions to investigate their influence on physico-chemical and photocatalytic properties of the materials. Different analytical techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and the diffuse reflectance UV-vis spectra (DR UV-vis) were used to investigate the physico-chemical properties of synthesized Ag nanomaterials. The silver samples (Ag-1 and Ag-2) synthesized using silver nitrate ( $\text{AgNO}_3$ ), sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ) and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) template produced phase pure silver (Ag) metal nanorods and nanoparticles; the morphology of Ag metal phase is depended on the hydrothermal treatment. However, the sample (Ag-3) prepared without PVP template with simple calcined at 250 oC showed presence of pure silver oxide ( $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$ ) phase. The sample (Ag-4) prepared without PVP template and calcination step showed presence of pure silver carbonate ( $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) phase; interestingly subjecting the sample to hydrothermal treatment (Ag-5) has not resulted any change in crystal structure of the sample except increase of particle size of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ . All synthesized Ag nanomaterials were used as photocatalysts for degradation of p-nitrophenol (p-NP) under visible light irradiation. The Ag-4 sample showed best photocatalytic activity (86% at pH 10, p-NP conc of 16 mgL<sup>-1</sup>, 120 min and catalyst mass of 100 mg) than the other synthesized silver nanomaterials; this is possibly due to the presence of pure  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  crystal structure with nanorod morphology with low band gap energy of 1.96 eV.

**Keywords:** Silver nanomaterials; Synthesis conditions; Photodegradation; p-nitrophenol; Visible light

## DESIGNING A PROPOSED EMBEDDED SYSTEM TO MONITOR THE ECOLOGY OF FORESTS USING DRONE CAMERA TECHNOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

A forest ecosystem is defined as a natural woodland unit consisting of all plants, animals and micro-organisms in that area that function together with the non-living physical factors of the environment. The conservation of forests is a severe issue of concern across the globe. The paper presents an Embedded System, having a drone camera (Phantom 2 Vision+), along with environmental sensors, which are programmed with the help of a micro-controller, thereafter it communicates the data from the forest area which can be further analyzed and can prove effective in monitoring the ecology of the forests. This Embedded System design can help to reduce the forest fire risks, that are creating serious issues in different parts of the world. The years 2019-2021 were noted to be very dangerous and pathetic for the wildlife. The Designed Embedded system can get an insight of the interior forest areas also with the help of the drone and real time imaging and environmental data can be provided and monitored effectively. There are so many problems faced by the flora and fauna in the wild and this proposed system can help in catering to the needs of the wildlife and solve problems faced by them due to the climatic changes and unnecessary human intervention into the forests.

**Keywords:** Embedded Systems, ecological monitoring, Eco-drones

## MOOD ENHANCING HERB ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH ETOH REVEALS A NEW POSSIBLE MECHANISMS OF INTERACTION-INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY: A SUB-ACUTE STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

Dihydromethysticin (KL) is a herbal supplement, known for its recreational use as a mood enhancer, relaxation, as well as pain relief for centuries. The aims of this study were to illustrate the sub-acute toxicity effects of different doses of dihydromethysticin in rats orally, as well as to elucidate the mechanisms of toxicity alone and in combination with EtOH. The most common side effects observed were abnormal breathing, ataxia, lethargy, loss of appetite, indigestion and loss of coordination, especially in the 800 mg/kg dosage of dihydromethysticin treatment group alone, and more severe in combination with EtOH group. In this study, there were dose-related decreases in the rates of body weight, feed, and water intake. Gross and histopathological findings revealed that the liver was abnormal in color, size, consistency, and the weight of liver significantly increased at a dose of 800 mg/kg, alone and a greater increase after in combination with EtOH. Hepatocellular hypertrophy (HP) and necrosis, KCs hyperplasia with high proliferation of sER, peroxisome and swollen mitochondria were observed in the periportal zone of all rats dosed 800 mg/kg of dihydromethysticin alone, and extensive changes were observed in dihydromethysticin plus EtOH group. The periportal (Z1) and mid-zonal (Z2) areas of hepatocytes were less affected as compared to the periportal zone. These results demonstrate that, EtOH exacerbated the sedative and hypnotic activity of dihydromethysticin, and markedly increased the adverse effects. The histopathological results supported the clinical and biochemical findings, and the severity of hepatic damage in a dose-dependent manner.

**Keywords:** Sub-acute toxicity, dihydromethysticin, hepatopathy, ultrastructure, mitochondria, ethanol, sER.

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY THE OZONE GENERATORS BY DIELECTRIC  
BARRIER DISCHARGE: THE NUMERICAL METHOD OF DESIGN OF  
EXPERIMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this work, we will deal with the study of the volume dielectric barrier discharge by the numerical method of design of experiment, using different alternating and continuous signals for the three shapes (sinusoidal, triangular and rectangular), the purpose of which is to describe quantitatively the influence of the electrical parameters. on the performance of ozone generator, by analyzing the effect of the signal shape of the applied voltage. It is a question of studying the influence of electrical signals, so as to be able to analyze, understand and interpret the results in order to use them later to help produce electrical power supplies whose signal form is adequate for a production yield of optimum ozone. this device is used in the field for water treatment with the emergence of new high-performance technologies by researchers in various fields (chemistry, physics and electronics), and an increasing interest in the identification and elimination of contaminants.

**Keywords:** DBD generator, Ozone generators, cylindrical discharge, Experimental design.  
Response surface modeling.



## IDENTIFYING VOICES USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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### ABSTRACT

Deep learning techniques which implement deep neural networks became popular due to the increase in high-performance computing facilities. Deep learning achieves higher power and flexibility due to its ability to process many features when it deals with unstructured data. A deep learning algorithm passes the data through several layers; each layer can extract features progressively and passes them to the next layer. Initial layers extract low-level features, and succeeding layers combines features to form a complete representation. The current research attempts to utilize deep learning techniques for identifying voices. The development in AI technologies using deep learning has extensively covered the classification and verification of objects through images. However, there have not been any notable findings concerning the identification and verification of an individual's voice from different other individuals in AI technology. The current technological discoveries go only up to translating and interpreting a voice command. Hence, the current research will aim to develop deep learning techniques capable of identifying the voice of an individual from a group of other voices. This research aims to apply deep learning techniques to identify the voices of the individual in an environment and classify them based on the use of Convolutional Neural Networks models AlexNet and ResNet, that are used in voice identification. We present the effectiveness of this work and describe the results of our experiments, and compared between two models. The best results that have been shown were obtained using the ResNet model.

**Keywords:** Deep Learning, Voice identification, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), AlexNet, ResNet.

## CASCADED CONTROL OF A BUCK CONVERTER DESIGNED AND SIMULATED WITH THE HELP OF LTSPICE

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### ABSTRACT

Teaching control engineering for students of a Master course in Power Electronics is an interesting and sophisticated task. The basics will be presented by simple examples which are analyzed and calculated with pencil and paper. For exercising real control tasks a cascade control of a DC/DC Buck converter is treated. Here the free program LTSpice can be used which enables to simulate circuits very precisely, but also makes it possible to describe systems in a more abstract and mathematical way. First the mathematical model for the synchronous Buck converter including the parasitic resistors is derived. With this nonlinear model the dynamic behavior of the converter can be calculated very fast. Furthermore, one can draw Bode plots of the linearized model around the working point. In a next step the inner loop current (PI)-controller is designed and the inner loop is tested. A great advantage of using LTSpice is that we can realize this controller by operational amplifiers as a kind of hardware in the loop concept. Afterwards the outer PI voltage controller is designed again with the help of Bode diagrams. The controller is then implemented by an operational amplifier and tested. In the last step the fast mathematical model of the converter is substituted by a circuit of the converter itself and this complete system is simulated. The results coincide with the more theoretical results. The program includes the gain and frequency limits of the operational amplifiers, so their influence on the control can be studied. The described teaching concept helps to apply the methods of control engineering to real problems. The described methodology can be easily applied to other control and converter concepts.

**Keywords:** education, control, power electronics converters, Buck converter, two-loop control, cascade control.

## **DIGITAL AGENDA AND DIGITAL SOCIETY. EU DIGITAL EVOLUTIONS IN THE ONLINE PERIOD 2020-2021**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the framework of present significant digital evolutions within the society, the paper deals with the topic of EU digital agenda and compares EU countries indicators pre and post the pandemic period 2020-2021, characterized by an extensive online activity. We compare the evolution of the IT implementations in specific fields of the EU digital agenda - like digital single market, digital inclusion, public services, revealed in specific indicators within EU statistics: digital economy and society index, Internet connection and access, digital skills, Ecommerce, eBusiness, digital public services, ICT sector. We compare the implementation levels from different EU member states after the predominant online period 2020-2021 and we analyze recent evolutions of specific IT implementation indicators in Central and Eastern Europe. We also discuss recent developments in some specific fields like eGovernment, EHealth, mobile market, security and privacy, EU research and development programs, women in digital and ICT specialists. The paper reveals the changes that the predominant online period brought within EU countries, consequent to IT implementations, in specific society fields. We conclude that this changes sustain an evolution towards a more 'digital society'.

## **METAHEURISTIC TECHNIQUES FOR GAMMA RAY SPECTRA ANALYSIS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Gamma ray spectra analysis aims to extract the helpful information allows to identify the constituents of measured spectrum. The fitting of the measured gamma ray spectrum is one of the most important methods used in gamma ray spectrum analysis, whither information such as the peak width and peak centroid are obtained for each peak in the spectrum. In this work we propose an approach based on an optimization algorithm to analyze gamma ray spectra. The particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm is utilized to fit a measured gamma ray spectrum by optimizing a merit function. PSO is a metaheuristic iterative algorithm inspired by intelligence swarm. It is a population-based search technique which mimics a swarm of birds in search for food source. In recent year, PSO is widely used to solve the problems of nonlinear and complex optimization. The performance of this approach is tested by using spectra obtained from a Ge(HP) detector during a neutron activation analysis procedure. The results obtained shows that the particle swarm optimization is a powerful algorithm for fitting gamma ray spectra.

**Keywords:** Gamma-ray spectroscopy, Particle swarm optimization, Peak fitting, Radioisotope identification, Gaussian function.

## **STUDY ON A SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR GASOLINE ENGINES USING CARBURETTORS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Among motorcycles in Vietnam, the number of vehicles using carburetor fuel supply systems is common, accounting for over 90%. Over time, the technical condition of fuel systems gradually deteriorates, reducing efficiency, increasing operating costs, and increasing emissions of harmful substances into the environment. It is necessary to study the quality of the fuel supply process and improve the combustion process to ensure that the engines mounted on motorcycles work efficiently, reduce fuel costs, and reduce environmental pollution. This paper presents the results of research on selecting a solution to reduce fuel consumption for gasoline engines using a carburetor mounted on motorcycles in Vietnam.

**Keywords:** fuel consumption, gasoline engine, carburetor, environmental pollution, technical condition.

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN USE IN ACADEMIC SOLUTION

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### ABSTRACT

For several years now, interest in artificial intelligence issues has begun to grow. It turns out that for years scientists have been researching, creating algorithms for artificial intelligence, which has an impact on the world of science, and on issues related to industry. The proposed testbed is a combination of both important issues. The publication presents a testbed using Siemens' NPU artificial intelligence module to study the training models needed to recognize an image read from an Intel camera directly connected to an S7-1500 family controller. The proposed testbed is designed to recognize an image that is the result of AI training models verified in a virtual machine operated based on the Python language. The paper provides a method of configuration closely related to the manufacturer's guidelines and designed for the laboratory testbed at Gdynia Maritime University. The publication presents in a few steps the appropriate configuration performed based on AI artificial intelligence and an industrial solution such as a PLC programmable logic controller. Several solutions based on OpenVINO development environment, TIA Portal, Python and Linux system were used.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, industrial solution, S7-1500, PLC.

## AREA OF STUDIES THAT COULD BE USED FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

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### **ABSTRACT**

Considering consumption patterns is the antithesis of moral standards, the terminology sometimes used in research it is expanding greatly. This is due in part to the fact that consumption is a hot topic and subject of inquiry across many occupations. We propose that such discrepancies signify various concepts and contextual complications rather than assuming adaptability, and as such must direct future research and thinking on this topic. Regardless of the recent rise in interest in the contribution and management of interdisciplinary research in the application of information, ambiguity still exists and oftentimes hinders operational processes. Even though there is evidence to support the claim that collaborative research and development yields many positive outcomes, it is clear that the endeavor is difficult and expensive. The problem becomes more and more common as expensive and challenging linked investigations demand a great amount of money and a concentration of certain sectors. As a result, many businesses start working together across disciplines to challenge the limits of knowledge. For researchers, managers, and organizations concerned in the interdisciplinary research organization, the research offers a comprehensive perspective.

**Keywords:** Academia, Interdisciplinary, The ethics of word consumption, Research, Making ethical purchases.

## GROWTH OF SOLUTIONS OF A CLASS OF LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Throughout this paper, we assume that the reader is familiar with the fundamental results and the standard notations of the Nevanlinna value distribution theory of meromorphic function on the complex plane  $\mathbb{C}$  and in the unit disc  $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$  (see [Hayman, Yang]). The importance of this theory has inspired many authors to find modifications and generalizations to different domains. Extensions of Nevanlinna Theory to annuli have been made by [Bieberbach, Khristianov, Kondratiev, Korhonen, Markkula]. In this paper, we concentrate our investigation near an isolated essential singular point. We start to give the appropriate definitions. Set  $\bar{C} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$  and suppose that  $f(z)$  is meromorphic in  $\bar{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$ , where  $z_0 \in \bar{C}$ . Define the counting function of  $f$  by

$$N_{z_0}(r, f) = - \int_{z_0}^r \frac{n(t, f) - n(\infty, f)}{t} dt - n(\infty, f) \log r,$$

where  $n(t, f)$  counts the number of poles of  $f(z)$  in the region  $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : t \leq |z - z_0|\} \cup \{\infty\}$  each pole according to its multiplicity; and the proximity function by

$$m_{z_0}(r, f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \ln^+ |f(z_0 - re^{i\varphi})| d\varphi.$$

**Keywords:** Function meromorphic, complex, Nevanlinna, Plane.



## DISTRIBUTION OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES ALONG THE HADZHIYSKA RIVER MOUTH (SOUTHERN BLACK SEA COAST, BULGARIA)

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the publication is to study the diversity and quantitative participation of invasive alien species (IAS) at the mouth of Hadziiska river and its role in their distribution on NATURA 2000 sand dune habitats on the territory of municipality of Nessebar (Southern Black Sea Coast, Bulgaria). The survey was conducted in the period May-July, 2022. At a distance of 1 km from the mouth along the river on both banks, 20 sample plots (SP) were set up (10 SP on each bank). The area of each SP is 50 m<sup>2</sup> following the recommendations of Chytrý & Otýpková (2003). The distance between SP is 100 m. A comparative distribution of species was made according to synanthropic characteristics - anthropophytes (At), apophytes (Ap) and autochthonous species (Av). In the studied area IAS, plants with nature protection status and characteristic for different dune habitat types species were registered. As a result of the study, 77 species of higher plants were found, 17 (22.1%) of which were trees and shrubs, nine IAS were registered (11.6% of the species composition), of which 3 trees and 6 herbaceous plants. Among the IAS, *Amorpha fruticosa* has the highest cover abundance, and *Phragmites australis* among the natives. The percentage distribution of synanthropic groups is as follows: anthropophytes (At) – 53.2%, autochthonous species (Av) – 39.0%, apophytes (Ap) – 7.8%. Three of the established species have a nature protection status - *Silene thymifolia*, *Cladium mariscus* and *Centaurea arenaria*. Twelve species are characteristic for different dune habitat types as follows: 2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')- 6 species; 2190 Humid dune slacks - 3 species, 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes- 3 species. The study categorically shows that Hadziiska river is a vector for the spread of IAS on the territory of the dunes, which threaten the biodiversity of the protected dune habitats in the investigated area.

At the present stage, the most aggressive of the IAS established in the study area, which has already partially settled on the territory of the dunes, is *Amorpha fruticosa*. The species *Asclepias syriaca*, *Ailanthus altissima*, *Robinia pseudoaccacia* and *Xanthium italicum* are also a potential threat. Common reed is a serious competitor of the IAS and at this stage prevents their direct penetration, but the increase in the cover abundance of this species poses a serious danger to the course of the river, which in some places shows signs of swamping and creates a prerequisite for the accommodation of unwanted species and is an indirect factor for the deterioration of the river habitat and the adjacent dunes.

**Keywords:** Habitats; River Banks; Dunes; Invasive Alien Species, Vegetation, Communities

## OCCURENCE OF PARAMPHISTOMIDAE (TREMATODA:DIGENEA) IN CATTLE IN NORTHEASTERN PART OF SERBIA (BANAT)

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### ABSTRACT

Northeastern part of Serbia, Banat is part of Vojvodina, and is limited by the Serbian-Hungarian border in the north and the Serbian-Romanian border in the east. Some parts of Banat are abundant in grasslands where cattle grazing is mainly semi-intensive. In pasture breed condition helminth infections are common especially during late spring and autumn months. During our study performed on 2019 we examined faeces of 177 cattle from 31 herds and 47 cattle by post-mortem examination. Determination of eggs and adult parasites performed on their morphological characteristics.

Parmaphystomum eggs we established in 10.17%. At post-mortem examination of cattle parmaphystomum we found in 36.17% (17/47). Number of found mature parasites was 317 to 791. The largest number of paramphistomum was found in the rumen and, to a lesser extent in the omasum and reticulum. Young parasites were found attached in a brownish-pink cluster in the mucosa of the duodenum, just distal to the pylorus. The paramphistomes parasites recovered from animals prepare to histological examination. Identification is based o the morphology of the acetabulum, pharynx, terminal genitalium, tegumental papillae, and internal organs of flukes described by Eduardo (1982). The ventral exterior circular muscle series, the ventral interior circular muscle series, the radial muscle fibers, the external longitudinal and median circular muscle series of the acetabulum specifically identified the parasites as *Paramphistomum ichikawai*. The found parasite species was previously found in cattle in ex-Yugoslavia, Hungary and ex-Czechoslovakia. Since research on parmaphystomida in cattle has not been done since 1965 in Serbia, our findings of *P.ichikawai* confirm that it is still presence in cattle in Banat areas.

**Keywords:** cattle, *Paramphistomum ichikawai*, Banat-Serbia

## THE USE OF FOLIAR BIOSTIMULATORS IN MAIZE CROP – AN ECONOMIC METHOD IN THE CRISIS OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to highlight the fact that, in the context of the world crises we are facing with – pandemic, energy, food, climate –, a solution for the maize crops nutrition is to use biostimulators obtained from the residues left as a result of animal skins' tanning process, rich in keratin and/or collagen, but also other amino acids beneficial to plants. The costs involved in obtaining these products are minimal, generated in particular by the energy required to process the by-products and to formulate them as water-dispersible emulsions. During the tests carried out in the laboratory and in the field during 2020-2022, it turned out that two foliar applications, with doses of 5 l/ha biostimulator each, are sufficient to obtain a yield increase of about 12-20%, also depending on the influence of other biotic and abiotic factors. At the same time, the plants develop more strongly and make better use of the amount of water they have at their disposal, being more resistant to drought. The cost of such fertilization doesn't exceed 35 euros/ha/application, so a total cost of 70 euros/ha for the two applications, much lower than that of synthetic fertilizers. They are also 100% natural products, suitable for both conventional and organic farming. According to the presented results, we can conclude that these new products, currently under homologation, are an effective and economical option for the maize crop foliar nutrition.

**Keywords:** Maize, Nutrition, Biostimulators, Collagen, Keratin.

## SUPPLEMENTATION OF FERMENTED CASSAVA ROOT AND LEAVE PROTEIN OF *Indigofera Zollingeriana* TO INCREASE BIOLOGICAL VALUE OF TROPICAL GRASS

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### ABSTRACT

Fermented cassava root as source of ready available energy is considered potential to support the performance of local male goat received based feed of tropical grass *Brachiaria humidicola* and leave protein of tree legumes *Indigofera zollingeriana* supplemented with Cassava fermented as source of energy. This research was conducted at regional agriculture research center in Pandu Village, North Minahasa District, North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Maintenance was carried out for five months, from February to June 2022. The treatments was put on Randomized Block Design (RBD) with 4 treatments and 3 replications so that there were 12 male goats with average body weight at 15 kg has been used. Treatments were T<sub>0</sub>= tropical grass *B. humidicola* as control; T<sub>1</sub>= T<sub>0</sub> + Leave Protein of *I. zollingeriana* (material was lopped); T<sub>2</sub>= T<sub>0</sub> + Leave Protein of *I. zollingeriana* (material was hanged); T<sub>3</sub> = T<sub>0</sub> + Leave Protein of *I.zollingeriana* (material in form mass). Each goat have received 150 gram of fermented cassava root. The research parameters are dry matter feed consumption (FC), average daily gain (ADG), and feed efficiency (FE). The average dry matter FC was T<sub>0</sub> at 250.71; T<sub>1</sub> at 266.12; T<sub>2</sub> at 279.35; and T<sub>3</sub> at 262.11. The ADG of T<sub>0</sub> at 30.27; T<sub>1</sub> at 55.32 ; T<sub>2</sub> at 60.21 and, T<sub>3</sub> at 54.71 g / head / day. The average of FE was T<sub>0</sub> at 8.28 ; T<sub>1</sub> at 4.81; T<sub>2</sub> at 4.64 ; and T<sub>3</sub> 4.79. It could be concluded that treatment T<sub>2</sub> is potential ration to supporting the performance of local goats.

**Keywords** : Cassava Fermented, Leave Protein, Biological Value, Tropical Grass.

## **GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION USING INFILTRATION WELLS IN JATI AGUNG DISTRICT, LAMPUNG SELATAN REGENCY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Jati Agung Subdistrict is one part of the South Lampung Regency area, which oversees 21 villages with an area of 164.4 km<sup>2</sup>, and is inhabited by various tribes, both natives and immigrants. Groundwater is one of the components contained in the hydrological system and occurs in nature. Groundwater sources are formed from rainwater infiltration into the ground that seeps through the water-carrying layer in the groundwater basin below the surface to the catchment area. The flow of groundwater in the aquifer zone from the recharge area to the discharge area has a fairly slow flow, requiring tens to thousands of years depending on the distance and the type of rock it passes through. To ensure that groundwater can be used sustainably. Therefore, groundwater conservation is needed, one method of groundwater conservation in Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency using infiltration wells. The infiltration well method is recommended because the soil structure in Jati Agung District is dominated by layers of clay and sandy loam.

**Keywords:** Groundwater, Conservation, Aquifers.

## DETERMINATION OF BIOSORPTION POTENTIAL OF PEA POD ON A TEXTILE DYE

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### ABSTRACT

In the literature there are a lot of studies on different adsorbents to determine the treatment efficiencies for dyes used in textile factories. An adsorbent which is economically cheap and abundant in nature is prior to be a candidate for removal of textile dyes in real scale applications. In this work pea pod a waste and abundant material was used to evaluate the treatment performance as an adsorbent. In laboratory studies, a textile dye Synacryl G. Yellow X-GL was selected as a model for textile industry wastewaters. The pea used in this study was purchased from a farmers' market located in Denizli, Turkey. Pea pods were weeded out from pea and sun dried, cleaned with tap and distilled water, dried in an oven, and then pulverized in a grinder to a size of 125-500 µm. These pea pods were added to dye containing wastewaters for adsorption process, and mixing was carried out for an appropriate period. After this experimental part, the color analyses were made to obtain removal efficiency and adsorption capacity. The appropriate pH of the adsorption media, dosage of adsorbent and contact time studies were carried out. A maximum removal efficiency of 43% was obtained at pH 10 which was the optimum pH for future tests. In adsorbent dosage studies, the removal efficiency increased at a dose of 6 g/ 100 mL to 66%. The maximum uptake capacity of 6.99 was also achieved with this biomass at a dose of 0.1 g/100 mL. According to the outputs, it was seen that this adsorbent has a removal potential for Synacryl G. Yellow X-GL textile dye. Further studies can be carried out by pre-treating the adsorbent for higher capacity and removal efficiency.

**Keywords:** Pea pod adsorbent, Synacryl G. Yellow X-GL, adsorption of textile dye, assessment of waste material.

**Acknowledgement:** This work was supported by Pamukkale University (Project Number: 2020FEBE027)

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**ANTAGONISTIC ACTIVITY OF GORGONIAN *Ellisella* sp. ASSOCIATED  
BACTERIA AGAINST RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION PATHOGENS OF  
KARIMUNJAWA, JAVA SEA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Causative bacteria of respiratory tract infections, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Acinetobacter baumannii*, are the leading causes of death worldwide, with a mortality rate of 4 million people/year. Antibiotics are medicines commonly used to prevent and treat these bacterial infections. However, the misuse and overuse of antibiotics accelerate the emergence and spread of antibiotic resistance. This situation encourages a lot of research on the exploration of new antibiotic compounds. Gorgonian-associated bacteria are known to have the potential to contain active compounds due to their ability to produce similar metabolites to their host. This study aims to isolate and polyphasically characterize gorgonian-associated bacteria that have antibacterial activity against *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Acinetobacter baumannii* and determine the presence of PKS and NRPS genes. The research procedures included sampling, isolation and purification, the antibacterial test of gorgonian-associated bacteria, morphological characterization, biochemical test, salinity test, molecular identification, biosynthetic gene cluster detection, and antibacterial test of crude extract from gorgonian-associated bacteria. The results showed that 7 of the 45 isolates tested had antibacterial activity against the pathogens *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Acinetobacter baumannii*. Three prospective selected isolates, BU.19.1, BU.19.2, and GL.17.8, are closely related to *Nocardiosis salina* YIM 90010 (98.99%), *Nocardiosis salina* YIM 90010 (98.79%), and *Kocuria palustris* (100%), respectively. The detection of the biosynthetic gene clusters of the three isolates showed the same results, the PKS-II gene was detected at 600-650 base pairs, and the NRPS gene was detected at 250-300 base pairs. The results of the antibacterial test of the crude extracts of the three isolates did not show antibacterial activity against all the tested pathogens.

**Keywords:** Antibacterial, Bacteria, Gorgonian, PKS, NRPS



## **THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY APPLIED TO THE AGRICULTURE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT SECTOR**

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## **ABSTRACT**

One of the most important problems facing society today is the large amount of waste generated by agriculture, industry and constructions in the context of accelerated consumption, until depletion of natural resources. Thus, at a worldwide level, there are intense concerns for managing waste in an environmentally sound manner and making use of the secondary materials they contain. In the scientific literature are mentioned studies regarding the utilization of agricultural waste such as coconut shell, rice bark, peanut husk, spent coffee ground, olives pomace, grain straw, hemp, foam from vines, berries sugar cane, waste from industrial sludge fiber waste glass in different combinations and proportions. Attempts have also been made to obtain bricks products from plant fibers (chopped stems, seed husks, sawdust) clay, construction waste, industrial waste.

In the framework of the project code PN-III-P2-2.1-PED-2021-3175 entitled “Use of renewable bioresources from agriculture and sewage treatment plants in construction”, the research team will propose an original recipe for making bricks based on different wastes.

The authors propose new brick recipes that include materials available on the local market (agricultural waste, sludge from WWTP, cement, sand). As it is mentioned in the paper, both sludge and other agricultural and industrial waste can be successfully used for making bricks.



The project idea also starts from the problems generated by the increasing quantities of waste from many fields such as: agriculture, construction and wastewater management. In the EU, construction and demolition waste accounts for more than a third of all waste generated and contains a wide variety of materials such as concrete, bricks, wood, glass, metals and plastic.

**Keywords:** Circular Economy, Wastewater Treatment, Wastewater Management, Bioresources, Environment

## **SOCIAL MARKETING IN RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT EDUCATION IN REAL AND DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL GENERATIONS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The paper present theoretical and practical aspects of social marketing in raising awareness about education in real and digital environment for all generations. Focus of the paper is on developing theoretical aspects of social marketing in raising awareness about education in real and digital environment for all generation. The theoretical part of the paper is based on modern literature in the field of social marketing approach in education. The key hypothesis of the paper is that social marketing is platform for development awareness about education for all generations in real and digital environment. In that way, it is important to improve strategies of social marketing, in order to raise awareness about importance of education in real and digital environment for all generations. The special aspect of the paper are strategies of social marketing as base for marketing strategies in development of education in digital environment for all generations. In the empirical research the paper will present case studies about implementation of social marketing in education for all generations in real and digital environment. The empirical research will include results of questionnaire research about perception of professors and students about their experiences in education in real and digital environment. The research in the paper will be qualitative and quantitative. The empirical research will analyze impact of social marketing, emotional marketing and holistic marketing in raising awareness about education in real and digital environment for all generations. In the case studies the paper will present good examples of social marketing in raising awareness about education. The paper present modern ways of development of education, through social media and traditional media. The paper will analyze impact of social media on raising awareness about education. Presented case studies are: primary schools, secondary education and university education, as well as, no formal education. Special aspect in the case studies will be on long-life education in individual way or in institutional education. The paper will present in-depth interviews with professors about impact of social marketing in development of education in real and digital environment for all generations.

**Keywords:** Social marketing, marketing strategies, education, students, long-life education

## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO ADOLESCENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Of the youth risk behavior surveillance system among adolescents was to monitor six (priority) categories of health risk behaviors among youth in Albania. One of these categories was the participation of adolescents in physical activity. This was a quantitative study with participation of high school pupils, aged 9-15 years during 2022 year. The sample size was 879 pupils, drawn on a multistage cluster sampling technique with probability proportional to size (for the Tirana district of Albania). The instrument of the study was a standardized questionnaire adapted from the USA (CDCP). The data analysis was conducted in SPSS. About 40% of the pupils did not perform any physical activity during a week, while 37% reported to have had physical activities with a duration of 30 minutes without sweating or having difficulties in breathing 1-2 days per week. 26% of pupils have performed a physical activity of 20 minutes which had made them sweating in 3 or more days per week (34.7% male and 16.8% female pupils). About 69 % of pupils participated one hour of physical education and 11% of them in two or more hours. Participation of the adolescents in physical activities has decreased over the years in Albania. There is an urgent need for active promotion of physical activity, efficient health education, and greater focus on health education in school curricula, as well as involvement of health professionals in promotional campaigns related to youth participation in different physical activities.

**Keywords:** Adolescent, Sedentary Lifestyle, Physical Activity.

## ISLAMIC HERMENEUTIC FEMINISM AND THE ESSENCE OF RIGHT

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### ABSTRACT

Islamic hermeneutic feminism is one of the latest methodological principles in the intellectual understanding of gender roles in the Islamic world. Because it uses Islamic exegesis of the scriptures, Hadith and Sharia, it is a powerful tool for overcoming patriarchal (traditionally Islamic) interpretations of gender roles and rights. The value of a particular methodology can be determined by its compliance with the essence of law, which is inseparable from such principles as universalism and non-discrimination.

Many researchers of this methodological approach define it as religious feminism. However, the hermeneutic methodology in the study of the texts of the Qur'an, Hadith and Sharia is characteristic not only of believing feminists, but also of secular feminists, simply researchers of women's rights in Islam, who do not necessarily have an Islamic identity. The study of the very methodology of Islamic hermeneutic feminism and the practical use of its tools are equally relevant for all Muslim countries, as well as promoting the rights of Muslim women around the world.

**Keywords:** women's rights, discrimination, feminism, hermeneutics, secular, patriarchal values, Islamic exegesis.

## ARMENIANS HAVE NEVER HAD STATEHOOD

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### ABSTRACT

Armenian nationalists have always wanted to create “Greater Armenia” for themselves at the expense of ancient lands of Azerbaijan. When examining the history, it becomes unequivocally clear that Armenia does not actually have a statehood tradition. In this regard, Armenian historian Gevorg wrote in his book “Armenia and Armenians” in 1914: “Armenians never had statehood. They are bound neither by the sense of homeland nor by political ties”.

The myth of “Great Armenia” was a invented concept of Armenians. Armenia has neither a state nor heroes who would give their lives for their homeland. In the memoirs of the Russian diplomat, General Mayevsky - the book “Massacres committed by the Armenians” it is mentioned as follows: “Has anyone heard about the national heroism of the Armenians? Where are the names of their battles for freedom engraved? Nowhere! Because the “heroes” of Armenians were executioners of their people rather than saviors.

Karabakh claimed by Armenians was actually the historical territory of Azerbaijan. Karabakh was an important political, cultural and spiritual center of Azerbaijan. Armenia occupied Karabakh and constantly exploited those territories for its insidious intentions. Looking at history, it becomes clear that Armenians have always been in conflict with each other. In other words, there was always internal strife between them over profit. Thus, in the certificate presented to the Russian emperor by A. Frenkel, prosecutor of the Etchmiadzin Synod of the Armenian Gregorian Church, it is stated as follows: “Greed, intrigues, perjury, greed, slavery - appear to be the main national characteristics of this tribe... Because the Armenian city its inhabitant does not have a homeland to be proud of, but there is a bitter consciousness of his people”. Apparently, the Armenian nationalists have one thing in common - their insidious intentions.

The mythical claim of “Armenian genocide” is a lie that Armenians purposefully made up. This is confirmed by the words of the famous French historian Marc Ferro. M. Ferro notes: “Many times defeated, Armenia willingly exalts its history, gives it the image of bright martyrdom”. In fact, Armenians committed genocides against Azerbaijanis. In this respect, the genocide of March 31, 1918, the tragedy of January 20, 1990, and the Khojaly massacre of February 26, 1992 can be cited as evidence.

**Keywords:** Armenia, Armenian statehood, “Armenian genocide”, “great Armenia”, Armenian forgery

## **EVOLVING CONTOURS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A STUDY OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND EDUCATION IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to revisit the concept of women empowerment. It is a broad concept and there are several facets to understand it. The various reports like IHDS, NCAER, etc suggests that women don't have the minimal say in the decision making. Even in the religious and social context the women are facing discrimination in some or the other form. These analyses were also revived in the 2011 UN General Assembly resolution on women's political involvement. It says, "Women in every part of the world continue to be largely marginalized from the political sphere, often as a result of discriminatory laws, practices, attitudes and gender stereotypes, low levels of education, lack of access to health care and the disproportionate effect of poverty on women." So, this would be interesting to analysis, compare and discuss that the right to education and participate in political processes, is that also generating actual leadership among women? Does education and participation in politics play enough effective role to change the traditional religious and social context? This paper analyses the changes and advancements by tracing the historical context and the current condition. Studies on women's participation in politics and education were studied in order to achieve this. The first step was to study the primary materials, books, and papers in this field. When the associated literature was reviewed, there were hardly any books or articles on the theme were found. Some readings just briefly touched on the importance of political engagement and education for women's empowerment. A comparison of progress over time is performed using the historical sources and current data that are accessible. This study employs a qualitative methodology and uses source content analysis. According to the study's findings, education does not necessarily contribute to women's empowerment; in fact, there are some indications that in India, girls are given schooling in order to prepare them for marriage. Similar to this, their political engagement can sometimes depend on their family history and the presence of certain male personalities. The paper would emphasize these elements by using specific instances. Although women have gained greater influence over the years, there is still a long way to go, and more work needs to be done on the individual, cultural, and governmental levels.

**Keywords:** Women's Empowerment, Women's Education, Women's Political Participation, Discrimination

## **SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TURKISH AND MOROCCAN CULTURES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this paper is to analyse what is common in Turkish and Moroccan cultures, from the point of view of culture identity manifestations (Baciu 2013). These refer to symbols, values, traditions, rituals and heroes or personalities. The paper refers to common values, such as respect for family, as well as predominant Islamic religion. At the same time, both cultures share a Middle Eastern mindset and aesthetic of food culture arrangement, architecture decoration, finding joy in love poems. The love poems of Middle Eastern cultures are sharing the features of living the experience to the fullest, in contrast to the Christianity ethics found in Western culture. Turkish and Moroccan cultures are taking the artistic experience to the fullest, when it comes to art, poetry, where they express their love with honesty, and also when it comes to the artistic experience in architecture, interior decoration, and also in their food decoration. In the results section of the paper, it is suggested that the two cultures could just share a similar way of thinking and viewing life that is common to the Middle East. The lavish food decorations and architecture, as well as art, suggest a similar way of thinking. Turkey and Morocco shared geographic proximity in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. Back then, we were talking about the Ottoman Empire. However, the two countries never shared a relationship of conquest.

**Keywords:** Values, Symbols, Traditions, Art, Architecture.

## EXPLORING THE ATTRIBUTES OF SOCIAL MEDIA REPUTATION OF FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES

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### ABSTRACT

This study explores the attributes of media reputation of Fortune 500 companies in the United States on Twitter. The data of these companies are extracted using Twitter's Application Programming Interface (API). A state-of-the-art machine learning approach—the Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) based model—is applied to identify the major attributes of media reputation from Twitter data.

**Keywords:** Media reputation, attribute, social media, machine learning, Fortune 500



## THE VITAL ROLE OF TEACHERS IN PROMOTING WRITING SKILLS AMONG STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES TO ENHANCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

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### ABSTRACT

The current study discusses the vital role of teachers in promoting writing skills among students with learning disabilities (SwLDs) to enhance the English language in modern educational systems. Writing for SwLDs has a significant impact on their assessment and evaluation expertise. Furthermore, it is crucial to grade students when the time comes. Your grades are essential if you want to go to school or get a job in any field. Existing studies indicate that SwLDs are proficient in English. Teachers are expected to reflect on their work. Writing for swLD usually begins with deciding what message the writer wishes to express. It is substantially more challenging for persons with SwLDs to learn another language. Because of the formality of writing and the fact that most persons prefer to speak rather than write daily, writing can be more challenging than speaking. While written language is developed in a controlled environment, spoken language develops naturally during the conversation. The ability to speak and write fluently in English is essential for every successful author. Those who are good writers are also good readers, according to research. As per literary works, SwLDs can be taught to write in various ways. Writing skill is influenced by how well students learn to write and the methods used by their teachers. Quality, process, diversity, and fiction may all be used to teach writing. To learn English, you must be able to speak and write clearly. The breadth of one's vocabulary may gauge the depth of one's knowledge of the English language. SwLD patients usually find it challenging to communicate effectively in the English language. Despite their most outstanding efforts and excellent scores on developing language tests, SwLDs' mastery of the English language is entirely competent. Writing in English was long considered difficult for most SwLDs because of their poor grasp of the English language and their incapacity to express themselves creatively. A lot has been said and written about the value of writing in education. The ultimate purpose of this study is to develop effective techniques for integrating writing into the English language learning and teaching process as a whole. This study proposes solutions to common writing issues so that English writing instruction can be enhanced in the English language in modern educational systems.

**Keywords:** Vital Role of Teachers, Promoting, Writing Skills, SwLDs, Enhance, English Language, Modern, and Educational Systems.

## **EFL LEARNERS' CONCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE (EI) PROFILES AND WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE (WTC): A CROSS- CULTURAL STUDY OF EFL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The development of communication skills in individuals is one of the ultimate goals in the teaching and language learning processes. To this end, in recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on the role of communication in L2 acquisition since the shift from traditional ways of teaching to communicative language teaching (CLT) in modern language pedagogy. In the realization of effective communication in L2, it has been indicated in a considerable number of studies that individual factors play a significant role as well as some other social, contextual, and linguistic factors. Of these individual factors, willingness to communicate (WTC) and emotional intelligence (EI) have been underscored in many studies as two influential factors in the effective flow of communication among learners inside or outside language classrooms. Hence, the present study aims at investigating the EFL learners' profiles with respect to their WTC and EI and to what extent they differ from each other in this regard inside and outside their language classes. In the study, a questionnaire adapted by Samouei from Bar-On's (1997) emotional quotient inventory and McCrosky's (1992) willingness to communicate scale were employed in order to investigate the WTC and EI profiles of a total of 200 academic Turkish and Syrian EFL learners. After obtaining the necessary data, the data analysis was made through SPSS software (version 26). The findings through descriptive statistics revealed that the Turkish EFL students had a relatively higher level of WTC than the Syrian EFL students not only inside but also outside their language classrooms. On the other hand, it was revealed that both participant groups had a similar profile in terms of their emotional intelligence, that is a moderate level either inside or outside their language classes. Furthermore, the Turkish and Syrian male learners were found to outperform their female peers both in terms of their L2 WTC and EI inside or outside their EFL classroom settings.

**Keywords:** Willingness to communicate, Emotional intelligence, Cross-cultural study

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES TOWARD LEARNING  
ENVIRONMENT, COMMUNICATION APPREHENSION (CA), AND WILLINGNESS  
TO COMMUNICATE (WTC): A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EFL LEARNERS

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**ABSTRACT**

It is of high prominence that many studies conducted in recent years particularly examine communication in a second or foreign language and its complex nature, which indeed enunciates the crucial role of communication in the cognitive and social development of learners in L2 learning process. In this sense, the significance and necessity of a L2 learning environment that enables students to initiate active communication and generate positive attitudes in language classes is an indisputable fact. In a classroom environment contrary to this, it seems inevitable for the majority of learners to feel communication apprehension in L2, to be unwilling to communicate, and to have negative attitudes towards their language classes. Considering this, the present study aims at investigating the relationship between the EFL learners' attitudes towards their learning environment, communication anxiety, and willingness to communicate in English in a Turkish EFL context. The participants of the study were 12 Turkish and Syrian EFL university students ranging in age from 18 to 29. Data for the study were collected by employing in-class observation notes, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions with both student groups equal in number. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively through content analysis. The findings revealed that both student groups had a high level of desire to communicate (100%) but with a low to moderate level of willingness to initiate communication in L2 (almost 43%). Regarding their general mood in speaking classes, most of the students in both groups (84%) complained about communication anxiety, stress, fear of making mistakes, and lack of a non-threatening classroom. Despite holding a positive attitude towards learning English as a foreign language, a significant majority of both Turkish and Syrian EFL students (almost 75%) were found to have a negative attitude towards their learning environment. The detailed content analysis of the findings further revealed that there was a negative relationship between the students' attitudes toward their learning environment and L2 WTC. Additionally, it was found that there was a negative correlation between communication apprehension and L2 WTC in language classes.

**Keywords:** Willingness to Communicate, EFL Learning Environment, Cross-cultural Study

**POLITICS DISCOURSE OF ANTI -AMERICAN -STRUGGLE AND FRIENDSHIP -  
THE AGONISM AND ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF  
IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
(ATTITUDE TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN BY EMPHASIZING ANTI -  
AMERICAN DISCOURSE AND ANTAGONISM OF THE POLITICAL MATTER  
CONCEPT OF CHANTHAL MOUFFE AND CARL SCHMITT)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Anti-Americanism discourse, which was presented in the form of antagonisms with American culture, thinking, and later in the form of confrontation with its policies, was not only specific to Iran, and was not only specific to Iran. And in many countries, it has been intensified, but the Anti-Americanism discourse of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been reflected more than any other country. Foreign relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States changed from interactionism to conflict and Antagonism after the victory of the Islamic Revolution. And despite the transformation of Iranian foreign policy discourses on the one hand and the change in the logic of US foreign policy on the other hand, there was no recovery in the opposition and conflict of the two countries. The main question of the article is why the Anti-Americanism discourse in the Islamic Republic of Iran continues and how this opposition has changed into an Antagonism? In response to these questions, the research shows that on the one hand, civilizational and ideological confrontation has led to a negative attitude and motivation for American culture and civilization, and on the other hand, American hostility and conflicting measures, retaliatory reaction from the Islamic Republic of Iran. Is aroused. But this Americanism has been non -violent and has been aimed at the goals of the Islamic Revolution, especially cruelty at the regional, transnational and global level. The purpose of this study was to investigate how Iran's attitude with the United States, and especially during the Post- JCPOA<sup>1</sup> Talks (2012-2021). The type of research is descriptive -explanatory whose data is compiled in a library method. To ease the appropriate answer to the question of this study, "How did the Anti-Americanism Discourse of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the face of the United States changed an Antagonism?" And what kind of relationship did this attitude eventually led to? The concept of Chanteal Mouffe political is sufficient in which three types of relationships consider in globalization. The research hypothesis was suggested that the Anti-Americanism discourse seemed to be the possibility of compatibility and resistance for the Islamic Revolution of Iran, instead of adopting a complete Antagonism policy (Antagonism); However, the previous

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<sup>1</sup> Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

discourses had adopted a complete policy of Antagonism. Finally, the final findings of the research showed that before the reformist discourse and the Anti-Americanism approach, there was a kind of skepticism of globalization, and was essentially a kind of antagonism policy that was underway with the beginning of the reform era, and this attitude was underway. Instead of Antagonism policy, Agonism policy was adopted, in which the idea of a civilization dialogue by *Seyyed Mohammad Khatami* played a significant role in adopting such a policy. The essence of politics, at a glance, is not rulers but in the sense of "hostility" and Antagonism, and in another line, it has been viewed as a political action based on "friendship and hostility". Carl Schmitt strives to keep intermediate conflicts and economic or religious struggles as far as they are not capable of determining friendship and hostility. Based on what I tried to present in this brief article, the foundation of the political is based on an objective and real conflict that, in the example of *Carl Schmitt*, has put the enemy as a political identity that challenges the form of "our" life outside the borders of the state. . In the example of *Carl Schmitt*, and from the criticism of the German philosopher to natural law issues, the government is a political set around a common identity that is politicized to preserve itself among the political poles outside the government. Schmitt's Antagonism questions by integrating political identity and its integration under a decision -making power over the exception of the principle of internal strife. In fact, for *Carl Schmitt*, politics is an intergovernmental issue. Schmitt 's criticism of liberal democracies leads to theorizing a form of political, in which the pluralism of value and criticism of individual and social essence challenges liberal theories and, on which it makes intravascular pluralism. *Chanteal Mouffe* use of the concepts of *Carl Schmitt*, though impregnated with contradictions that make his claims theoretically and practically seriously criticized, the possibility of a new understanding of citizenship as a form of social arthritis in the political synchronization that is formed around the values of equality and freedom. brings. *Mouffe* seems to have recognized the concept of Schmitt's antagonistic rejection and denial of foreign policy and, by neutralizing internal Antagonism, and turning it into Agonism, has created a new opportunity for internal struggle among enemies who are friendly enemies within a radical democracy. The possibility that, although based on the rejection of the allegations of universalist ideas, is truly existing, within itself, and the power of the negation and perseverance it uses Against non -democratic readings of synchronization, contains a strong belief in the world. This worldwide world acknowledges the necessity of defending the democratic values that have historically hegemonic.

**Keywords:** Islamic Republic of Iran, USA, friendship and hostility, political identity, Anti-Americanism discourse, Antagonism, Chanteal Mouffe, Carl Schmitt..

## EXPLORATION OF MECHANISM OF CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF MORINDA CITRIFOLIA FOR LIVER CIRRHOSIS THROUGH COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH

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### ABSTRACT

Alcohol is a major risk factor for liver cirrhosis with risk increasing exponentially. Liver cirrhosis is established by the process of necrosis and regeneration of hepatocytes, resulting in fibrosis and capillarization of the hepatic sinusoid. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop new alternatives in the treatment of Liver cirrhosis. The utility of natural products as sources of novel structures is still alive and well. Up to 50% the approved drugs during the last 30 years are from either directly or indirectly from natural products and in the area of cancer, over the time frame from around the 1940s to date, of the 175 small molecules 85 actually being either natural products or directly derived there from. *Morinda citrifolia* L (Noni) is one of the traditional folk medicinal plants that has been used for over 2000 years in Polynesia and it has been reported to have a broad range of therapeutic and nutritional value. In this research investigation, we performed the computational modelling and physicochemical properties evaluation of chemical constituents of the Noni plant. Docking results revealed that the catechin and quercetin exhibit excellent binding with target protein LXR- $\alpha$ , LXR- $\beta$  and HMG CoA protein. The stability of the ligand-protein complex was influenced by hydrogen bonding and hydrophobic interactions. The drug likeness of the constituents were evaluated by Swiss ADME server. Modelling results suggests that Noni plant shows potential to overcome liver cirrhosis.

**Keywords:** Liver cirrhosis, Docking, Drug likeness, Noni plant, Bioavailability.

## A REGULATORY OVERVIEW TO PHYTOPHARMACEUTICALS IN INDIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to set forth the overview of PhytoPharmaceuticals regulation permits the development of the drug using advanced techniques of solvent extraction, fractionation, potentiating steps, modern formulation, etc. the marketing availability of new PhytoPharmaceutical drug would be similar to that of new chemical entity-based drug. The regulation of PhytoPharmaceuticals accelerates the innovation and development of new drugs from the plants in a scientific way and would be beneficial in the acceptance of utilization of plant product by Medical Practitioners. It would encourage the research in PhytoPharmaceutical drug development for academicians, researchers and industry. The products of Phytopharmaceuticals are achieving acceptance amongst people across the globe due to increase in awareness of lifestyle, diseases and improper food intake. Due to high level of side effects with the modern medicines people are moving towards PhytoPharmaceuticals. In India PhytoPharmaceuticals are regulated as New Drug by CDSCO and its regulatory guidelines are given in Drugs and Cosmetics act. Phytopharmaceutical drug means a drug of purified and standardised fraction, assessed qualitatively and quantitatively with defined minimum four bio-active or phytochemical compounds of an extract of a medicinal plant or its part, for internal or external use on human beings or animals, for diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of any disease or disorder but does not include drug administered through parenteral route.

**Keywords:** PhytoPharmaceuticals regulation, Phytomedicines, PhytoPharmaceuticals.



## **INCIDENCE OF HPV INFECTION IN CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING (NATIONAL PROGRAM) IN THE WESTERN REGION OF ROMANIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Cervical cancer is the third most frequently diagnosed cancer and the fourth leading cause of cancer death among women worldwide, accounting for 9% (530,000) of all new neoplasms and 8% (275,000) of all cancer deaths in 2018. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the leading risk factor for precancerous lesions and cervical cancer, the second most common malignancy in women. Pre-invasive and invasive stage cells have been shown to contain the oncogenic HPV genome and epidemiological studies have shown a strong association between HPV and cervical cancer. All pre-invasive and invasive stages contain the oncogenic HPV genome. The main objective of the study is to evaluate the effect of infection with high-risk oncogenic HPV 16,18 serotypes, alone or in combination, on the occurrence and severity of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). My study is a prospective cohort study. The study covers a period of 5 years (2015-2021). My group includes: all gynaecologists who presented cervical lesions associated with HPV screening (by Babes Papanicolau test) and later genotyping. CIN are genetically unstable lesions, presenting a risk of progression to invasive cervical cancer of 30-40%. If left undetected and untreated, CIN 2 or CIN 3 can progress to cervical cancer within a few years or decades. The average time of natural progression to invasive neoplasm is about 13 years. Persistent infection with some of the HPV serotypes is the cause of cervical cancer. There is increasing evidence that certain high-risk oncogenic HPV serotypes are more carcinogenic than others, namely serotypes 16,18 and 45. Accordingly, high-risk oncogenic HPV DNA genotyping is an important indicator of the risk of developing high-grade or more advanced squamous intraepithelial lesions.

**Keywords:** HPV infection, screening, Babes Pap test



## **CORRELATION BETWEEN THROMBOPHILIA (HEREDITARY/ INHERITED) AND HYPERCOAGULABILITY IN COVID -19 POSITIVE PREGNANT WOMEN**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Thrombophilias are inherited or acquired hematological disorders predisposing to thrombo-occlusive phenomena or thromboembolic disease, having as substrate molecular abnormalities of the hemostasis process. Thrombophilic disorders are associated with an increased risk of fetal loss in most case-control and cohort studies. From this point of view, it is very important to diagnose thrombophilias, especially in pregnant women, and to monitor these cases to prevent undesirable events, some of which can endanger both the mother's life and the life of the foetus. However, preliminary data suggest that prophylactic anticoagulation may improve the chances of carrying a pregnancy to term in thrombophilic women with unexplained recurrent fetal loss. At present, there is insufficient data on coronavirus and pregnancy. From published studies, coronavirus does not affect the baby in cases where pregnant women are exposed in the first trimester. Similarly, there is insufficient data to know whether or not Covid-19 causes developmental problems or birth defects.

The present study was conducted in the Obstetrics-Gynaecology Department of the Emergency Clinical County Hospital "Pius Brînzeu" Timisoara, between March 2020 and December 2021, taking as a group of COVID-positive patients who had as pregnancy-associated diagnosis - thrombophilia. The database was collected and processed using Microsoft Excel and SPSSv17. We performed descriptive statistics on the numerical variables studied and represented the data using the most appropriate graphs. At the end of the study we applied correlation analysis to see if there was a relationship between the variables tested. It was considered as confidence level.

**Keywords:** pregnant women with thrombophilia, COVID -19 infection, hypercoagulability

## IN-SILICO DOCKING, ADMET AND IN-VITRO STUDIES FOR EVALUATING THE ANTI-BREAST CANCER POTENCY OF SMALL THIAZOLIDINEDIONE DERIVATIVES

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### ABSTRACT

This paper aims to set forth the treatment of Breast cancer has emerged as one of the most lethal among different cancers. Among the mechanistic pathways, the signalling regulating lipid homeostasis play key role in the deadly pathogenesis. In this respect, oxysterol receptors (LXR $\alpha/\beta$ ) serve as potential and novel therapeutic targets to resist cancer progression via PI3K/mTOR pathway. Thiazolidinediones which are proven to be promising and fascinating scaffold in the field of anticancer drug discovery directed our research for evaluating the chemotherapeutic efficacy of 2-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylthiazolidin-4-one (BCS-22) implementing in silico and in vitro studies. BCS-22 was docked using Autodock 4.0 against our target proteins LXR  $\alpha$ , LXR  $\beta$  and mTOR retrieved from the protein data bank which revealed significant binding affinity of the molecule towards the active binding sites of the proteins which thus validated its potential therapeutic efficacy. On the other hand, ADMET properties predicted using Swiss ADME exhibited minimal toxic effects of BCS-22 with its corresponding desired and sufficient solubility and absorption characteristics. Subsequently in vitro MTT assay performed in MCF7 cell lines demonstrated significant reduction in cell viability following BCS-22 treatment (IC<sub>50</sub> – 5.92  $\mu$ g/ml). Thus, the current study portrays indicated the promising multi- mechanistic efficacy of the small molecule BCS-22 in inhibiting breast cancer which further warrants detailed in vivo evaluation.

**Keywords:** Breast cancer, small molecules, Polypharmacology, Schiff bases, 4-thiazolidinedione

## PREVALENCE OF GOITER AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS AMONG WOMEN IN THE SOUTH PART OF ALBANIA

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### ABSTRACT

Goiter is a major public health problem, in developing countries such as Albania. Although the morbidity and mortality of thyroid surgery have decreased markedly, serious complications may still occur. The study aimed to evaluate the prevalence and associated factors of goiter in women in Gjirokastra city, situated in south Albania.

This cross-sectional study was conducted from January 2004 to December 2013. The data of 325 women suspected of goiter were collected. The epidemiological data such as demographic data, family history, smoking, alcohol consumption, body mass index, menstrual status, salt consumption, and also metabolic syndrome were analyzed by SPSS version 20.0. The logistic regression analysis was applied to assess the risk factors and the relationship between variables. P-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

The prevalence of goiter was 35.7% (116/325) (95% CI, 31.01 to 39.4%). The mean age was  $41.32 \pm 10.05$  with a minimum and maximum age of 20 until to 71. The most affected age resulted in 41-50 years old with 41% (95% CI, 37.4 to 45.8%). The finding showed that age, family history, BMI, and menstrual status had a significant relationship with goiter with a p-value  $<0.05$ . Likewise, our study demonstrated metabolic syndrome to be a strong predictor of goiter.

The prevalence of goiter was relatively high among women. Having a family history and being 41-50 years old increased the risk of goiter. The findings data suggest the need for special attention for females of advanced age, on menopause, obesity, and metabolic syndrome. They should be examined by physicians and screened with imaging tests and laboratories test for goiter.

**Keywords:** Prevalence, Goiter, Women, Risk Factors

## **RISK OF COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING COMPLETE THYROIDECTOMY. A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Surgical treatment is the most important procedure used by head and neck surgeons for curing thyroid advanced pathologies, and total thyroidectomy is an effective method in selected patients. The main aim of this study was to determine the influence of surgery on postoperative complications in patients undergoing total thyroidectomy.

Patients undergoing total thyroidectomy for ten years were retrospectively enrolled, and the main study outcomes were postoperative complications. Potential complications analyzed were: hemorrhage, wound infection, recurrent laryngeal nerve damage, and hypoparathyroidism. Statistical analysis was done by chi-square and t-test with a  $p$  value  $< 0.05$  as significant.

A total of 116 patients with goiter who underwent thyroid surgery were identified (mean age,  $45.3 \pm 8.75$  years, with minimum and maximum age of 23 to 69). The most affected age resulted in 41-50 years old with 41% (95% CI, 37.4 to 45.8%). The majority of patients undergoing thyroidectomy were female (85%), with a mean age of 47 years. After the thyroid surgery, male patients had significantly higher rates of hospital readmission than females with a risk ratio [RR] 1.05; 95% CI [0.67–1.52],  $p$ -value = 0.02. Additionally, the male presented also a higher risk for postoperative admission with a RR of 1.38; 95% CI, [0.85–1.79],  $p$ -value = 0.04. Either hemorrhage or wound infection occurred in 19 (16.4%) or 11 (9.5%) of the patients undergoing total thyroidectomy. In addition, either hypoparathyroidism or temporary recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy (RLN) was observed in 8 (6.9%)

The current study demonstrates that total thyroidectomy is associated with an increased rate of hemorrhagic complications. RLN palsies and hypoparathyroidism are less observed. Male patients undergoing thyroidectomy have higher rates of readmission and ICU admission. Furthermore, male patients revealed higher rates of hemorrhage and wound infection, while hypoparathyroidism or temporary recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy was more frequent among female patients.

**Keywords:** Thyroidectomy, Complications Undergoing Patients, Surgery

## ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PREGNANCY OBESITY AND BIRTH OUTCOMES IN FERIZAJ HOSPITAL

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### ABSTRACT

Obesity is one of the major risk factors for various adverse outcomes for mother and fetus. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence, and perinatal outcomes of obese women giving birth in during 2015-2017.

This is a retrospective cohort study that used data from the Ferizaj Hospital system. We analyzed the pregnancy and birth data (mother-child pairs) to assess maternal body mass index and its associations with pregnancy risk factors and childhood health outcomes in this population.

In the overall study population ages 18-45 years, the prevalence of maternal pregnancy obesity was 1051 (59%). More than half of maternal obesity (673/1052) was in severe and severe obesity categories at 38.6% and 25.4% respectively. Pregnancy obesity was significantly associated with an increased risk of preterm birth in 149 (8.3%) cases. Maternal obesity was inversely associated with preterm birth among those older than 30 years (adjusted OR 0.89 [95% CI 0.63–1.28]), but positively associated with preterm birth among those aged 30 years or younger (adjusted OR 0.921.59 [0.92–2.37]). The estimated prevalence of preterm birth was higher among moderate, severe, and very severe obesity categories compared to normal-weight women. Furthermore, women with pregnancy obesity, compared to those who did not have obesity, were more likely to report hypertension during pregnancy (26%), gestational diabetes (11%), and C-section delivery (72%) with a p-value <0.05. Also were reported pre-eclampsia (9%), excessive postpartum bleeding (21%), and fetal distress (27%) without significant association p-value>0.05.

The findings of this study suggest that the greatest risk of extremely preterm birth was observed in obese women. Also, maternal obesity was associated with increased rates of pregnancy and birth complications. We recommend promoting healthy lifestyle changes that could reduce the prevalence of preterm birth among obese women.

**Keywords:** Obesity, Maternal Pregnancy, Complication

## COMPARISON OF PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES IN NORMAL AND OBESE WOMEN

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### ABSTRACT

The incidence of obesity worldwide has increased over the last 20 years. The increase in obesity in maternal pregnancy is causing a major challenge to obstetrics practices. The aimed study was to evaluate and compare the pregnancy and perinatal outcomes in normal and obese weight women.

This cross-sectional study was conducted on 628 pregnant women with gestational age  $\geq 37$  weeks. The selection of women was categorized into two groups, 300 normal-weight women with BMI less than 25kg/m<sup>2</sup> and 328 pregnant women with BMI over 25kg/m<sup>2</sup>. SPSS software version 26.0 were used to analyze data. Multivariate logistic regression described the relation of weight change to pregnancy course and outcomes.

A comparison between study groups appears an increase in antepartum complications in obese weight women. Besides that, arterial hypertension, pre-eclampsia, and gestational diabetes were more frequent in obese weight women compared to normal-weight women obese women. The incidence of cesarean was highest in obese women statistically significant difference from normal women with a p-value  $< 0.001$ . In addition, maternal obese pregnancies were at twice the risk for delivery of infants who were macrosomia with higher odds (OR = 1.86, 95%CI = 1.12–3.40). In perinatal outcomes, the difference in mean birth weight of the babies among normal and obese women was statistically significant (p=0.002).

As we saw from the results of this study obesity during pregnancy was associated with pregnancy complications. To optimize all complications to maternal and fetus, weight gains during the pregnancy must be controlled and appropriate. Furthermore, studies are recommended to explore the maternal obesity complication and risk factors that influence obesity in order to minimize the adverse negative effect of this risk.

**Keywords:** Maternal Obesity, Perinatal Outcome, Complication

## FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMPETENCE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN CARING FOR GERIATRIC PATIENTS IN PLOVDIV TOWN

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### ABSTRACT

Geriatric patients' needs of competent health care in inpatient settings increases due to their accompanying chronic and degenerative diseases, loss of physical strength, psychosocial disadaptation and increasing dependence.

**Aim:** To study and analyze the factors that affect the skills and knowledge of nurses providing specific nursing care for geriatric patients.

**Material and Methods:** By its nature, the monitoring is retrospective anamnestic.

**Results:** The article analyzes the difficulties accompanying nurses in performing out their professional duties to geriatric patients.

**Conclusion:** In Bulgaria medical education is developing quite successfully, but we need to focus on specialized geriatric training.

**Keywords:** factors, competence, health professionals, geriatric patients

## THE TRADITIONAL MATERIAL CULTURE AND THE COMMERCE. CASE STUDIES FROM ROMANIA

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### ABSTRACT

The re-evaluation and the re-valuation of the Romanian traditional culture involves the taking into consideration the permanent 'dialogues' that are established between the urban and the rural regions, of the identity strategies that are activated within these environments, along with the new cultural discourses, spread within the space of the contemporary society, considered by certain researchers as a 'consumption society'

The concept of 'material culture' knows a revitalisation in the context of its connection with the studies of economic anthropology studies that refer to consumerism and the circulation of goods in the contemporary society.

The distinction between 'the bazaar type economy' and 'the firm type sector', applied on a smaller scale, can help us to understand certain social practices that are activated in this social space. We are trying to emphasize that the entrepreneurial activity of the traditional craftsmen combines characteristics from the both types of economic activity. Certain characteristics of the 'bazaar type economy' find connections in the economic activities that are restrictedly practiced by the contemporary 'artisans': interpersonal relations, the negotiation of prices, and the differentiation between the products exhibited for sale tends, on one side, to become reduced (the homogeneity of the-similar-type products, the disappearance of the 'unique items'), and, on the other side, to create space for the innovations. In this context, there emerges the question: is the economic value of the product somehow established/negotiated by the market, that is between the sellers ('firm type sector' characteristic), or bargained between the seller and the buyer – an issue concerning the quality of the artefacts, the creativity of the artisans, 'the authenticity' of 'the products' whose status oscillates between 'traditional art' and 'consumption goods'?

Thus, a question is aroused: who are the buyers? The identification of the 'consumers' of 'traditional art' and the analysis of their impulse of buying can unravel interesting information on their identity and particular social practices. Everyone finds themselves amidst these silent narrations of the artefacts. Negotiation-bargain, choice or impulse of buying... The dialogue with the artisans seems to show few aspects of these stories told by the objects.

Some of the traditional craftsmen have adopted an 'ethnographic' fragmentary discourse, others 'reconstruct' artefacts studying archives, archaeological collections from museums as in the case of 'Vădrasta pottery'. All these are for 'certifying' a discourse on 'the authenticity' of the



objects. And new questions emerge: is there a discourse on kitsch and its consumption? What identity mechanisms activate the buyers when they buy ‘traditional’ artefacts, when they ‘acknowledge’ and attribute value to these objects? Moreover, ‘the fair’ is the space for ‘the bargains’ ...and the value sometimes is ‘bargained, and other times ‘negotiated’.

## THE FRICTIONAL LABOUR MARKET AND STUDY MIGRANTS' HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION

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### **ABSTRACT**

Developed countries often experience the outflow of skilled human capital. To cope with this problem, some countries accept not only skilled labour migrants but also study migrants. Host countries provide study migrants with education and induce them to remain as skilled workers after education. However, since these countries also suffer from the shortage of unskilled labour, they often deregulate the immigration policy and allow non-natives to take skilled and unskilled jobs. This study investigates the effects of such deregulation on study migrants' skilled human capital formation in the host country by reflecting the fact that non-natives seeking a skilled job and firms attempting to employ a skilled non-native cannot be easily matched. For this purpose, this study assumes a dual labour market comprised of a frictional skilled labour market modelled by a search-matching framework and a frictionless unskilled labour market. This study finds that by deregulating the immigration policy, the sum of employed migrants' skilled human capital can decrease. If unskilled job's wages are higher in the host country, it is profitable to study migrants with a low innate ability not to build skilled human capital. Even so, the host country can raise the amount of employed migrants' skilled human capital by increasing the acceptance of study migrants. This is because by doing so, supply of unskilled labour increases and wages decrease, making it less profitable not to build skilled human capital. Therefore, the deregulated immigration policy and the study migrants' acceptance policy can be compatible. This study provides the theoretical support for conducting these two policies simultaneously in an environment where skilled non-natives are faced with frictions in the labour market.

**Keywords:** Search-matching framework, Study migration, Skilled human capital, Immigration policy, Deregulation.

## INTERACTION BETWEEN SOCIO – ECONOMIC AND HUMAN CAPITAL INDICES IN LOW- INCOME COUNTRIES

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper investigates the interaction between human capital indices: mortality rate of child under 5 years, adult survival rate, Harmonized Test Scores (HTS) and expected years of school as dependent variables. And the socio – economic indices: Life expectancy at birth, GDP per capita, and Government expenditure on education as covariates variables. Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA) was conduct using the two sets of indices: socio-economic and human capital indices.

The results reveal that the full model across all functions was statistically significant using the Wilks's criteria. Which indicated that the full model could explain about 98% of the variance shared between the variables sets. The first canonical correlation between socio-economic and human capital indices is 98.5%. the first structural coefficient reveals that the first socio – economic canonical variable associated strongly with the life expectancy at birth (0.99) and weakly with GDP per capita (0.37), and Government expenditure on education (.010). The first structural coefficient reveals that the first human capital canonical variable associated strongly with the mortality rate of child under 5 years (0.87), adult survival rate (0.89) and weakly with Harmonized Test Scores (HTS) (0.34) and expected years of school (0.27). This implies that increased stock of health human capital leads to higher steady state human capital in low-income countries.

**Keywords:** Human Capital, Mortality Rate of Child under 5 years, Life Expectancy at Birth, Adult Survival Rate, Harmonized Test Scores, Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA), Structure Coefficient.

## **DETERMINANTS AND EFFECTS OF WORK SATISFACTION: EVIDENCE FROM A ROMANIAN BRANCH OF A MULTINATIONAL COMPANY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The present study approaches the concepts of work satisfaction and work dissatisfaction along with their determinants in an organizational context. We begin by presenting some key theories from work satisfaction literature. Our paper aims at achieving three objectives. Firstly, we targeted the analysis of the levels of satisfaction and dissatisfaction of the personnel from the Romanian branch of a multinational company. The second objective was to identify the determinants of the attitudes mentioned, whilst the third one concerned the identification of the effects of work satisfaction and dissatisfaction at the organizational level. In order to achieve these objectives, we have created a survey based on the work satisfaction literature. The results revealed that equitable remuneration, a high-quality work climate and work acknowledgement are the strongest determinants of work satisfaction. On the other hand, insufficient salaries and bad relationships with superiors are the factors generating the highest dissatisfaction levels among the personnel. For most of the sample members, dissatisfaction has led to a decrease in the pleasure associated to task completion, whilst satisfaction has determined an increase of the employee implication in individual work, which eventually translated into an improvement of individual performance. Finally, we offer some recommendations regarding ways in which work satisfaction could be reinforced.

**Keywords:** Work Satisfaction, Work Dissatisfaction, Working Conditions, Organizational Behavior.

## **DETERMINANTS AND INFLUENCE OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF BANK OPERATION: EVIDENCE OF BANKS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Recently, bank managers are more focused on the capital structure with the main goal of achieving an optimal capital structure in bank operations, and influencing the performance of bank operations. In developing markets such as the Bosnian-Herzegovinian market, which is characterized by a dominant banking sector, there **are** a small number of papers that deal with the relationship between the capital structure and the value of the company operations. Using a database of 22 Bosnian-Herzegovinian commercial banks in the period from 2008 to 2021, this research investigates the impact of capital structure on bank business performance. The following **items** were taken as independent variables in this research: capital structure variables (ratio of debt to total assets and ratio of debt to equity), and control variables (bank size, bank liquidity, cost-to-income ratio, non-performing loans and gross domestic product). On the other hand, the following variables were taken as dependent variables in this research: return on assets and return on equity. Using the combined methods of fixed effects and GLS random effects through regression analysis, empirical results reveal that the first variable of capital structure (total debt to total assets), then the following independent control variables (bank size, and gross domestic product) have a significant and positive impact on business performance of banks. Observed from the other side, the reverse causality with indicators of bank operations was recorded by the following variables: cost to income ratio, liquidity ratio, and another indicator of capital structure, i.e. debt to equity ratio.

**Keywords:** bank performance, capital structure, BH commercial bank

**JEL classification:** G21, G32

## AUTOMOTIVE INFOTAINMENT TEST AUTOMATION USING PYTHON

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### ABSTRACT

In recent years "in vehicle" infotainment systems are more popular across vehicles of all cost ranges from luxury models to low-cost models. If early infotainment systems were more simple consisting only of navigation and phone capabilities, lately these systems surpass the complexity and performance of a modern tablet or mobile phone. With high performance, central processing units, IVI systems can run a high number of simultaneous applications. With this growing market, the need for automatic testing and validation naturally occurred. The current paper focuses on creating a prototype for an automatic test environment for validation purposes using the python programming language.

**Keywords:** Automotive infotainment, image processing, validation, automatic testing, python

## THE INFLUENCE OF FINISHING IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ENDODONTIC INSTRUMENTS AND THE CLINICAL SUCCESS

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### ABSTRACT

Endodontic instruments are used to enlarge, clean and shape a root canal. Due to the manufacturing process and for having small dimensions, shape and geometry with dimension variations, consequently, they present a large number of points considered as stress concentration. In addition, the geometry of instruments and dimensions presents a projection of geometry and dimensions of the manufacturing process. The deficiency in the design uniformity of the tip, associated with the precision of its dimensions, can cause difficulties and iatrogenesis during the instrumentation of an endodontic instrument, which occurs when the effect and deformity applied to it exceeds the resistance capacity of the material. Fracture of instruments the objects to a study starts in comparison with the main objective between k-flexofile instruments (2nd series) and hedstroem instruments (2nd series) by means of scanning electron microscopy. In the selections it was possible to observe that the surfaces of the proposed commercial machining instruments, grooves and other possible that induce the premature fracture of the instrument. Thus, this study seeks to present the finish of endodontic instruments and its relationship with endodontic success.

**Keywords:** Endodontic, stress concentration , grooves.

## **SUSTAINABILITY DILEMMAS: FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY JORDAN**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to explore and critically understand the dilemmas encountered in the Jordanian food supply chain during the pandemic and thereafter.

The methodology of this research is qualitative. It is based on six case studies, where semi-structured interviews were conducted in 2021 with producers. Qualitative case studies are applied to provide a holistic view of the dilemmas producers faced.

Covid-19 has disrupted the global food supply chain (Butt, 2021). The containment measures during the pandemic has drastically effected the essential flow of food from farms, producers and wholesalers to consumers (Aday and Aday, 2020). The research reveals that the Jordanian food supply has been effected by different dilemmas during the pandemic (MoA, 2020; MoPIC, 2020) leading them to use the momentum of the outbreak as an opportunity to re-design their supply chain with future resilience in mind.

The recovery of the Jordanian food supply offers opportunities for fostering sustainable economic transformation and structural change. The managerial implications were indicated for different level managers across the actors in the supply chain.

This research stands in sustainable supply chain management as an attempt to contribute to the understanding of the dilemmas encountered by food supply chains in a developing country and aiming to build supply chain resilience. The research provided empirical findings for the supply chain from the analysis of the producers.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, supply chain management, Covid-19 pandemic



## NUMERICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL COMPARISON OF THE FORMABILITY OF THE IF STEEL WITH DIFFERENT METHODS OF ZINC COATING

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### ABSTRACT

On a global market the pursuit of competitiveness is, not only, a market share matter but a necessity. The market has evolved and the competition increased, hence, there is a continuous pressure for the companies to maintain their competitive advantages. One of the greatest economical factors that influence on the automotive industry competitiveness is the product cost. The main raw material for the automotive sector is the steel, which composes the structural (inner) and aesthetic (outer) parts. Apart from the type of steel destined to automotive purposes, one important characteristic is the metallic coating based on zinc over the material surface, increasing the material resistance to corrosion. This paper has as main objective to analyse the numerical and experimental behaviour of the conformation of the steel IF applied at FIAT's *Nova Strada* rear door inner, coated by electro-galvanization, electro-galvanization adding phosphate and hot dip galvanization. To assess the steel behaviour some samples were prepared from each material and submitted to the Nakashima, Swift, conic hole expansion and traction tests. In addition to those we raised the forming limit curves (FLC) and the results were used to assess the impact of the coating on the selected part, at a simulation environment with the software: AUTOFORM. It was noticed that the samples coated by electro-galvanization adding phosphate had a better stamping limit ratio, resulting in a smaller friction coefficient than the samples coated by electro-galvanization and hot dip galvanization. For other mechanical properties all the samples had similar behaviour.

**Keywords:** Metallic coating, Stamping, Numeric simulation, Forming limit curves.

## ENERGY SEPARATION IN A COUNTER-FLOW VORTEX TUBE: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AND CFD ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

Experimental and numerical investigations have been carried out to study the mechanism of separation energy and flow phenomena in the counter-flow vortex tube. This paper presents a complete comparison between the experimental investigation and CFD analysis. The experimental model tested under different inlet pressures. The experiment model was tested and investigated with three-dimensional CFD with standard  $k-\varepsilon$  turbulence model using FLUENT software package to investigate the energy separation and the velocity distributions. The results show any increase in both cold mass fraction and inlet pressure caused to increase  $\Delta T_c$ , and the maximum  $\Delta T_c$  value occurs at  $P = 6$  bar. In all simulated CFD models for the vortex tube, the highest total pressure happened close to the tube wall that an increase of the pressure values profiles shows towards the periphery. A various axial location ( $Z/L = 0.2, 0.5$  and  $0.8$ ) and cold mass fraction of  $0.3$  to  $0.8$  was modeled in order to evaluate swirl velocity and radial profiles with respect to different inlet pressures. The coefficient of performance (COP) of two important factors in the vortex tube have been evaluated, which ranged from  $0.25$  to  $0.74$ . The maximum axial velocity is  $93$  m/s, where it occurs at the tube axis close the inlet exit ( $Z/L=0.2$ ). The results showed a good agreement for experimental and numerical analysis.

**Keywords:** Vortex Tube; Computational Fluid Dynamics Analysis; Experimental Study; Energy Separation.

## USING COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS AS A BASIC TOOL IN THE PROCESS OF COST REDUCTION IN CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT

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### **ABSTARCT**

WHO estimates that neoplastic diseases will soon become the leading cause of mortality (ahead of cardiovascular diseases) and hindering the increase in survival rates globally. The increase in the number of cases reflects both the ageing of the population and the emergence of important risk factors for the development of the disease, factors associated with socio-economic development. Romania has the highest standardised cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates in Europe. The high mortality rate is explained by the fact that in Romania the diagnosis is made in advanced stages of the disease, when neoplasia is invasive. The analysis carried out falls within the field of health policy analysis and in terms of approach falls within the area of descriptive analysis. To calculate the number of cases reported in the County Emergency Clinical Hospital, Timisoara, data recorded in the DRG database for the period 2012-2022 inclusive were used. All reported and validated cases with the main diagnosis of Cervical Malignancy, according to the legislation in force at the time, were taken into account using the ICD-10 AM classification system. Weighted case values for each principal diagnosis and the specific weighted case rate for the year of analysis were used to calculate costs. The target population is the entire population of patients diagnosed with a form of cervical cancer who have been referred to our hospital, and who have accessed a public health service reported in the current reporting systems.

**Keywords:** cervical cancer, cost-effectiveness analysis, laparoscopy, classical surgery

## **MODIFICATION OF ARTERIAL STIFFNESS PARAMETERS IN PREGNANT WOMEN - DEMONSTRATED BY NON-INVASIVE METHODS USING THE TENSIOMEDARTERIOGRAPH DEVICE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Evidence-based health policies and programs aimed at reducing maternal deaths require reliable and valid information. Pregnancy-associated hypertension is a major cause of perinatal and maternal morbidity and mortality. The ability to predict these complications using simple tests could help manage these cases and improve indicators in newborns of mothers at cardiovascular risk (pregnancy-induced hypertension/pre-eclampsia). I believe that by choosing a complex evidence-based study, I try to bring back to the forefront the possibilities of non-invasive paraclinical investigations, to demonstrate these possibilities, and through the results presented in the various published papers to provide excellent coherent and detailed support for clinical applications, and primarily to detect early in pregnant women at high obstetric risk the occurrence of HTAIS. We tried to answer the following questions: how does arterial stiffness progress in pregnant women with and without associated risk? How do arterial stiffness parameters change with gestational age? With the current device (TensioMedArteriograph), we assessed (by PWV) vascular (arterial) age which is independent of chronological age. Thus, although the pregnant woman is young, she may have (according to PWV) an advanced vascular age, which is a cardiovascular risk factor. Data were collected (from the observation sheets of pregnant women admitted between 2017 and 2019; normotensive and hypertensive, of the Hospital Clinic Judetean de Urgenta, Timisoara, Obstetrics Gynecology Department) and saved in an Excel file. Descriptive statistics were performed in Microsoft Excel and SPSSv17. Therefore, it is essential to use all necessary tools, especially non-invasive methods, to assess early and adequately the complications of hypertensive pregnant women.

**Keywords:** Arterial Stiffness Parameters, Pregnancy, TensioMedArteriograph

## EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL MIXED-MODE FRACTURE ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURAL ADHESIVES

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### ABSTRACT

In the design of adhesive structures, it is extremely important to accurately predict their strength and fracture properties (critical strain energy release rate in tension,  $G_{IC}$ , and shear,  $G_{IIC}$ ). In most cases, the loads occur in mixed-mode (tension plus shear). Thus, it is of great importance the perception of fracture in these conditions, namely of the strain energy release rates in tension,  $G_I$ , and shear,  $G_{II}$ , relative to different crack propagation criteria or fracture envelopes. This comparison allows determining the most suitable energetic propagation criterion to be used with cohesive zone models (CZM). The main objective of this work is to verify, by CZM, which is the power law parameter ( $\alpha$ ) that best suits the energetic crack propagation criterion for CZM modelling, using single-lap joints (SLJ) and double-lap joints (DLJ) with aluminium adherends and bonded with a ductile adhesive. For this purpose, numerical simulations of the SLJ and DLJ are carried out, and the maximum load ( $P_m$ ) is compared with experiments. For the tested materials and geometries, the energetic criterion resulting from the experimental work provided matching numerical results and, thus, the fracture envelope was validated.

**Keywords:** Adhesive joint; Structural adhesive; Cohesive zone model; Numerical modelling; Fracture toughness.

## NUMERICAL EVALUATION OF TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINTS AS A FUNCTION OF THE ADHESIVE TYPE

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### ABSTRACT

Bonding with adhesives is increasingly being used in the design of mechanical structures, because of the significant advantages of this technique compared to traditional joints. The weight reduction and the possibility to join different materials, including composites, without damaging the structures, are some of the advantages of adhesive bonding. Different joint configurations are available for the designer, depending on the desired bond strength to be achieved and the parent structures' geometry. Tubular joints find applications in the piping industry, vehicle frames or thin-walled tubes, for instance, but they are seldom studied in the literature. This work experimentally and numerically compares the performance of three structural adhesives on the tensile strength of aluminium tubular joints. The numerical analysis consisted of using the Finite Element (FE) method to analyze peel ( $\sigma_y$ ) and shear stresses ( $\tau_{xy}$ ) in the adhesive layer and cohesive zone models (CZM) to predict the joint strength. Numerically, the effect of the overlap length ( $L_0$ ) and the thickness of the inner and outer tubes ( $t_{SI}$  and  $t_{SE}$ , respectively) is addressed. The CZM technique was positively validated for the strength analysis of tubular joints. It was also shown that the joints' geometry and type of adhesive highly influence the joints' behaviour.

**Keywords:** Epoxy, Polyurethane, Tubular adhesive joints, Finite Element Method, Cohesive Zone Models, Adhesive selection.

## EFFECT OF THE ADHEREND TYPE ON THE TENSILE STRENGTH OF TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINTS

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### ABSTRACT

Adhesive joints are often used in many industries as they offer significant advantages over other joining techniques such as welded or bolted joints. There are different geometries of adhesive joints, namely tubular joints. This joint geometry promotes high ratio strength/weight, uniform stresses distribution and good corrosion resistance. The present work numerically compares the performance of the adhesives Araldite<sup>®</sup> AV138, Araldite<sup>®</sup> 2015 and SikaForce<sup>®</sup> 7752 in overlap tubular joints with CFRP (*carbon fiber reinforced polymer*), AW 6082-T651 aluminum and DIN 55Si7 steel adherends, considering the variation of the geometric parameters of the joint, namely the overlap length ( $L_0$ ) of 10, 20 and 40 mm. The total dimension of the joint, the geometry of the adherends and the thickness of the inner ( $t_{SI}$ ) and outer ( $t_{SE}$ ) tubes were kept constant throughout the development of the work carried out. The numerical analysis, performed in the ABAQUS<sup>®</sup> software using cohesive zone models (CZM), was initially validated by comparison with experimental data obtained in previous works. The developed numerical work enabled to obtain the peel ( $\sigma_y$ ) and the shear stresses ( $\tau_{xy}$ ) in the adhesive layer using purely elastic models. Then, by CZM, the damage propagation variable (stiffness degradation or SDEG) was analyzed, and a prediction of the strength and dissipated energy of the tubular adhesive joints was performed. After several tests carried out, it was concluded that the stiffness of the material and the adhesive directly influence the strength of the adhesive joint. The joint composed of the adherends DIN 55Si7 steel and the adhesive Araldite<sup>®</sup> AV138 showed higher maximum load values.

**Keywords:** Epoxy, Polyurethane, Tubular adhesive joints, Finite Element Method, Cohesive Zone Models, Geometric parameters.

## CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT AND NUMERICAL VALIDATION OF AN ASSEMBLY EQUIPMENT FOR AUTOMOTIVE CONNECTORS

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### ABSTRACT

The automotive industry presents itself in the market as one of the most demanding sectors of all manufacturing industries due to its competitiveness. The production and assembly lines are perfect examples of equipment that increasingly use fully automated processes. The prototype of the present work project arises from a challenge posed by the automotive industry. This project, needed by the industry, consists of a semi-automatic equipment for assembling cabling connectors for the automotive sector, replacing a currently manual process. In the proposed equipment prototype, the operator places a connector in the nest on the work board, and then the components (pins and seals) are automatically inserted in the respective connector. At last, a vision sensor with Artificial Intelligence, implemented on the device, confirms the correct insertion of the components in the connector. The results of this work were positive, as the prototype of the equipment was completed fulfilling the imposed requirements, with significant advantages over the current process. Realization of the project prototype, the objectives and requirements of the equipment are initially defined, followed by the mechanical project that includes different subassemblies (structure/shields, work board, inserter, coordinate mechanism, feeder system, and artificial vision sensor). The structural verification of the coordinate mechanism (y-axis) was performed by the Finite Element Method (FEM). The equipment operation sequence is also described in detail, the safety equipment defined, and the maintenance manual as well as the estimated costs associated with the equipment presented.

**Keywords:** Automotive industry; connector; component; assembly; mechanic design; feeder system.



## IMPACT OF VITAMIN D ON THE MICROBIOME OF PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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### ABSTRACT

**Background/Objectives:** Vitamin D is important for the function of the gut microbiome. It helps in maintaining healthy microbiome and improves glucose homeostasis in diabetes. The modulation of the microbiota can improve glucose sensitivity as well. The objective of our study was to characterize the composition of the intestinal microbiome in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients and controls with low and normal levels of Vitamin D in order to find the impact of Vitamin D on the microbiome. **Methods:** The complex gut microbiome was analyzed by next generation sequencing (NGS) in 17 patients and 16 controls, divided in subgroups according to the levels of Vitamin D. The study of the microbiome included: assessment of bacterial dysbiosis, analysis of the species composition of the intestinal microflora, determination of the enterotype and distribution of bacterial strains, incl. assessment of the mucosa-protective microflora. **Results:** There was higher amount of *Escherichia* spp. in diabetic group with low Vitamin D levels. After normalization of Vitamin D, the amount of bacteria decreases significantly. A significant increase in *Butyrivibrio crossotus* (butyrate-producing bacteria) was observed in controls with higher levels of Vitamin D compared to low Vitamin D levels. A significant increase in *Eubacterium* spp. (butyrate-producing) was observed with normalization of Vitamin D in diabetic patients. **Conclusion:** There was an improvement in dysbiosis after 3 months of Vitamin D supplementation, with a particularly noticeable effect on butyrate production.

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## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MICROBIAL ETIOLOGY AND ANTIBIOGRAMS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ

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### ABSTRACT

Urinary tract and urogenital tract is linked and interconnected so invasion by resistant microbial pathogens can extend and complicate women health. Objective is to know bacterial causes and efficacy of antibiotics of urinary and genital tracts infection of Iraqi women for better understanding of antibiotic treatment strategy. During January 2018 till September 2020, 224 women (from inside and outside of Shekhan in campuses) that clinically suspected with urinary and urogenital tract infections were referred to Gynecologist clinic in Shekhan. Midstream urine (78) and HVS (146) samples were collected in the laboratory and inoculated on blood, Chocolate, MacConkey agar media in duplicate aseptically and incubated aerobically at 37°C. Colony forming units were counted 24 hours later, and if count  $\geq 100,000/\text{ml}$ , antimicrobial sensitivity studies were then performed and read after a further 24 hours. Microorganism identification and characterization using routine morphological and biochemical methods were applied. Antibiotic-susceptibility test was performed using disk-diffusion method. Exactly 107 (73.2%) and 57 (73%) revealed positive growth for HVS and urine respectively. Single infections were predominant. *Escherichia coli* revealed the highest prevalence 18 (32%) in urinary tract, while *non-hemolytic Streptococcus* was highest in genital tract 32(30%). *Staphylococcus aureus* showed the next highest rates 21(20%) and 8(14%) in HVS and urine respectively. *Candida albicans* detected 19% and 9 % in HVS and urine respective. Amikacin expressed efficacy 87% and 71% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively followed by nitrofurantoin 77%, 63%, gentamicin 64%, 68% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively. The highest resistance rates and low efficacy were recorded to ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefixime and nalidixic acid. There was no statistical significant variation in drug susceptibility between isolate from urine and HVS. The study came to conclude that various microbial causes could interconnect to infect urinary tract and vaginal tissues. Moreover, incorrect use and high dose of antibiotics may lead to selective pressure and emergence of multiple resistant isolates. These results are worrisome and essential care should be taken in maternity unit and drug prescribing policy should be monitored and updated.

**Keywords:** Urinary tract infection, Urogenital tract, *Escherichia coli*, *Candida albicans*  
Comparative study

## EFFECTS OF COVID 19- ON AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

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### **ABSTRACT**

Corona viruses are capable of causing illnesses ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS, fatality rate ~34%). Since it was first identified in (Wuhan) China in December 2019, COVID-19 has spread to almost all countries and territories and caused over 6 Million deaths, as on 10-July-2022. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are now seen in almost every sector of our society. In this article, we discuss the impacts of COVID-19 on the water bodies. We point out that our efforts to control the spread of COVID-19 will increase the water demand and worsen the water quality, leading to additional challenges in water planning and management. In view of the impacts of COVID-19 and other global-scale phenomena influencing water resources (e.g., global warming, Eutrophication), we highlight the urgent need for interdisciplinary collaborations among researchers studying water and new strategies to address water issues.

**Keywords:** Coronavirus Pandemic, water sector, water quality, control.

**PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF *ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS L.*  
EXTRACTS FRUITS (MALVACEAE) AND THEIR *IN VITRO* ACARICIDAL  
ACTIVITY ON POULTRY RED MITES *DERMANYSSUS GALLINAE***

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**ABSTRACT**

The aim of the present study was to investigate the phytochemical profile and acaricidal activity of fruits extract of *Abelmoschus esculentus L* for controlling poultry red mites *Dermanyssus gallinae*. Total polyphenol content of *A. esculentus* was higher in ethanolic extract 185.34 mg gallic acid equivalents per gram of dry weight (GAE/g DW) than the aqueous extract. Likewise, highest amounts of flavonoids and condensed tannins were found in ethanolic extract (22.63 mg QE/g and 11.74 mg CE/g DW, respectively) compared to aqueous extract (18.45 and 6.30 mg CE/g DW, respectively) ( $p < 0.05$ ). Laboratory bioassay results indicated that ethanolic extract caused the most important acaricidal effects in comparison with aqueous extract. At a concentration of 80 mg/mL, ethanolic extract eradicate all adults of the mite, while aqueous extract causes a mortality of 91.077%. To our knowledge, these results depict for the first time that *A. esculentus* extracts possesses in vitro acaricidal properties

**Keywords:** *Abelmoschus esculentus*; acaricidal; extracts; *Dermanyssus gallinae*.

## DEĞİŞİME DİRENCİN, ENDÜSTRİ 4.0'A UYUM YETENEĞİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

### IMPACT OF RESISTANCE TO CHANGE ON ADAPTATION TO INDUSTRY 4.0

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#### ÖZET

Teknolojik gelişmeler işletmelere çeşitli kolaylık ve avantajlar sunmaktadır. Ancak sadece ekipmanın değil, aynı zamanda insan sermayesinin de bu değişimle uyumlu çalışması gerekmektedir. Çalışanların yeni teknolojiyi bilmemeleri, sağladığı kolaylıkları analiz edemedikleri ve yeniliğin getirdiği değişime karşı isteksiz olmaları durumunda sözü edilen değişimlere karşı bir direnç ortaya koyarlar. Bu çalışmanın amacı; değişime karşı direncin, Endüstri 4.0'a uyum yeteneği üzerindeki etkisi incelemektir. Araştırma, 2021-2022 eğitim-öğretim yılında, Artvin Çoruh Üniversitesinde öğrenim gören; 285 ön lisans, lisans ve Yüksek lisans öğrencisine uygulanmıştır. Katılımcıların değişime direnç düzeylerini ölçmek için Oreg (2006) tarafından geliştirilen "Değişime Direnç ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Katılımcıların Endüstri 4.0'a uyum yeteneğini ölçmek için ise; Sözbilir (2021) tarafından geliştirilen "Endüstri 4.0'a uyum potansiyeli" ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Bütün ölçekler 5'li Likert tipinde yapılandırılmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin analizleri SPSS 25.0 istatistik programı ile betimleyici istatistikler ve aynı zamanda doğrusal regresyon yöntemleri ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın geçerliliğini ve güvenilirliğini test etmek için yapılan analizler sonucunda, ölçeklerin geçerlik ve güvenilirliğinin yeterli olduğu kabul edilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre; Değişime direncin, Endüstri 4.0'a İlgili Olma boyutu ve Endüstri 4.0'a Uyum Sağlama boyutu üzerinde anlamlı etkilerinin olduğu bulunmuştur. Diğer bulgulara göre ise; Değişime Direncin, Endüstri 4.0'a Hazır Olma ile Endüstri 4.0'a Karşı Kötümser Olma boyutları üzerinde anlamlı etkilerinin olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Teknolojinin iş hayatında bu kadar yoğun olarak yer almasının bir sonucu olarak, çalışanların bu yeni değişimlere ve özellikle endüstri 4.0'ın içerdiği dijital teknolojilere uyum sağlamaları artık bir zorunluluktur. Bu nedenle, gelişmiş teknolojik süreçler gerektiren sektörlere ilk işe girişlerde, adaylarda teknolojiye uyum yeteneğinin ölçülmesi, adayların yeteneklerine göre uygun sektörlere yönlendirilmesinin uygun olacağı önerilebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Endüstri 4.0, Değişime Direnç, Uyum Sağlama, Teknolojiye İlgili.

#### ABSTRACT

Technological developments offer various conveniences and advantages to businesses. However, not only equipment but also human capital must work in harmony with this change. If the employees do not know the new technology, cannot analyze the conveniences it provides,

and are reluctant to the change brought by the innovation, they show a resistance against the mentioned changes. The aim of this study; The aim is to examine the effect of resistance to change on the ability to adapt to Industry 4.0. The research was conducted in Artvn Coruh University in the 2021-2022 academic year; It was applied to 285 associate, undergraduate and graduate students. The "Resistance to Change scale" developed by Oreg (2006) was used to measure the participants' levels of resistance to change. In order to measure the ability of the participants to adapt to Industry 4.0; The "Potential for adaptation to Industry 4.0" scale developed by Sözbilir (2021) was used. All scales are structured in 5-point Likert type. The analyzes of the data obtained in the research were made with the SPSS 25.0 statistical program and descriptive statistics as well as linear regression methods. As a result of the analyzes made to test the validity and reliability of the research, it was accepted that the validity and reliability of the scales were sufficient. According to the results of the study; It has been found that resistance to change has significant effects on the dimension of Relevance to Industry 4.0 and Adaptation to Industry 4.0. According to other findings; It has been concluded that Resistance to Change has no significant effects on the dimensions of Readiness for Industry 4.0 and Being Pessimistic towards Industry 4.0. As a result of the intense involvement of technology in business life, it is now a necessity for employees to adapt to these new changes and especially to the digital technologies included in industry 4.0. For this reason, it can be suggested that it would be appropriate to measure the technology adaptability of the candidates and to direct the candidates to the appropriate sectors according to their abilities, for the first employment in sectors that require advanced technological processes.

**Keywords:** Industry 4.0, Resistance to Change, Adaptation, Interest in Technology.

## VEGETARIANISM AND VEGANISM FROM TODAY'S NUTRITION TRENDS GÜNÜMÜZ BESLENME TRENDLERİNDEN VEJETARYENLİK ve VEGANLIK

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### ABSTRACT

Nutrition is one of the essential basic needs for the continuation of life. From past to present, various nutritional trends have emerged due to people's living conditions, cultural, religious, ethical or health reasons. Vegetarianism and veganism are among the nutrition trends that are frequently encountered and preferred more and more today. While vegetarians are mostly plant-based, they can also consume animal foods on a limited basis. There are subgroups of vegetarianism, such as lacto-vegetarian, lacto-ovo-vegetarian, ovo-vegetarian, semi-vegetarian, pescio-vegetarian, and polo-vegetarian. There are also trends such as rawist, fruitarian and zenmacrobiotic nutrition. Veganism has stricter rules. There is no consumption of food of animal origin. In addition, the products like cosmetics, clothing, etc., use in which materials of animal origin are used or tested on animals is also denied. While there may be advantages of vegetarian and vegan diets in terms of health, their disadvantages are also a matter of discussion. In particular, vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, some essential fatty acids, minerals such as iron, calcium and zinc may be deficient. In such cases, vegetarian and vegan individuals may need to use food supplements under the recommendation and control of a doctor in order to eliminate the deficiency of these nutrients. The aim of this study is to address the reasons why people choose vegetarianism and veganism, which are among the most demanding of today's nutrition trends, and the health problems that vegetarian-vegans may encounter.

**Keywords:** Vegetarian, Vegan, Nutrition, Health.

### ÖZET

Beslenme, yaşamın sürdürülmesi için zorunlu temel ihtiyaçlardan biridir. Geçmişten günümüze dek insanların yaşam şartları, kültürel, dini, etik ya da sağlık nedenlerinden ötürü çeşitli beslenme akımları ortaya çıkmıştır. Vejetaryenlik ve veganlık günümüzde sıklıkla karşılaşılan ve gittikçe daha fazla tercih edilen beslenme akımlarındandır. Vejetaryenler çoğunlukla bitkisel ağırlıklı beslenirken, hayvansal gıdaları da sınırlı olarak tüketebilmektedir. Vejetaryenliğin

kendi içinde lakto-vejetaryen, lakto-ovo vejetaryen, ovo-vejetaryen, semi-vejetaryen, pesko-vejetaryen, polo-vejetaryen gibi alt grupları mevcuttur. Ayrıca rawist, fruitarian ve zenmakrobiyotik beslenme gibi akımları da söz konusudur. Veganlıkta ise daha katı kurallar geçerlidir. Hiçbir hayvansal kaynaklı gıda tüketimi söz konusu değildir. Ayrıca hayvansal kaynaklı malzemelerin kullanıldığı ya da hayvanlar üzerinde deneme yapılan kozmetik ürünlerin, giysilerin vb. kullanımı da reddedilmektedir. Sağlık açısından vejetaryen ve vegan beslenmenin avantajları olabileceği gibi, dezavantajları da tartışma konusudur. Özellikle B12 vitamini, bazı esansiyel yağ asitleri, demir, kalsiyum ve çinko gibi mineraller açısından eksiklik ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Bu gibi durumlarda vejetaryen ve vegan bireylerin bu besin öğelerinin eksikliğini gidermek amacıyla doktor önerisi ve kontrolünde gıda takviyeleri kullanımı gerekebilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı günümüz beslenme trendlerinden en fazla talep görenlerinin başında gelen vejetaryenlik ve veganlığın insanlar tarafından seçilme nedenlerine ve vejetaryen-veganların karşılaşılabilecekleri sağlık sorunlarına değinmektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Vejetaryen, Vegan, Beslenme, Sağlık.



## EVALUATION OF TURKEY IN TERMS OF AIR SPORTS TOURISM BY SWOT ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate Turkey in terms of air sports tourism. Within the scope of sports tourism, which is one of the alternative tourism types, air sports tourism has a globally growing market day by day. In this context, SWOT analysis method is used to evaluate Turkey in terms of air sports tourism. Considering the importance and contribution of this research; by revealing the current air sports tourism opportunities and potential of Turkey, this study can help investors and related institutions to make better decisions about air sports tourism investments in Turkey. According to the research findings, within the scope of air sports tourism, Turkey has many air sports tourism opportunities such as paragliding, delta wing, hot air balloon, glider, model airplane flying and parachuting. SWOT analysis results show that, Turkey has strengths in terms of suitable weather conditions in all seasons, having a great number of accommodation opportunities and easy accesibility to the country by the airlines. Supervision problems and the presence of infrastructure investments can be counted as weaknesses. Despite this, the possibility of developing the relevant infrastructure areas and being one of the most attractive tourism destination in the world offer opportunities. The fact that competition with Mediterranean and European countries and their increasing investments in this type of tourism can be considered as a threat for future incomes.

**Keywords:** Turkey, air sports, tourism, SWOT

## AZERBAIJAN'DA ULAŞTIRMA SEKTÖRÜNÜN MEVCUT DURUM VE GELİŞİM YÖNLERİ

### CURRENT SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT SECTOR IN AZERBAIJAN

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### **ÖZET**

Ulaştırma sektörü, ülke ekonomisinin ve ülkeler arasındaki ekonomik ilişkilerin gelişmesinde en önemli alanlardan biridir. Bu bağlamda hem yerli hem de yabancı yatırımın en çok yatırım yaptığı alanlardan biri de ülke ulaşım sektörüdür. Dolayısıyla ülkenin gelişimi ile ulaştırma sektörünün gelişimi arasında doğrudan bir ilişki bulunmaktadır.

Ülkemizde ulaştırma sektörünün gelişmesi devletin önündeki önceliklerden biridir. Bu kapsamda her yıl yeni projeler hayata geçirilmekte ve ulaştırma sektörü kapsamlı ve sistemli bir şekilde geliştirilmektedir. Bağımsızlık kazandıktan sonra uygulanan tüm projelerin yanı sıra yol sektörünün yeniden inşası, yeni yolların yapımı ve eski yolların elden geçirilmesi ile ilgili projeler de başarıyla tamamlandı. Bakü ve bölgelerinde çok sayıda ulaşım altyapısı inşa edilmiş ve faaliyete geçirilmiştir.

Amaç, Azerbaycan'ın elverişli coğrafi konumundan yararlanarak ülkeyi bölgesel ve uluslararası ulaşım koridorlarının merkezi haline getirmektir. Topraklarımızda işlenen vahşetlerin ardından yol altyapısının restorasyonu ve yeniden inşası bu bölgelerde yapılan çalışmaların temelini oluşturmaktadır. Zengazur koridorunun açılması aynı zamanda uluslararası öneme sahip yeni bir ulaşım koridorunun açılması için koşullar yaratır.

Bu bağlamda, makale Azerbaycan'da ulaştırma sektörünün mevcut gelişme durumunu ve finansman kaynaklarını incelemekte, gelişme yönlerini belirlemekte, gelişme dinamiklerini analiz etmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ulaştırma sektörü, ekonomik kalkınma, makroekonomik göstergeler, ulaştırma projeleri, ulaştırma koridorları.

## ABSTRACT

The transport sector is one of the most important areas in the development of the country's economy, as well as economic relations between the countries. In this regard, one of the areas in which both domestic and foreign investments are invested is the country's transport sector. For this reason, there is a direct relationship between the development of the country and the development of the transport sector.

The development of our country's transportation sector is one of the government's top priorities. In this regard, new projects are implemented every year and the transport sector is developed comprehensively and systematically. All projects implemented after independence, as well as projects related to road reconstruction, new road construction, and road restoration, have been completed successfully. A large number of transportation infrastructures have been built and placed into operation in Baku and the regions. The goal is to turn the country into a center of regional and international transport corridors, taking advantage of Azerbaijan's favorable geographical location. Additionally, thanks to the Supreme Commander-in-leadership Chief's and the courage of our brave army, they liberated our occupied territories during the 44-day war last year. After the atrocities committed by Armenian vandals in our occupied lands, the basis of the work in those lands is the restoration and reconstruction of the road infrastructure. Also, the opening of Zangazur corridor creates conditions for the opening of a new transport corridor which has international importance.

In this regard the article examines the current situation of development of the transport sector in Azerbaijan and analyzes the sources of its financing, identifies its development directions, analyzes the dynamics of development.

**Keywords:** Transport sektor, economic development, macroeconomic indicators, transport projects, transport corridors.

## GREEN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (GHRM)

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### ABSTRACT

This paper; “What is green human resources management (GHRM)?” and “What are the qualifications sought in green human resources management?” made in response to questions. For this purpose, the issue of green human resources management has been examined in detail and the features sought in green human resources management have been determined and the emergence of green human resources management, the theories on which it is based, its dimensions, importance and features have been tried to be revealed and a conceptual framework has been presented. The pressure created by global competition and the increasing environmental awareness of consumers are the driving forces that enable organizations to adopt the green management philosophy. The main way to realize the green management approach is to implement green practices in business functions. At this point, one of the most important functional applications we encounter is green human resources management. Employees who will provide and maintain a green understanding in the enterprise will encounter green practices in all human resources functions since recruitment and will provide great support in becoming a green business and realizing green management. In the adoption of green culture, the explanation of green goals and objectives to the employees of the enterprise, training and development in this direction is realized thanks to the human resources department. Organizations that adopt green management need to integrate their human resources processes and environmentally friendly practices. GHRM can help businesses establish strong communication with their customers, employees and suppliers. It should create recruitment policies that will provide companies with a competitive advantage and bring environmentally conscious candidates to the business. In addition, GHRM, which is an important factor for companies to increase their environmental performance, undertakes an important organizational function to leave a better nature for future generations in terms of recycling, saving resources, reducing carbon footprint, and offering environmentally friendly products.

**Keywords:** Green, Green Management, Green Human Resources Management.

## MANAGER KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine to what extent the knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviors of managers affect managerial effectiveness. The success of a business is related to the success of its managers. The success of the manager is measured by how close he is to his goals, that is, by his effectiveness and how well he uses resources. For this reason, it is aimed to investigate the knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviors that determine the effectiveness of the managers and the contributions of the managers to these activities. Force majeure situations such as natural disasters, crises, epidemics and their effects on businesses show once again how important management and management are. In these cases, the knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviors exhibited by the managers also affect the effectiveness and successful management of the process. In particular, in this process, the occupational health and safety knowledge, job follow-up skills, quality management knowledge, decision-making skills, ability to express oneself, professional ethics knowledge, to create an environment of trust and consensus, to be reliable, to be target and result oriented, to be accountable It is critically important to be able to give, to be tolerant, and not to discriminate in relationships. For this reason, it is aimed to examine the knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviors of managers within the scope of these dimensions. In this direction, a conceptual research was carried out, evaluations and results were presented for researchers and managers who want to have information on the knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviors of managers.

**Keywords:** Management, Manager, Knowledge, Skill, Attitude, Behavior.

**SOCIAL CAPITAL AS A SUSTAINABLE ETHICS**  
**SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR BİR AHLAK OLARAK SOSYAL SERMAYE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The concern for the rapid change of the society and its system of values is not new phenomena. Throughout the history, critical thinkers have mourned the decline of traditional values. The anxiety we are talking about is obvious to a great extent in the discussions between the liberals, who do not deploy the individual in any socio-traditional context, but turn them into “irresponsible self” in the sense of being independent of their obligations and making their own decisions for the best, and the collectivists who criticize them. In liberal political thinking, one’s benefit is conceptually distant from the benefit of the community to which it belongs. In other words, one’s contribution to the common good in this understanding does not form part of his/her own happiness. In pursuit of personal interests, one can contribute to the common good, but this contribution is indirect. The reason for this is the understanding of society of the liberal political thought. Contrary to liberals, the communitarian idea which claims that we can find the conscientious certainty that we cannot find in modernity, in the legitimate politics of antiquity that can raise “morally virtuous citizen” also asserts that a moral connection can be established through history, tradition and culture. However, this moral bond established by collectivists with reference to history, culture and tradition can also transform into an imposed common good and it does not seem to work much in today’s multicultural societies based on value pluralism. In this context, this discussion on the common good and social virtue between liberals and collectivists is the subject of this study. This study aims to develop a point view on how to rediscover the community on a moral ground while protecting the rights of the individual. For this, the concept of social capital, which has the potential to develop a sustainable morality, is preferred. The main theme of this new perspective is social capital, which has the potential to develop a sustainable morality. In other words, in this study, it is argued that it is possible to reach social virtue and common good through social capital by protecting the individual and his/her freedoms without taking a definite stand for the individual or society.

**Keywords:** Individual, Community, Social Capital.

## ÖZET

Toplum ve onun değerler sisteminin hızlı değişimine yönelik endişe yeni değildir. Neredeyse tarih boyunca eleştirel düşünürler geleneksel değerlerin gerilemesinin matemini tutmuşlardır. Sözünü ettiğimiz kaygı, kendisini büyük ölçüde bireyi herhangi bir toplumsal-geleneksel bağlam içinde konuşlandırmayıp, bunun getireceği yükümlülüklerden bağımsız olma ve kendi iyisine kendisinin karar verme anlamında “yükümsüz ben”lere dönüştüren liberallerle, bunu eleştiren toplulukçular arasındaki tartışmalarda kendisini hissettirir. Liberal politik düşüncede, kişinin yararı, ait olduğu topluluğun yararından kavramsal olarak uzaktır. Bir başka deyişle, bu anlayışta kişinin ortak iyiye katkıda bulunması, kendi mutluluğunun bir parçasını oluşturmaz. Kişi şahsi çıkarlarının peşinden koşarken, ortak iyiye katkıda bulunabilir, ancak bu katkı dolaylıdır. Bunun nedeni, liberal politik düşüncenin toplum anlayışıdır. Liberallerin aksine modernitede bulamadığımız avutucu kesinliği antikitenin “ahlaken erdemli yurttaş” yetiştirebilen meşru siyasetinde bulacağımızı iddia eden toplulukçu düşünce ise aynı zamanda tarih, gelenek ve kültür üzerinden bir moral bağ kurulabileceğini de iddia etmektedir. Ne var ki toplulukçuların tarih, kültür ve geleneğe referansla kurdukları bu moral bağ aynı zamanda dayatılmış bir ortak iyiye dönüşebilmekte ve günümüzün değer çoğulculuğuna dayalı çok kültürlü toplumlarında çok da işler gibi görünmemektedir. Bu bağlamda liberaller ile toplulukçular arasındaki ortak iyi ve toplumsal erdeme yönelik bu tartışma bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışma, bireyin haklarını koruyarak ahlaki bir zeminde topluluğun yeniden nasıl keşfedileceğine bir pencere açmayı hedeflemektedir. Söz konusu yeni bakış açısının ana temasını, sürdürülebilir bir ahlak geliştirme potansiyeline sahip sosyal sermaye oluşturmaktadır. Diğer bir ifadeyle bu çalışmada birey ya da toplumdan yana kesin bir tavır almadan birey ve onun özgürlükleri korunarak toplumsal erdem ve ortak iyiye sosyal sermaye aracılığıyla ulaşmanın mümkün olduğu savunulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Birey, Toplum, Sosyal Sermaye.

**LIBERALISM, COMMUNITARIANISM AND POLITICS OF  
MULTICULTURALISM**  
LİBERALİZM, KOMÜNİTERYANİZM VE ÇOKKÜLTÜRLÜLÜK SİYASETİ

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**ABSTRACT**

Since the ancient times, how people can live together as equal members of a universal community despite the cultural differences between them has become a fundamental question to which politics has sought answer. Many philosophers, from Plato to Aristotle, from Locke to Rousseau, preferred either the individual to the community or the community to the freedom of the individual while revealing the coexistence of differences. The mentioned question continues to be discussed under the title of multiculturalism through different forms of pluralism that, at first glance, seem to present an integrated social design, but which, when articulated with conservative, socialist, liberal and even new racist political currents, can create original intellectual compositions. Multiculturalism aims at unity in difference, eliminates all kinds of discrimination over identities and recognizes different identities. However, there are different views on how to shape a multicultural structure. These views are put forward within the framework of liberalism, which advocates individualism for the freedom of the individual, and communitarianism, which gives importance to community life. This study focuses on the answers of different models of multiculturalism to the ancient question of political philosophy which is “how people can live together as equal members of a universal community despite all the differences between them.” The study acknowledges the existence of different models of multiculturalism, and it is accepted that the discussion is shaped around the approach of liberal theory that focuses on individual rights and the collectivist / communitarian multiculturalism approach that focuses on the rights of the community and groups and it is tried to develop an explanation about multiculturalism, recognition and identity through the views of these two approaches.

**Keywords:** Liberalism, Communitarianism, Multiculturalism

**ÖZET**

Antik dönemden itibaren insanların kültürel farklılıklara rağmen evrensel bir topluluğun üyeleri olarak yaşadıkları konusunda birçok tartışma sürüp gitmektedir. Platon’dan Aristoteles’e Locke’dan Rousseau’ya kadar pek çok düşünür, farklılıkların bir arada yaşamasını ortaya koyarken ya bireyi topluluğa ya da topluluğu bireyin özgürlüğüne tercih etmiştir. Söz konusu



soru, şimdilerde ilk bakışta bütünleşik bir toplum tasarımı sunar gibi görünen ancak muhafazakâr, sosyalist, liberal ve hatta yeni ırkçı siyasal cereyanlarla eklemlendiğinde orijinal fikri bileşimler yaratabilecek farklı çoğulculuk biçimleri üzerinden çokkültürlülük başlığı altında tartışılmaya devam edilmektedir. Çokkültürcülük, kimlikler üzerinden her türlü ayrımı ortadan kaldırmakta, farklılık içinde birliği hedeflemekte ve farklı kimlikleri tanımaktadır. Ancak çokkültürlü bir yapının nasıl şekilleneceği noktasında da farklı görüşler bulunmaktadır. Bu görüşler, bireyin özgürlüğü adına birey merkeziliği savunan liberalizm ve topluluk yaşamına önem veren komüniteryanizm çerçevesinde ortaya konmaktadır. Bu çalışma “*aralarındaki tüm farklılıklara rağmen insanların evrensel bir topluluğun eşit üyeleri olarak nasıl bir arada yaşayabilecekleri*” şeklindeki kadim ve gerilim içeren soruya farklı çokkültürlülük modellerinin verdikleri yanıtlar üzerinedir. Çalışmada farklı çokkültürlülük modellerinin varlığı kabul edilmekle birlikte tartışmanın aslında liberal teorinin bireysel hakları öne alan yaklaşımı ile cemaatin ve grupların haklarını temel alan toplulukçu/cemaatçi çokkültürlülük yaklaşımı etrafında şekillendiği kabul edilmekte ve bu iki yaklaşımın kimlik, tanınma ve çokkültürlülük hakkındaki görüşleri üzerinden bir izah geliştirmeye çalışılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelime:** Liberalizm, Komüniteryanizm ve Çokkültürcülük

## DÜNYADAKİ CITTASLOW ŞEHİRLERİNİN TANITIM VİDEOLARINA YÖNELİK BİR İNCELEME

A REVIEW OF PROMOTIONAL VIDEOS OF CITTASLOW CITIES IN THE WORLD

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### ÖZET

Küreselleşmenin sebep olduğu tek tipleşme süreciyle insanlar daha hızlı yaşamaya ve daha hızlı tüketmeye başlamışlardır. Doğal çevreyi koruma ve sürdürülebilir kılma fikri de küreselleşme süreciyle birlikte önem kazanmıştır. Sağlıklı ve katkısız besleme fikri Slow Food hareketini ortaya çıkarmış bunun akabinde ise sürdürülebilirliğin bu türü kentsel boyuta taşınarak Cittaslow hareketini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Cittaslow hareketi, tek tipleşmeye karşı çıkarak kentlerdeki yerelliği ve doğallığı canlandırmayı ve bunu korumayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu doğrultuda destinasyonlar turizm gelirinden pay alabilmek için kendi tanıtımlarını yapmışlardır. Günümüzde, YouTube ve Facebook gibi video ve sosyal paylaşım sitelerinin yaygın bir şekilde kullanılması kültürel ve turistik tanıtım videolarının önemini arttırmıştır. Bu sebeple yerel yönetimler, Cittaslow koordinatörlükleri ve sivil toplum örgütleri destinasyonlarını tanıtmak için kent tanıtım videolarına önem vermişlerdir. Uluslararası Cittaslow Örgütü, 2022 yılı Haziran ayında yapmış olduğu güncellemeyle dünyada toplam 33 ülkeden 287 şehir Cittaslow unvanını almaya hak kazanmıştır. Çalışmada, nitel analiz yöntemlerinden içerik analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Bu kapsamda ilan edilen 33 ülke 287 şehrin internet tabanında tanıtım videolarının olup olmadığı incelenmiştir. Çalışmada “Video Yayın Tarihi, Cittaslow İlan Tarihi, Cittaslow Görünürlüğü (video içerisinde Cittaslow logosu), Video Dili ve Video Altyazısı” belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular her ülke için ayrı ayrı tablo haline getirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Turizm, Cittaslow, Sakin Şehir, Tanıtım

## ABSTRACT

With the uniformization process caused by globalization, people have begun to live faster and consume faster. The idea of protecting the natural environment and making it sustainable has also gained importance with the globalization process. The idea of healthy and additive-free feeding created the Slow Food movement, and then this type of sustainability was carried to the urban dimension and revealed the Cittaslow movement. The Cittaslow movement has aimed to revive and preserve the locality and naturalness in cities by opposing uniformity. In this direction, destinations have made their own promotions in order to get a share from the tourism income. Today, the widespread use of video and social networking sites such as YouTube and Facebook has increased the importance of cultural and touristic promotional videos. For this reason, local governments, Cittaslow coordinators and non-governmental organizations have given importance to city promotion videos to promote their destinations. With the update made by the International Cittaslow Organization in June 2022, 287 cities from 33 countries in the world have been awarded the Cittaslow title. Content analysis technique, one of the qualitative analysis methods, was used in the study. In this context, it has been examined whether there are promotional videos on the internet base of 33 countries and 287 cities. In the study, "Video Release Date, Cittaslow Announcement Date, Cittaslow Visibility (Cittaslow logo in the video), Video Language and Video Subtitle" were determined. The findings were tabulated separately for each country.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Cittaslow, Slow City, Promotion

## İSLAM HUKUKU AÇISINDAN İNSAN BEDENİNE ESTETİK MÜDAHALE ÜZERİNE ANALİZ

### ANALYSIS ON AESTHETIC INTERVENTION ON THE HUMAN BODY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC LAW

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#### ÖZET

Kişinin estetik kaygılardan kaynaklı bedeni üzerindeki müdahalesi insanlık tarihinin başlangıcından beri var olagelen bir olgudur. Bu tür kaygılar kimi zaman basit bir uygulamayla giderilebilirken kimi zaman da cerrahi operasyonu gerekli kılabilmektedir. Bu konuda yapılan cerrahi müdahaleler belirli kalıtsal rahatsızlık ya da doğum sonrası ortaya çıkan hastalıklardan kaynaklı olabildiği gibi tüm bunların dışında tamamen güzelleşme gayesiyle fitratı değiştirmeye yönelik de olabilmektedir. Tedavi amacı dışında daha hoş görünmek gayesiyle yapılan estetik müdahalelere özellikle gençler ve yetişkinler daha çok rağbet göstermektedirler. Bu tür eğilimlerin altında yatan temel sebebin, baskın kültüre yönelik özentisi ve taklit arzusundan kaynaklı kimlik bunalımı olduğu bilinmektedir. Gelişen teknolojiyle birlikte cerrahi tıbbın gösterdiği ilerleme insan bedenine yönelik yapılan estetik müdahaleleri günümüzde daha da yaygın hale getirmiştir. Süslenme, daha genç görünme, alımlı olma, karşı cinse çekici görünme veya benzeme gayesiyle yapılan bu tür estetik müdahaleler İslam hukuku açısından ayrıca ele alınması gereken durumlardandır. Bu bildiride, insan bedenine yönelik gerçekleştirilen farklı estetik müdahalelerin İslam hukuku açısından geçerliliğinin tespiti amaçlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda genel tarama yöntemi esas alınmış, Kur'an ve sünnette yer alan esaslarla birlikte temel İslam hukuku kaynaklarına müracaat edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda özentisi, beğenilme, daha güzel görünme arzusuna dayalı, tamamen estetik kaygıdan kaynaklı fitrata aykırı, insan bedenine yönelik gerçekleştirilen cerrahi müdahalelerin İslam'da hukuki geçerliliğinin bulunmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İslam Hukuku, Estetik, Plastik Cerrahi, Fıtrat.

#### ABSTRACT

Intervention on one's body due to aesthetic concerns is a phenomenon that has existed since the beginning of human history. While such concerns can sometimes be resolved with a simple application, sometimes they may require surgical operation. Surgical interventions in this

regard may be due to certain hereditary disorders or diseases that occur after birth, or they may be aimed at changing the creation for the purpose of beautification. Aesthetic interventions performed for the purpose of looking more pleasing other than for the purpose of treatment are especially popular among young people and adults. It is known that the main reason behind such tendencies is the identity crisis caused by the desire to imitate and imitate the dominant culture. The advancement of surgical medicine with the developing technology has made aesthetic interventions on the human body even more widespread today. Such aesthetic interventions, which are carried out with the aim of adornment, looking younger, being attractive, looking attractive to the opposite sex or looking like them, are among the situations that need to be dealt with separately in terms of Islamic law. This paper aims to determine the validity of different aesthetic interventions on the human body in terms of Islamic law. In this context, the general survey method was taken as a basis, and the principles in the Qur'an and Sunnah as well as the basic sources of Islamic law were consulted. As a result of the research, it has been determined that surgical interventions performed on the human body based on the desire to be admired, admired, and to look more beautiful, which are completely contrary to the nature arising from aesthetic concerns, do not have legal validity in Islam.

**Keywords:** Islamic Law, Aesthetics, Plastic Surgery, Creation.

**İSLAM HUKUKUNDA MEŞRU SİYASİ OTORİTEYE BAŞKALDIRI SÜRECİNDE  
SUÇUN ÖZEL GÖRÜNÜŞ BİÇİMLERİNİN ANALİZİ**  
ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL FORMS OF THE CRIME IN THE PROCESS OF REBELLION  
AGAINST LEGITIMATE POLITICAL AUTHORITY IN ISLAMIC LAW

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**ÖZET**

Siyasi otoriteye başkaldırı, bireylerin siyasi lider etrafında toplandığı zamanlardan beri var olagelen sosyal bir olgudur. Yöneten kesimin toplumun sevk ve idaresinde ortaya koyduğu olumsuz irade, kimi zaman huzursuzluk ve memnuniyetsizliklere sebep olabilmekte, zaman içinde bu memnuniyetsizlikler farklı tepkilerle birlikte toplumsal eyleme dönüşebilmektedir. Bu eylemler kimi zaman gösteri ve protesto mahiyetinde kalırken kimi zaman bundan çok daha öte başkaldırı, çatışma ve isyan halini alabilmektedir. Bu olumsuz durum İslam tarihi boyunca çeşitli dönemlerde belirli siyasi otoritelere karşı da yaşanmıştır. Meşru siyasi otorite İslam hukuk normlarını da dikkate alarak bu başkaldırı ve isyan hareketleriyle mücadele etmiştir. Bu bildiride amaç, İslam tarihinde siyasi otoriteye karşı yaşanan toplumsal ayaklanmaları da dikkate alarak, İslam hukuk normlarına göre meşru siyasi otoriteye başkaldırı sürecinde suçun özel görünüş biçimlerinin analizidir. Modern hukuk literatüründe suçun özel görüş biçimleri suça teşebbüs, suça iştirak, suçların içtimai ve bu durumlara ilave suçun tekerrürü olarak dört temel başlıkta işlenmiştir. Kazuistik yaklaşımından ötürü klasik İslam hukuku eserlerinde suçun özel görünüş biçimlerini temel bir başlık altında incelenmemiştir. Fakat suça konu bahis altında bu özel görünüş biçimlerini bulmak mümkündür. Bu bildiride metot olarak, ilgili suça yönelik Kur'an ve sünnette yer alan hükümlerle birlikte klasik fıkıh kaynaklarında yer alan yaklaşımlar incelenmiş ve güncel hukuk literatürü çerçevesinde ortaya konmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda klasik İslam hukuku kaynaklarında suçun özel görünüş biçimlerinin ilgili suça özel bahiste yer aldığı ve güncel hukuk yaklaşımlarıyla benzeştiği tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İslam Hukuku, Suç, İsyân, Teşebbüs, İştirak.

**ABSTRACT**

Rebellion against political authority is a social phenomenon that has existed since the times when individuals gathered around political leaders. The negative will of the ruling group in the management and administration of society can sometimes cause unrest and dissatisfaction, and

over time these dissatisfactions can turn into social action with different reactions. While these actions sometimes remain in the form of demonstrations and protests, sometimes they can go beyond this and turn into rebellion and conflict. This negative situation has also been experienced against certain political authorities at various times throughout Islamic history. The legitimate political authority fought against these rebellion movements by taking into account the norms of Islamic law. The aim of this paper is to analyze the specific forms of crime in the process of rebellion against legitimate political authority according to Islamic legal norms, taking into account the social uprisings against political authority in Islamic history. In the modern legal literature, the special forms of crime are discussed under four main headings: attempted crime, participation in crime, cumulative crimes and repetition of the crime in addition to these. Due to its casuistic approach, classical Islamic jurisprudence did not examine the special forms of crime under a basic heading. However, it is possible to find these special forms of appearance under the subject of the crime. In this paper, as a method, the approaches in the classical fiqh sources together with the provisions in the Qur'an and Sunnah regarding the relevant crime were examined and put forward within the framework of the current legal literature. As a result of the research, it has been determined that the special forms of crime in the classical Islamic law sources are included in the special subject of the relevant crime and are similar to the current legal approaches.

**Keywords:** Islamic Law, Crime, Rebellion, Attempt, Participation.

## KUR'AN EĞİTİMİNDE SEVGİ FAKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME AN EVALUATION ON LOVE AS A FACTOR IN QUR'ANIC EDUCATION

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### ÖZET

Kur'an eğitim ve öğretiminde sevgi önemli bir faktördür. Sevgi, insanları bir şeye veya kimselere karşı yakın ilgi ve bağlılık göstermeye yönlendiren duygu veya eğilim olarak tarif edilmektedir. Sevmek bir fiil olarak değerlendirildiğinde ise; bir şeye veya bir kimseye bağlılık duymak, gönül vermek, muhabbet duymak anlamlarını içinde barındırmaktadır. Eğitimin verimliliği konusunda birçok faktör vardır. Bunlardan en önemlilerinden birisi de sevgi faktörü olarak öne çıktığı görülmekte ve sevgisiz eğitimin olamayacağı üzerinde durulmaktadır. İnsanın en önemli ruhsal ve fizyolojik ihtiyaçlarının başında gelen sevgi, Kur'an eğitiminin de olmazsa olmazlarından. Kur'an eğitim ve öğretimindeki başarı değerlendirmelerinde cezalar, not düşürmeler, vb. iş ve eylemler değil sevgi ve takdir daha ön planda olmalıdır. Sevginin olduğu, şefkat ve merhametin bulunduğu ortamlarda başarı ve verimlilik de ortaya çıkar. Sevginin olmadığı yerde nefret, nefretin olduğu yerde de başarısızlık kendisini gösterecektir. Öğrencilerin Kur'an'ı sevmeleri, öğrenmeleri, başkalarına aktarabilecek seviyeye gelmelerinin beklendiği eğitim yuvalarında sevmeye, sevdirmeye, hoş karşılamaya, alçak gönüllülüğe ihtiyaç vardır. Eğiticiyi ve üslubunu sevenler doğal olarak da Kur'an'ı sevmiş olacaklardır. Araştırmanın metodu genel anlamda kaynak taramasına dayanmakta olup, tecrübeye dayalı bazı bilgi ve yaklaşımlardan da analitik bir yol takip edilerek faydalanılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kur'an, Sevgi, Eğitim, Öğretim, Takdir.

### ABSTRACT

Love is an important factor in education and teaching of the Qur'an. Love is described as a feeling or tendency that leads people to show close attention and devotion to something or someone. When loving is considered as a verb, it includes the meanings of being devoted to something or someone, giving heart, and feeling affection towards him or her. There are many factors in the efficiency of education. One of the most important of these is seen to be the factor of love, and it is emphasized that education cannot exist without love. Love, which is one of the most important spiritual and physiological needs of man, is one of the prerequisites of Qur'anic education. Hence, in the evaluation of success in Qur'anic education and training, love and appreciation should be at the forefront, not such actions as penalties, grade reductions, or etc. It is no doubt that success and productivity occur in environments where there is love,



compassion, and mercy. Where there is no love, there will be hatred, and where there is hatred, failure will manifest itself. Therefore, there is a need for loving, endearing, welcoming and humility in educational institutions where students are expected to love, learn, and transfer the Qur'anic knowledge to others. Those who love the trainer and his/her style will naturally love the Qur'an. To this end, the method of the research is based on literature review in general, and some knowledge and approaches based on experience will be used by following an analytical way.

**Keywords:** Quran, Love, Education, Teaching, Appreciation.

## KIRÂATLERİN SAHİHLİĞİ VE MÜTEVÂTİRLİĞİ AYRIMI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN INVESTIGATION ON THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE CONCEPTS OF  
AUTHENTICITY AND MUTAWATIR IN QIRAAT

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### ÖZET

Kırâatlerde tevâtür konusunu kırâat âlimlerinden ziyade usûl ve kelâm âlimleri yapmıştır; ancak onlar kırâatleri inceleyip onların mütevâtir olup olmayacağını belirtmemiş, kırâatle Kur'an'ı aynı kategori içerisinde değerlendirmişlerdir. Özellikle kırâat ilminde mütevâtir kavramının muhataba verdiği güven duygusu ve onun epistemik gücünden faydalanmak isteyenler; nazarî bilgi ifade eden, istidlâle dayanan, ilk bakışta kesin ve doğru hükmü verilemeyen, belli kriterler sonucu doğru olduğu hükmüne varılan “sahih” kavramı yerine “mütevâtir” kavramını kullanmayı tercih etmişlerdir. Kırâatlerin mütevâtir olduğunu iddia etme çabalarının doğurduğu en büyük problem kırâat birikimi hakkında bir güven sorununa yol açmış olmasıdır. Kırâatlerin mütevâtir-âhâd veya mütevâtir-âhâd-şâz gibi ayrımlara tabi tutulması, sahîh kavramının kullanılacağı yerde mütevâtir kavramının kullanılması ve mütevâtirin içerisinde doldurulamaması, mütevâtirin karşısındaki kavramlardan olan sahîh kırâatlerin, âhâd kırâatlerin, şâz kırâatlerin bir değerinin olmadığı algısına yol açmıştır. Sanki sadece mütevâtir kırâatin kabul edilmeye değer olduğu, sahîh olanların, âhâd olanların ve şâz olanların bir değerlerinin olmadığı şeklinde bir yanlış anlayışın doğmasına neden olmuştur. Hâlbuki mütevâtir olmasa da kırâat âlimleri tarafından tespit edilmiş olan sıhhat şartlarını taşıyan bir kırâati okumanın üzerinde ittifak vardır. Bu çalışmada yerli yerinde kullanılmayan bu nedenle de kırâatlerde kavram kargaşasına yol açtığı düşünülen sahîh ve mütevâtir kavramlarının ayrıldıkları ve birleştikleri noktalar üzerinde durulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kur'an, Kırâat, Sahîh, Mütevâtir, Kıraatlerde Kriterler.

### ABSTRACT

The subject of tawatur in the recitations has by far been handled by the scholars of methodology and kalam rather than the scholars of qira'ah. However, they have not examined the recitations in order to specify whether they would be mutawatir or not, but evaluated the qira'at and the Qur'an in the same category. Especially those who want to benefit from the sense of trust that the concept of mutawatir gives to the addressee and its epistemic power in the science of recitation have had a common feature. In other words, they have preferred to use the concept

of "mutawatir" instead of the concept of "authenticity", which expresses theoretical knowledge, is based on deduction, cannot be given a definite and correct judgment at first glance, and is judged to be correct as a result of certain criteria. The biggest problem caused by the efforts to claim that the recitations are mutawatir has led to a problem of trust in the accumulation of qira'at. Put it differently, the general tendency of the above-mentioned scholars has been to subject recitations to distinctions such as mutawatir-ahad or mutawatir-ahad-shâz by using the concept of mutawatir where the concept of authenticity is to be used, and eventually failing to fill in the content of mutawatir. And indeed, over time this has led them to take the following perception for granted in that sound recitations, ahad recitations, and shaz recitations, which are the opposite of mutawatir, have no value. It seems as if it has led to the emergence of a misconception that only mutawatir recitation is worth accepting, and that those which are authentic, ahad, or shaz have no value. However, although it is not mutawatir, there is an agreement on reading a recitation that meets the prevailing conditions determined by the qira'ah scholars. In this study, it will be focused on the points where the concepts of sahih and mutawatir, which are not used appropriately and are thought to cause conceptual confusion in recitations, diverge and merge.

**Keywords:** Qur'an, Qira'at, Authenticity, Mutawatir, Criterion in Qira'ah



