

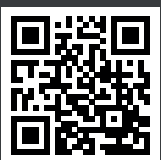


ABSTRACTS BOOK

ISBN: 978-625-7464-70-3

V-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

January 28-29, 2022/Valencia, Spain



EDITORS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jose R. Hernandez-Carrion

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ökkeş Kesici

5. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

28-29 January 2022/ Valencia, Spain

ABSTRACTS BOOK

Edited by

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jose R. Hernandez-Carrion
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ökkeş KESİCİ**

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IKSAD Publications - 2022©

<https://iksadyayinevi.com/>

Issued: 07.02.2022

ISBN: 978-625-7464-70-3

CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

5th INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DATE and PLACE

January 28-29, 2022 / Valencia, Spain
Virtual Conference

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD- INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCHES

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NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS-211

NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS-43

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V-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

January 28-29, 2022
Valencia, Spain

CONFERENCE PROGRAM



zoom
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Meeting ID: 830
0560 3147
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005500

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CONGRESS LANGUAGES: Turkish and all dialects, English, Spanish

-Opening Ceremony-

28.01.2022

Valencia Local Time: 08⁰⁰-08²⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-10²⁰

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Honorary President of the Conference

Associate Professor Faculty of Economics, University of Valencia, Spain

“A new economy for the 21st century digital revolution”

Turkey (99), Nigeria (5), Vietnam (7), Azerbaijan (27), Albania (5), Morocco (4), Georgia (3), Poland (3), United Arab Emirates (1), Indonesia (6), Serbia (1), Malaysia (1), Ethiopia (2), Bulgaria (2), Iranian (3), Portugal (2), Britain (1), Kazakhstan (1), Brazil (2), Philippine (1), Cyprus (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Iraq (3), Moldova (1), India (4), Lebanon (1), Italy (1), Romania (3), Algeria (3), Macedonia (1), Pakistan (6), Latvia (1), Russia (1), Libya (1), Mexican (1), Chinese (2), Greece (2), United States of America (1), South Africa (1).

28.01.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-1



Valencia Local Time: 08²⁰-10³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 10²⁰-12³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahir UZUN

Lect. Selim Taşkaya	<i>Artvin Çoruh University</i>	DETERMINATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ZONING DIAMETER ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THEIR OWN PROPERTY PLOTS IN IMPLEMENTATION ZONING PLANS
Assis. Prof. Dr. Özlem KAYA Gamze ÇAMLIBEL	<i>Hitit University Hitit University</i>	CUBIST TRACES IN MEN'S CLOTHING: WALTER VAN BEIRENDONCK
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aydoğın MEŞELİ	<i>Dicle University</i>	ESTABLISHMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF DIYARBAKIR
Assist. Prof. Dr. Belgin TERİM ÇAVKA Nurefşan SÖNMEZ	<i>Yaşar University Yaşar University</i>	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF PERSONNEL SPACES TO IMPROVE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE HOSPITAL PERSONNEL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahir UZUN MSc. Hanife KARA	<i>Inönü University Inönü University</i>	OPTIMIZATION OF HEXAGONAL BODY FILLING ON SPUR GEARS
Üsame Ali USCA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahir UZUN Prof. Dr. Rafet YAPICI Ömer İNCEBAY	<i>Bingöl University Inönü University Konya Technical University Konya Technical University</i>	EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF CENTRIFUGAL BLOOD PUMP PERFORMANCE WITH DIFFERENT BLADE GEOMETRIES

28.01.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-1Valencia Local Time: 08²⁰-10³⁰Ankara Local Time: 10²⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Yıldırım İsmail Tosun

Omotayo Ben OLUGBAMILA Ignatius Adalokun AKERELE	<i>Obafemi Awolowo University</i>	ASSESSMENT OF FARM SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA
Nguyen Tu NHI Dr. Pham Duc THUAN	<i>The University of Da Nang Can Tho University</i>	URBANIZATION IN SOC TRANG CITY – VIETNAM (2007 – 2020)
Rama GAZAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Yeter GÜNAL	<i>Gaziantep University Gaziantep University</i>	SCALING UP WATER SYSTEMS IN NORTHWEST SYRIA
Yıldırım İsmail Tosun Fethullah Chickek	<i>Şırnak University Azerbaijan National Academy of Science</i>	CARRIER COLUMN FLOTATION BY CHAR SLIME - WASHING OF ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIMES
Yıldırım İsmail Tosun Fethullah Chickek	<i>Şırnak University Azerbaijan National Academy of Science</i>	MICROWAVE ACTED VERTICAL BALL MILL GRINDING OF ŞIRNAK FLY ASH AND ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIME AND OAK WOOD CHAR
Phd. Eng. Julian KASHARAJ Prof. Assoc. Phd. Eng. Igli KONDI MSc. Eng. Anisa ASIMI MSc. Eng. Erza ASKUSHAJ	<i>Polytechnic University Polytechnic University K&K Engineering K&K Engineering</i>	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CALCULATION METHODS OF THE TENSILE FORCE WHICH CAUSES THE FIRST CRACK IN THE R.C. ELEMENTS, ACCORDING TO THE ALBANIAN CODES AND EUROCODES
Abdennabi ALITANE Ali ESSAHLAOU Ann VAN GRIENSVEN Meriam MOHAJANE	<i>Moulay Ismail University Moulay Ismail University Vrije Universiteit Brussel Moulay Ismail University</i>	HYDROLOGICAL MODELLING USING SOIL AND WATER ASSESSMENT TOOL (SWAT+) ON R'DOM CATCHMENT

28.01.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-1



Valencia Local Time: 08²⁰-10³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 10²⁰-12³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Lamara Kadagidze

Aminu Adamu Ahmed Alhaji Adamu Saidu Kawure Jibril Hussein	<i>Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic Bauchi Professor Iya Abubakar Community Resources Centre</i>	THE ROLE OF CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY OVER PHYSICAL CURRENCY ON FEATURES, PERCEIVED BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES
Abdulgaffar Muhammad Mohammed Bello Idris Obodo Chukwuebuka Valentine Umar Hamisu Nurudeen Modibo Nuru	<i>Independent Researcher Kaduna State University Independent Researcher Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology Girne American University Turkey</i>	FINANCE – GROWTH NEXUS IN AFRICA AND ASIA: A PANEL DATA COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NIGERIA AND CHINA
Abdulgaffar Muhammad Mohammed Bello Idris Obodo Chukwuebuka Valentine Umar Hamisu Nurudeen Modibo Nuru	<i>Independent Researcher Kaduna State University Independent Researcher Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology Girne American University Turkey</i>	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA: A SECTORAL ANALYSIS
Prof. Dr. Tamar Gamsakhurdia Prof. Dr. Lamara Kadagidze	<i>Grigol Robakidze University</i>	FINTECH AND ITS INVOLVEMENT TO MAKE FINANCIAL SYSTEM MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT
Małgorzata Waniek Rui Alexandre Castanho	<i>WSB University WSB University</i>	THE ECONOMY AND WORKPLACES DURING A CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC
Marwa Al Shehhi Assist. Prof. Dr. Adnan Jawabri Assist. Prof. Dr. Rouhi Faisal	<i>Khawarizmi International College</i>	A STUDY EXAMINING THE COMPLEXITY OF REGULATORY PERMITS BY ABU DHABI AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY (ADAFSA)
Joned Caylendra Saksana Adhy Firdaus Fisy Amalia	<i>STIE GANESHA College of Economics</i>	MARKETING STRATEGY OF SCHOOL BASED ON MARKETING MIX: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT IN BEKASI CITY, INDONESIA
Nurhayati Cinta Rahmi Adhy Firdaus	<i>STIE GANESHA College of Economics</i>	THE CREATIVITY AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENT' INFLUENCE ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS STUDENTS OF STIE GANESHA JAKARTA
Radmila JANICIC	<i>University of Belgrade</i>	SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY THROUGH ARTS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

28.01.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-1



Valencia Local Time: 08²⁰-10³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 10²⁰-12³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vesile ŞEMŞEK

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vesile ŞEMŞEK	<i>Ahi Evran University</i>	ON THE STATES ESTABLISHED IN AZERBAIJAN DURING THE PERIOD UP TO THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION
Prof. Dr. Yunus BERKLİ Lect. Sevda GÜL	<i>Atatürk University Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University</i>	OPTICAL ILLUSIONS ON THE DOMES IN SELJUK ARCHITECTURE
Aliyeva Maralkhanım Tofig kızı	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University</i>	WOMEN CONDUCTORS OF AZERBAIJAN
Bagırova Tamilla Ali kızı	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University</i>	THE ART OF MUGAM AS A NATIONAL TREASURE OF AZERBAIJAN AND THE SYNTHESIS OF ETNOCULTURAL ORIGINS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Işınsu ERSAN ÖZTÜRK	<i>Dokuz Eylül University</i>	LANGUAGE OF THE LINE IN VISUAL COMMUNICATION AND DESIGN IN THEATRE
Dr. Zeynep YADİGAROĞLU	<i>Aksaray University</i>	ORGANIZATIONS of CHOIR FESTIVALS, WORKSHOPS AND CHORAL CONDUCTING MASTERCLASSES IN TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Yunus BERKLİ Gizem ÖZARPALI	<i>Atatürk University Atatürk University</i>	ANALYSIS OF EROL DENEÇ'S TABLE NAMED YUNUS EMRE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF TURKISH İSLAMİC SUFISM UNDERSTANDING
Ahmet BAYIR Prof. Dr. Yunus BERKLİ	<i>Atatürk University Atatürk University</i>	TRADITIONAL APPROACHES IN ABSTRACT TURKISH PAINTING

28.01.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-1



Valencia Local Time: 08²⁰-10³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 10²⁰-12³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION:

Nurul Natasha Aediee Djunaidee Mel C Jane Casmil Avianna Natalie Leonard Jordan Bell Angel Injol	<i>Keningau Vocational College</i>	CREATING A LOCAL VARIANT OF GYOZA DUMPLING WITH THE TROPICAL HERBAL PLANT, TUHAU, AS ITS MAIN FILLINGS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elżbieta PATKOWSKA	<i>University of Life Sciences in Lublin</i>	BIODIVERSITY OF FUNGI COLONIZING ROOT CHICORY (CICHORIUM INTYBUS L. VAR. SATIVUM BISCH.) PLANTS
Assistant Professor Uiase Bin FAROOQ Assistant Professor Urfeya MIRZA Gebeyehu GEDENO	<i>Hawassa University Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Field Veterinarian</i>	STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS OF CAMEL TRYPANOSOMOSIS (SURRA) IN AND AROUND YABELLO, ETHIOPIA
Dr. Şirin OBA-İLTER Dr. Tuğçe Yıldırım	<i>Amasya University Amasya University</i>	STRUCTURAL STUDIES ON CHOCOLATE SPREADS WITH WHEAT OIL-BASED OLEOGELS AS A PALM OLIL ALTERNATIVE
Aleksandra PURKIEWICZ Renata PIETRZAK- FIEĆKO Fritz SÖRGEL Martina KINZIG	<i>University Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn University Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn Institute for Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Research Institute for Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Research</i>	THE CONTENT OF CAFFEINE AND ITS METABOLITES IN BREAST MILK DEPENDING ON THE LACTATION PERIOD
Dr. Sezer ÖZ Dr. Kürşat ALKOYAK	<i>Republic of Turkey Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Republic of Turkey Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</i>	IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES OF THE COMMUNITY BASED ANATOLIAN BUFFALO BREEDING PROJECT IN BARTIN, TURKEY
Petar NIKOLOV Grozi DELCHEV	<i>Institute of Agriculture and Seed Science "Obrazcov Chiflik" Trakia University</i>	INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN PREPARATIONS AND VARIOUS TERMS OF SOWING ON PRODUCTIVITY AND GRAIN QUALITY OF DURUM WHEAT (TRITICUM DURUM DESF)
Dr. Kave Koorehpaz	<i>Urmia University</i>	CORRELATION BETWEEN PSEUDOPLACENTATIONAL ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA AND PYOMETRA IN DOGS
Valentim Coelho Júlia Machado Inês Guerra Eugénia Gouveia	<i>Instituto Politécnico de Bragança</i>	IN VITRO ANTAGONISM EVALUATION OF ENDOPHYTE CHAETOMIUM AUREUM AGAINST CRYPHONECTRIA PARASITICA

28.01.2022 | HALL-6 | SESSION-1



Valencia Local Time: 08²⁰-10³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 10²⁰-12³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Serkan SUGEÇTİ

Dr. Arife Ezgi TELLİ Dr. Yusuf BİÇER Dr. Nihat TELLİ	<i>Selcuk University</i> <i>Selcuk University</i> <i>Konya Technical University</i>	BIG DATA APPROACH AND APPLICATIONS IN FOOD SAFETY AND FOOD INDUSTRY
Dr. Serkan SUGEÇTİ	<i>Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University</i>	EFFECTS OF TETRAKIS(M-2- IODOBENZOATO- K ₂ O:O')BIS[AQUACOPPER(II)] ON BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF THE GREAT WAX MOTH, GALLERIA MELLONELLA
Dr. Özge ŞAHİN Dr. Aydın GÜNEŞ Dr. Kıymet DENİZ	<i>Ankara University</i>	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CALCIUM SOURCES ON MINERAL ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS OF LETTUCE (LACTUVA SATIVA CV.) INNER AND OUTER LEAVES IN SOIL AND HYDROPONIC GROWING MEDIUM
Lect. Nalan ASLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz PEKERŞEN	<i>Siirt University</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University</i>	A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON LONELINESS IN ACADEMIC LIFE
Dr. Pınar ÖZTÜRK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Banu ÖZDEN TUNCER	<i>Suleyman Demirel University</i>	CHARACTERIZATION OF ENTEROCIN PRODUCED BY THE ENTEROSIN PRODUCER ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS MBE1-9 STRAIN AND TECHNOLOGICAL AND PROBIOTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF E. FAECALIS MBE1-9
Lect. Sümeyye DALAGAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz PEKERŞEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit SORMAZ	<i>Siirt University</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University</i> <i>Necmettin Erbakan University</i>	EMPLOYMENT ON REFERENCE TO NEPOTISM IN THE PROCESS A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülüzar Duygu SEMİZ Elifnaz TORUN	<i>Ankara University</i>	THE DILEMMA OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

28.01.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-2



Valencia Local Time: 11⁰⁰-13³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Said Oussou

Said Oussou	<i>Moulay Ismail University</i>	ARE MY STUDENTS AUTONOMOUS? READINESS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Dr. Emine ŞARDAĞI	<i>Uşak University</i>	SOCIAL MEDIA AS A DIALOGICAL COMMUNICATION TOOL: A RESEARCH ON FACEBOOK ACCOUNTS OF AIRLINE COMPANIES IN TURKEY
Mustafa ÖZYEŞİL	<i>Istanbul Aydın University</i>	DOES UNDERPRICING ANOMALY EXIST IN CRYPTOCURRENCIES? A RESEARCH ON INITIAL COIN OFFERINGS (ICOS)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Monica GAROIU	<i>University of Tennessee-Chattanooga</i>	ROLAND BARTHES'S REFLECTIONS ON PHOTOGRAPHY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Maia Manchkhshvili	<i>Georgian Technical University</i>	HINDERING FACTORS OF TURKEY'S ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION
Mariam AMASHUKELI Diana LEZHAVA	<i>Center for Social Sciences Center for Social Sciences</i>	ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION BY UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN GEORGIA: WHAT LIES BEHIND THE POSITIVE EVALUATION?
Taller-Azulay Galia Shauli Sophie Haiman Tali Olenik-Shemesh Dorit	<i>The Open University</i>	TEACHING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC: SCHOOL MANAGEMENT STAFF VIEWS AND COPING
Jamiu Oluwadamilare, Amusa Musa Adekunle, Ayanwale Adekunle Ibrahim, Oladejo Funmilayo, Ayedun	<i>National Open University of Nigeria University of Johannesburg Lagos State University National Open University of Nigeria</i>	TEST DIMENSIONALITY AND CONDITIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF UNDERGRADUATE PHYSICS TEST ITEMS OF NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA: PERSPECTIVE FROM LATENT TRAITS MODEL (LTM) PACKAGE OF R LANGUAGE
Dr. Sareh Larijany	<i>Ahlul Bayt International University</i>	ALLAMIH SAYYID MUHAMMAD HUSAINTABATABAI'S PRESUPPOSITIONS IN HIS COMMENTARY OF THE QUR'AN
Budi Widiyaningsih Prof. Dr. Ir. Dwi Sulisworo, M.T.	<i>Magister Pendidikan Matematika Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Magister Pendidikan Matematika Universitas Ahmad Dahlan</i>	ANDROID-BASED WORKSHEETS SUPPORTING PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING

28.01.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-2Valencia Local Time: 11⁰⁰-13³⁰Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat KIRANŞAN

Dr. Ceren ORAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ash YÜKSEL	<i>Izmir Institute of Technology Izmir Institute of Technology</i>	SELECTIVE CATALYTIC HYDROGENATION OF GLUCOSE INTO SORBITOL WITH Ru/SBA- 15-SO ₃
Fatma AYDOGMUS	<i>Istanbul University</i>	INSTANTON: QUANTUM AWARENESS
Fatma AYDOGMUS	<i>Istanbul University</i>	CHAOS SCIENCE
Dr. Ziyafer Gizem PORTAKAL UÇAR	<i>Çukurova University</i>	EVALUATION OF PRELIMINARY THERMOLUMINESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF PORCELAIN CONTENT USED IN LIGHT SWITCHES
Dr. Harun MUSLU Dr. Mustafa ÇEŞME	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University</i>	REPURPOSING THE INHIBITORS OF COVID- 19 SPIKE GLYCOPROTEIN THROUGH MOLECULAR DOCKING APPROACH
Mehmet Hanifi KEBİROĞLU Tankut ATES Suleyman KOYTEPE Niyazi BULUT Omer KAYGILI	<i>Firat University Malatya Turgut Özal University Inonu University Firat University Firat University</i>	INVESTIGATION ON EFFECTS OF NI- CONTENT ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF Fe ₂ O ₃
Mehmet Hanifi KEBİROĞLU Sultan ERKAN Niyazi BULUT	<i>Firat University Sivas Cumhuriyet University Firat University</i>	SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF MIFEPRISTONE (RU-486) MOLECULE BY QUANTUM PROGRAMING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat KIRANŞAN	<i>University of Gumushane</i>	DEGRADATION OF TOXIC ORGANIC POLLUTIONS FROM WASTEWATER BY USING EFFECTIVE IONIZING RADIATION METHOD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat KIRANŞAN	<i>University of Gumushane</i>	SYNTHESIS OF METAL OXIDE/GRAPHENE OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES AND DIFFERENT NANOTECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Haydar BALCI Prof. Dr. Suat ŞENSOY	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University</i>	THE EFFECT OF SOME MUTAGENS AND PRIMING APPLICATIONS OF COMMON BEAN IN M ₃ GENERATION
Aliyeva Gizilli Mustafa gizi	<i>Nakhchivan Teachers' Institute</i>	ELECTRONIC BALANCE OF THE EQUATIONS OF COMBUSTION REACTIONS OF ALKANES ON THE TEACHING OF COEFFICIENTS BY THE METHOD

28.01.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-2



Valencia Local Time: 11⁰⁰-13³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK

Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülşah PARLAK KALKAN	<i>Kilis 7 Aralık University</i>	THE USAGE OF METAPHOR ON THE NAMES OF TV SERIES
Leyla DİLEK	<i>Kurtalan Distric Directorate of National Education</i>	ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN GAGAUZ TURKISH ON THE SEMANTICAL PLANE
Lect. İSMAYILOVA AYBƏ NİZ ARIF QIZI	<i>Odlar Yurdu University</i>	ON THE REPRESENTATION OF UNIVERSAL CONCEPTS IN THE DISCOURSE
Lect. Aynura Bekirova Nizami	<i>Odlar Yurdu University</i>	USE OF METONYMY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Xumar Elham Ələkbərova	<i>Institute of Oriental Studies of ANAS</i>	FACTORS RAISING THE THEME OF IMMIGRANTS IN ARABIC LITERATURE
Şahnaz Şamilova	<i>Ganja State University</i>	THE SEARCH FOR A NEW FORM AND CONTENT OF THE MAIN REPRESENTATIVES OF FRENCH LYRIC POETRY IN THE FIRST XX CENTURY
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	<i>Kırkkale University</i>	A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION ON PROVERBS IN DIVANU LUGATI'T-TURK
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	<i>Kırkkale University</i>	FATWAS OF EBUSSUUD EFENDI ON THE USE OF MUKEYYIFAT FOR THERAPEUTIC
PhD. Ulviyye ALİYEVA	<i>Ganja State University</i>	STYLISTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF MASS MEDIA AND TECHNICAL LITERATURE
Prof. Hajar Huseynova	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University</i>	ARCHAIC TURKISH WORDS PRESERVED IN AZERBAIJANI-TURKISH DIALECTS
Prof. Dr. Nurullah ULUTAŞ	<i>The University of Bitlis Eren</i>	HUMAN SENSITIVITY IN IVAN TURGENYEV'S NOVEL ARAFA
Prof. Dr. Nurullah ULUTAŞ	<i>The University of Bitlis Eren</i>	PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN THE NOVEL OF ÖLÜM HÜKMÜ

28.01.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-2



Valencia Local Time: 11⁰⁰-13³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. KIMBOUALA NKAYA

Yusuf ÖZTÜRK Prof. Dr. Ayşegül BAYKAN	<i>Kirklareli University Yıldız Technical University</i>	BEING A MEMBER OR A STRANGER TO TURKISH CULTURE: THE CASE OF GAY INDIVIDUALS
Gahramanova Chinara Mammad	<i>Azerbaijan State University of Economics</i>	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS LETTERS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF BUSINESS DISCURS
Lect. Okan DEDE	<i>Karabuk University</i>	DEVELOPING EDMODO-BASED LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN STUDENTS' LANGUAGE LEARNING SKILLS: NEEDS ANALYSIS
ALOU Yacoubou	<i>Université de Zinder (Niger Republic)sa</i>	REPRESENTATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT- RELATED ISSUES IN ADICHIE'S SHORT STORIES AND NOO SARO-WIWA'S LOOKING FOR TRANSWONDERLAND: TRAVELS IN NIGERIA
Tlendiye Ardak Shadibekuly	<i>Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University</i>	EQUIVALENT TRANSLATION OF EUPHEMISMS IN MODERN KAZAKH, ENGLISH LANGUAGES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. KIMBOUALA NKAYA	<i>Marien NGOUABI University</i>	CLASSROOM COMMUNICATION: AN INVESTIGATION OF TEACHERS' AND LEARNERS' USE OF FRENCH LANGUAGE DURING ENGLISH CLASS SESSIONS
Dirb Boy O. Sebrero	<i>University of the Philippines Cebu</i>	LASALLIAN EXPERIENCE ON THE SHIFT TO FLEXIBLE LEARNING SYSTEM DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC
Inayah priyatun Muhammad ghufro abdul aziz	<i>State Islamic Institute of Pekalongan</i>	GLOBAL SOCIETY IN THE QUR'AN SURAH AN-NISA VERSE 17
Dr. Andreas DALITIS	<i>University of Cyprus</i>	HOMEWORK IN PRIMARY EDUCATION: THE PURPOSE AND DIFFERENT TREATMENT BY PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS

28.01.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-2



Valencia Local Time: 11⁰⁰-13³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Faruk CİHAN

Huseynova Gulgiz Agahasan	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University</i>	ABOUT OF THE HUMAN URINARY BLADDER GLANDS GENITAL PECULIARITIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rabia TAŞDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Faruk CİHAN	<i>Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University Gaziantep University</i>	MORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF VARIATION AND ANGULATION OF AORTIC ARCH AND ITS BRANCHES
KERIMZADE G.E. MOVSUMOV N.T.	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University</i>	FEATURES OF THE ANGLE OF THE SECOND KNEE OF THE FACIAL CANAL IN PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT HEAD SHAPES
Salehova Günay Qasımova Yegane	<i>Institute of Pediatrics on behalf of K.Y.Ferecova</i>	HEREDITARY METABOLIC DISEASE IN A CRITICALLY ILL NEWBORN
N. Z. Alieva	<i>Scientific-Surgical Center</i>	APPLICATION OF THE «COLD TEST» IN THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CROHN'S DISEASE AND ULCERATIVE COLITIS
Dilek YURTSEVER Özlem OVAYOLU	<i>Mersin City Training and Research Hospital Gaziantep University</i>	THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION GIVEN TO HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS TAKING RADIOTHERAPY ON SYMPTOMS AND QUALITY OF LIFE
Lect. Selva Ezgi AŞKAR Prof. Dr. Özlem OVAYOLU	<i>Mustafa Kemal University Hospital Gaziantep University</i>	CARE MANAGEMENT IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE
Research. Assist. Dr. Sibel SERÇE Prof. Dr. Özlem OVAYOLU	Gaziantep University	MANAGEMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME
Research. Assist. Dr. Sibel SERÇE Prof. Dr. Özlem OVAYOLU	Gaziantep University	NURSING CARE IN OSTEOARTHRITIS
Sevil KALIN Assist. Prof. Dr. Ferah CÖMERT ÖNDER	<i>Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University</i>	IN SILICO DRUG SCREENING FOR RIBOSOMAL S6 KINASE TARGETED CANCER THERAPY
Dr. Zekiye ALTAN Dr. Yunus SAHİN	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	ROLE OF XIST AND TSIX LNCRNAS IN CANCER
Lect. Agit Ferhat ÖZEL Gamze TURUN Assit. Prof. Dr. Mutlu KESKİN	<i>Altınbas University Marmara University Altınbas University</i>	THE EFFECT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPERTISE AREA AND DAILY WORKING PERIODS IN THE LEVELS OF DENTISTRY: THE FIELD RESEARCH IN ISTANBUL

28.01.2022 | HALL-6 | SESSION-2



Valencia Local Time: 11⁰⁰-13³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mourad A. M. ABOUL-SOUD

Zdravka Harizanova Atanas Baltadjiev Ferihan Popova Marieta Peycheva Miroslava Yordanova	<i>Medical University Medical University Medical University Medical University Medical University</i>	INTER-INCISIVE INDEX IN BULGARIANS AND ITS APPLICATION IN DENTISTRY
Prof. Dr. Mourad A. M. ABOUL-SOUD Prof. Dr. Alhusain J. ALZAHrani Prof. Dr. Amer MAHMOUD	<i>King Saud University University of Hafr Al Batin King Saud University</i>	INDUCED PLURIPOTENT STEM CELLS GENERATED FROM SKIN PUNCH BIOPSY: CHARACTERIZATION OF PLURIPOTENCY AND DIFFERENTIATION CAPACITY
Hanaa Hussein Mukhlif Luay Amjed Mahmood Mohammed Khaleel Abdullah Wafaa Abd Ali Hatab	<i>University of Mosul University of Mosul University of Mosul University of Baghdad</i>	ADULT KNOWLEDGE TOWARD THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) IN MOSUL CITY
Vasile Musteata Maria Robu Veronica Ciobanu Larisa Musteata Irina Mocanu	<i>Institute of Oncology State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "N. Testemitanu"</i>	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND DISEASE BURDEN ASSESSMENT OF MYELOPROLIFERATIVE AND LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS
Aakansha Giri Goswami Somprakas Basu	<i>All India Institute of Medical Sciences</i>	THE ENIGMATIC RELATIONSHIP OF WOUND FLUID PH AND DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS: PELLUCID OR PERPLEXING?
Aline Yacoubian Jad A. Degheili	<i>Saint Joseph University of Beirut University of Ottawa</i>	UPDATED REVIEW ON BURNOUT OF NURSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Sruthi SHASHEENDRAN Farhanul HUDA Somprakas BASU	<i>All India Institute of Medical Sciences Rishikesh</i>	CAN GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE AND NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO PREDICT POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS?
Elsa Vitale	<i>Local Healthcare Company Bari</i>	NOMOPHOBIA LEVELS IN YOUNG ITALIAN NURSES: A WORRING TREND
NAJIM ABDULLA YASSIN EKRAM LUGMAN ISMAEL IMAN HAMEED MIKHA	<i>Duhok University General Shekhan Hospital War-child UK Organization</i>	PREVALENCE AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERNS OF BACTERIAL AGENTS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ.
Major Giurgiu Gheorghe Prof. Dr. Cojocaru Manole	<i>Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center Titu Maiorescu University</i>	GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN

28.01.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-3



Valencia Local Time: 14⁰⁰-16³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Dwi Sulisworo

Eder Angriyani Prof. Dr. Dwi Sulisworo	Ahmad Dahlan University	A DIGITAL WORKSHEET BASED ON A PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS IN MATHEMATICS LEARNING
Bui Anh Tuan Duong Bich Thao Thi Diem-Chinh Ho	Can Tho University Can Tho University University of Science - Ho Chi Minh City National University	INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) IN EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY: USING STEMTECH MODEL TO DESIGN SMART HOME SYSTEM FOR EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Hoang Bui Lan Huong Tran Nam Anh Bui Anh Tuan	Foreign Trade University Can Tho Pediatric Hospital Can Tho University	A STUDY ON COMPARE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES EFFICIENCY IN A CONVENIENCE STORE DURING A STATE OF "NEW NORMAL" IN VIETNAM
Dr. Endri RAÇO	Tirana Polytechnic University	SPSS TO R: SHINY DASHBOARD APPROACH TO CONVERTING TOOL
Tieu Ngoc Tuoi Huynh Tuyet Ngan MSc. Bui Anh Tuan	Can Tho University	OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A REVIEW
Joan Jani	Polytechnic University	NUMERICAL INTEGRATION OF DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING PYTHON PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE AND COMPARING WITH MATLAB METHODS
RATNAWATI DWI SULISWORO	Ahmad Dahlan University	AUGMENTED REALITY ASSISTED SCIENCE LEARNING MEDIA ON GLOBAL WARMING ISSUE
Khaoula Imane SAFFIDINE Salim MESBAHI	Ferhat Abbas University Ferhat Abbas University	ANALYSIS OF A DEGENERATE REACTION-DIFFUSION MODEL
Embarka REMLI	University of Mustapha Stambouli	SOME GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF F-HARMONIC MAPS
Eleni Seid Eshetu Haile Tadesse Walelign	Debre Tabor University Bahir Dar University Debre Tabor University	MATHEMATICAL MODEL ANALYSIS OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER IN BOUNDARY LAYER FLOW OF AN ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTING NANOFLUID

28.01.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-3



Valencia Local Time: 14⁰⁰-16³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çiçek COŞKUN

Dr. Albina Chingiz HASHİMOVA	<i>Customs Academy of State Customs Committee</i>	FORMATION OF MODERN HEALTH SERVICES MODEL IN AZERBAIJAN
Dr. Albina Chingiz HASHİMOVA	<i>Customs Academy of State Customs Committee</i>	THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SOCIAL SERVICES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevinç KOÇAK	<i>Istanbul Gelisim University</i>	THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS PRACTICES IN THE METAVERSE UNIVERSE: EXAMPLES AND REVIEWS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aybike PELENK ÖZEL MSc. Ahmet Talha AĞCA	<i>Kocaeli University</i>	POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON GENERATION Y AND GENERATION Z
Dr. Namig Mammadov	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences</i>	ECONOMICAL FACTORS THAT PROVIDE THE JDP ELECTION VICTORIES (2002-2015)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çiçek COŞKUN	<i>Baskent University</i>	COVID 19 PANDEMIC AND CHANGING LEISURE HABITS
Nermin Azizova Akif	<i>Scientific- Research of Pediatrics Institute</i>	THE FREQUENCY AND TYPES OF CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OBSERVED IN THE NEONATAL PERIOD AMONG SOMATIC GROUPS OF PATIENTS
Instructor Dr. Aydan ERMİŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Seda SABAH Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University Amasya University Ondokuz Mayıs University</i>	SOCIAL IDENTITY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ENGAGED IN TEAM SPORTS

28.01.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-3



Valencia Local Time: 14⁰⁰-16³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI

Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI	<i>Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj- Napoca</i>	JURISPRUDENTIAL APPROACHES OF CONTRACTUAL UNFAIR TERMS IN CREDIT CONTRACTS
Dr. Minh LE THI	<i>Thu Dau Mot University</i>	LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING NTF IN VIETNAM
Renata KAU Sofjana VELIU	<i>European University of Tirana (Albania)</i>	THE NEW CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
Prof. Slimani Chahid Farhaoui Mohamed	<i>Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University</i>	EFFECTS OF CONTAMINATED WATER ON REAL ESTATE VALUES
Ana CAMPINA Carlos RODRIGUES	<i>Universidade Fernando Pessoa</i>	THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PREVENTING AND FIGHTING AGAINST INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME
Jonida Gjika	<i>European University of Tirana</i>	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF "MARGIN OF APPRECIATION" BY MEMBER STATES REGARDING THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS
Vorya Shabrandi	<i>University of Guilan</i>	RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY DURING PUTIN'S PRESIDENCY IN FRONT OF IRAN IN POST- JCPOA(SANCTIONS)

28.01.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-3



Valencia Local Time: 14⁰⁰-16³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSÜ

Mustafa KOÇ	<i>Istanbul University</i>	TRANSFER ISSUE OF LODGE MOVABLES (1925-1934)
Seniha CAN	<i>Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE OTTOMAN STATE SOCIAL STRUCTURE WITH THE CHANGE PROCESSES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSÜ Haşim Ender ELDEK	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	SECURITY AND PRIVACY IN A VIRTUAL WORLD; METAVERSE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSÜ Emine Nesrin KAHRAMAN	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	FOOD TERRORISM
Dr. Gülseren MUTLU	<i>Pamukkale University</i>	THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS IN ANTIOCH OF PISIDIA: ITS ROLE IN THE EMPIRE CULT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSÜ Benay SEMİR BAKIR	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	A PARIS IN ISTANBUL; THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACHES IN THE SIXTH DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPALITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSÜ Eyüp ÇETİN	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	THE KHAZARS' ADOPTION OF JUDAISM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER RELIGIONS

28.01.2022 | HALL-5 | SESSION-3



Valencia Local Time: 14⁰⁰-16³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Meltem KESKİN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sezen BOZYİĞİT Research Assistant Safa KOCADMİR	<i>Tarsus University</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMICS IN INTERNATIONALIZATION: THE CASE OF UZBEKISTAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sezen BOZYİĞİT Research Assistant Safa KOCADMİR	<i>Tarsus University</i>	EXAMINATION OF POSTGRADUATE THESES PREPARED ABOUT TURKISH REPUBLICS ON DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN TURKEY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Meltem KESKİN	<i>Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University</i>	THE EFFECT OF INVESTOR BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES ON CAPITAL MARKETS
Assist. Prof. Aslı ERGENEKON ARSLAN	<i>Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE BEHAVIOR OF OFFICERS
Lect. Serdar OKAN	<i>Gumushane University</i>	META ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECT OF JOB SATISFACTION ON PERFORMANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL LITERATURE
Lect. Serdar OKAN	<i>Gumushane University</i>	A META ANALYSIS ON JOB SATISFACTION AND PERFORMANCE STUDIES IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL LITERATURE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Oktay ÇETİN	<i>Piri Reis University</i>	EVALUATION OF THE FUTURE OF IZMIR ALIAGA CONTAINER PORTS IN THE LIGHT OF ECONOMIC AND GEOSTRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS IN TERMS OF MARITIME BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

28.01.2022 | HALL-6 | SESSION-3



Valencia Local Time: 14⁰⁰-16³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Līga PAULA

Dr. Aurel BAHNARU Dr. Delia NADOLU Dr. Remus RUNCAN	<i>West University of Timisoara West University of Timisoara Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad</i>	SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF MARITAL SATISFACTION IN ROMANIA
Jetmira Millaku Orhideja Shurbanovska	<i>Cyril and Methodius University Cyril and Methodius University</i>	DEPRESSION IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES
Armish Ahmad Rabia Khadim	<i>University of Management and Technology Lahore</i>	THE PREDICTORS OF MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES IN YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES: WHAT MATTERS IN A RELATIONSHIP?
Dr. Ginta KRONBERGA Dr. Līga PAULA	<i>Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies</i>	EXPERIENCE OF DISTANCE LEARNING IN SOCIOLOGY STUDY PROGRAMMES
Amna Arshad Hifza Imran	<i>University of Management and Technology</i>	PARTNER PHUBBING, ROMANTIC JEALOUSY, RESENTMENT AND MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG MARRIED INDIVIDUALS
Ayesha Jabeen Andleeb Ejaz	<i>University of Management and Technology</i>	PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF ROAD RAGE IN A PAKISTANI SAMPLE
Azka Waqar Rabia Khadim	<i>University Of Management And Technology</i>	PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUE OF DRUG ABUSER: A PSYCHOMETRIC STUDY
Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	<i>Ministry of National Education</i>	RELIGIOSITY, CONGREGATION AND RADICALISM

29.01.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-1



Valencia Local Time: 08⁰⁰-10³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rəhimə S. Məmmədova

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali ŞİMŞEK Dr. Çağrı MUTAF Dr. Eren HÜZMELİ Dr. Ekrem Can ARABACI	<i>Harran University</i>	CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY MALIGNANT EYELID TUMORS IN OUR REGION
Mehmet Rauf KOÇ İsmail Hakkı KORUCU Ali SALLI Şevket YALÇIN Mehmet YÜCENS Ali Çağdaş YÖRÜKOĞLU Oğuzhan PEKİNCE Mustafa ÖZER	<i>Tepecik Training and Research Hospital Necmettin Erbakan University Fuar Hospital Pendik Medipol University Pamukkale University Pamukkale University Konya City Hospital Necmettin Erbakan University</i>	DOES THE CHANGES OF SCAPULA-THORACIC ANGLE AFFECT THE WING SCAPULA DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONAL SCORES DURING CLAVICLE FRACTURE TREATMENT?
Numan ATILGAN Recep MEMİK Mehmet Rauf KOÇ Numan DUMAN	<i>Şanlıurfa Training and Research Hospital Necmettin Erbakan University Tepecik Training and Research Hospital Beyşehir State Hospital</i>	COMPARISON OF THE CLINICAL RESULTS OF MOBILE-BEARING AND FIXED-BEARING PROSTHESES USED FOR TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY IN PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS
Sümeyra Mihrap İLTER Özlem OVAYOLU	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Gaziantep University</i>	THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ALEXITHYMIA LEVELS AND SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTIONS OF NURSING STUDENTS
Sümeyra Mihrap İLTER Özlem OVAYOLU	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Gaziantep University</i>	CLINICAL STRESS LEVEL OF NURSING STUDENTS EXPERIENCED DURING CLINICAL PRACTICE DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD
Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Emre GOKTURK	<i>Necmettin Erbakan University</i>	EXAMINING ETHICAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE ACCOUNTANTS IN TERMS OF SOME DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES
İlker ÖZKOCA Tuba KARABEY	<i>Gaziosmanpaşa University Gaziosmanpaşa University</i>	IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING IN DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Erdal GÜNEŞ Mehmet Emin AKCIN	<i>Harran University Oxigap Hyperbaric Oxygen Treatment Center</i>	HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY TO TISSUE ISCHEMIA DUE TO FILLER INJECTION: A CASE REPORT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rəhimə S. Məmmədova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahsati E. Mirzayeva	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University</i>	STUDYING THE EFFECTS OF OBTAINING OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE POLYMER COMPOSITIONS

29.01.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-1



Valencia Local Time: 08⁰⁰-10³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal KAHVECİ

Seval AKÇELİK Özlem ALKAN	<i>Atatürk University Ardahan University</i>	THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES IN ANCIENT ANATOLIA
Prof. Dr. Najaf Museibli	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences</i>	FROM THE ANCIENT EAST TO EUROPE: BURIALS IN POTTERY JARS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSÜ Eşref AKÇA	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	RUSSIA - UKRAINE CRISIS IMPORTANCE OF UKRAINE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSÜ Ahmet GÜLER	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	RELATIONS WITH CHCHENIA-RUSSIA KADYROV PERIOD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSÜ Abdullah UTANIR	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO TURKEY AND BORDER SECURITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSÜ Şahin PORTAKAL	<i>Gaziantep University</i>	THE SECURITY PROBLEM AND THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT AT THE LIMIT OF IMMIGRATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal KAHVECİ	<i>Bilecik Şeyh Edebalı University</i>	A STUDY ON THE POTENTIALS OF BOTANICAL GARDENS IN URBAN OPEN GREEN SPACES

29.01.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-1



Valencia Local Time: 08⁰⁰-10³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YALÇIN

Dr. Neslihan DERELİ	<i>Universidad Azteca</i>	FINANCIAL ENGINEERING IN THE LIGHT OF INDUSTRY 4.0
Şeyda KESİCİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Gamze D. TETİK Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Ebru TAYYAR Assist. Prof. Dr. Buket AYDENİZ GÜNEŞER	<i>Usak University</i>	IMPROVED POLYESTER FABRICS TREATED WITH MICROCAPSULES CONTAINING CITRUS AURANTIUM ESSENTIAL OIL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlkay AÇIKGÖZ ERKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Belgin ERDEM	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran University Turkish Space Agency Kırşehir Ahi Evran University</i>	ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECTS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES (AgNPs) BIOSYNTHESIZED FROM KLEBSORMIDIUM SUBTILE
Ali Amini Özgür Ekici Ercan Başer	<i>Atılım University Hacettepe University TOPRAK Smart Façade Ltd. Co.</i>	AN INNOVATIVE SMART FAÇADE SYSTEM INTEGRATED WITH CENTRAL HVAC FOR HEATING: TWO MODELING APPROACHES
Aziz NURIYEV Ahmet Bahadır BAYSAL	<i>Khazar University</i>	SELECTION OF THE HOTEL SUPPLIERS UNDER HIGH-LEVEL UNCERTAINTY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mesut GÖR Nichirvan Ramadhan TAHER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Suha AKSOY MSc. Halmat Ahmed AWLLA	<i>Fırat University Fırat University Fırat University Erbil Polytechnic University</i>	EFFECT OF GEOGRID INCLUSION ON THE SLOPE STABILITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat YAYLACI Dr. Ecren UZUN YAYLACI MSc. Mehmet Emin ÖZDEMİR	<i>Recep Tayyip Erdogan University Karadeniz Technical University Cankiri Karatekin University</i>	FINITE ELEMENT METHOD AND ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK BASED NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF THE CONTACT PROBLEM
Ahmet Samet HALICI Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe DEMİRHAN	<i>Gazi University Gazi University</i>	THE EFFECT OF POSE ESTIMATION METHODS ON PROCESSING TIME OF REAL-TIME POSE TRACKING
Oğulcan SÖĞÜT Y.Yağz ŞİMŞEK Prof. Dr. İ.Etem SAKLAKOĞLU	<i>KANSAN R&D Center KANSAN R&D Center Ege University</i>	SIMPLICITY APPROACH TO DESIGN A LABEL BONDING MACHINE

29.01.2022 | HALL-4 | SESSION-1



Valencia Local Time: 08⁰⁰-10³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Uzma NADEEM

Dr. Farit LATYPOV	<i>Ufa State Aviation Technical University</i>	CAPTIVE SACRIFICE IS USEFUL FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF YOUNG WARRIORS, ACCORDING TO THE VETERAN'S OPINION EXPRESSED ON THE LEAD PLATE FROM PICO DE LOS AJOS II A
Imad EL BOJADDAYNI Youssef EL OUARDI Soufian EL BARKANY Abdelkrim OUAMMOU	<i>Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University Mohamed First University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University</i>	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATION OF NEW ZEOLITIC MATERIAL USING NATURAL CLAY SOURCE
Samir Zahaf	<i>University of Djilali</i>	STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ECCENTRIC CHARGE ON THE SPINE BY THE ANSYS WORKBENCH 16.2 CODE
Nguyen Ha Hiep	<i>Le Quy Don Technical University</i>	REDUCTING MECHANICAL LOSSES OF MARINE DIESEL ENGINES USING CONSTRUCTIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS
Bouyghf Fatima Messaoudi Abderrahim Sadok Hassane	<i>University Mohammed 5 University Mohammed V University Littoral, Cote d'Opale</i>	CHARACTERIZATION AND CONVERGENCE IMPROVEMENT OF SOME KRYLOV SUBSPACES METHODS FOR SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEMS
Amhimmid .Q. Almabrouk	<i>Higher Institute of Engineering Technology</i>	CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT USING THE ARDUINO BOARD AND THE INTERNET
Juan-Ramón Campos-Cruz Norma-Aurea Rangel-Vázquez	<i>TECNM/Instituto Tecnológico de Aguascalientes TECNM/Instituto Tecnológico de Aguascalientes</i>	MOLECULAR ANALYSIS OF POLYMERIC COMPOSITES REINFORCED WITH CNTSW FOR DESIGNING OF PROSTHESES
Abdul Jabbar	<i>Zhejiang University</i>	AFD-STACKGAN: AUTOMATIC MASK GENERATION NETWORK FOR FACE-DE-OCCLUSION USING STACKGAN
MSc. Liliam Sayuri SAKAMOTO Dr. Jair Minoro ABE Nilson Amado de SOUZA	<i>Paulista University Paulista University Paulista University</i>	SOFTWARE APPROVAL OPTIMIZATION USING PARACONSISTENT ANNOTATED EVIDENTIAL LOGIC $E\tau$
Avleen KAUR Dr. Uzma NADEEM	<i>University of Delhi University of Delhi</i>	ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS IN INDIA : CHALLENGES & COMPLEXITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

29.01.2022 | HALL-1 | SESSION-2



Valencia Local Time: 11⁰⁰-13³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI

Emre ÜLGEN Prof. Dr. Murat YÜCEL	<i>Gazi University</i>	DIGITAL ASSISTANT DESIGN FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES SERVICE MANAGEMENT
Seher Suendam ARICI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Batuhan KOCAOĞLU	<i>Istanbul Technical University Piri Reis University</i>	BLOCKCHAIN IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT
Mehmet Murat HUYUT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Batuhan KOCAOĞLU Ünzile MERAM	<i>Piri Reis University Piri Reis University Bahçeşehir University</i>	A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO CREATE IT GRC MODAL WITH COBIT 2019
Mehmet Murat HUYUT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Batuhan KOCAOĞLU Ünzile MERAM	<i>Piri Reis University Piri Reis University Bahçeşehir University</i>	GRC MODELS & IT RELATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW
Aysu Sıla ŞAHİN Emel SEYREK Yılmaz CEBİR Kadir SAĞIR Ergün KELEŞOĞLU	<i>Turkish-German University</i>	NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS AND OPTIMIZATION FOR DENTAL COMPOSITE FILLER PHASE SYSTEM

29.01.2022 | HALL-2 | SESSION-2



Valencia Local Time: 11⁰⁰-13³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahira Firudin AMIROVA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahira Firudin AMIROVA Dr. Sabina Rafiq GULIYEVA	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University</i>	BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES SYNTHESIS
Dr. Museyibov Farid Musa Dr. Akhundov İmran Adil Dr. Khalilov Vidadi Heydar Dr. Guliyeva Sevda Vagif Dr. İskenderova Zulfiyye Shamil	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University</i> <i>Odlar Yurdu University</i> <i>Azerbaijan Medical University</i>	ALTERATIONS IN THE EPITHELIAL-MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION IN TUMORS
Dr. Zeynep TUZCU	<i>Firat University</i>	PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF SALACIA CHINENSIS EXTRACT IN HIGH-FAT DIET AND STREPTOZOTOCIN-INDUCED DIABETIC RAT RETINA
Huyen Thi Thanh Phan Sang Quang Tran Oanh Thi Truong Quyên Ha Dang Vu Binh Thuy Dang	<i>Nha Trang University</i>	DE NOVO GENOME ASSEMBLY AND SNPS DETECTION FOR POPULATION GENETICS OF PANGASIUS MACRONEMA BLEEKER, 1851 (SILURIFORMES: PANGASIIDAE) AT LOWER MEKONG RIVER
KM ADITI SRIVASTAVA JATIN SHRIVASTAVA RAJNEESH KUMAR SINGH S. PRATAP SINGH	<i>G.C.E.T. / AKTU, U.P.</i>	MODELING MOLECULAR INFORMATION RECEPTION FOR DIFFUSIVE MOLECULAR COMMUNICATION (DMC)
Hajara Momoh Shafia Ibrahim Mukhtar Abba Salisu	<i>Federal University</i>	EXTRACTION AND PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF CASSIA SINGUENNA WHOLE PLANT EXTRACTS
Konstantinos DERMENTZIS Dimitrios MARMANIS Vasileios DIAMANTIS	<i>International Hellenic University</i> <i>Democritus University of Thrace</i>	APPLICATION OF ELECTROCOAGULATION FOR RECOVERY OF PHOSPHORUS AND HYDROGEN FROM PHOSPHATE CONTAINING WASTEWATER
Konstantinos DERMENTZIS Dimitrios MARMANIS Vasileios DIAMANTIS	<i>International Hellenic University</i> <i>Democritus University of Thrace</i>	EVALUATION OF ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESSES FOR MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT
Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Okeshina Tosin Solomon Okoh Care Ankelie Promise Goodness Adeleye Chuks K. Odoh	<i>Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)</i> <i>Ladoke Akintola University of Technology</i> <i>Benue State University</i> <i>University of Ilorin P.M.B</i> <i>Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)</i>	SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATIONS OF LEVULINIC ACID (LA) AND ITS DERIVATIVES FROM BIOMASS MATERIALS- ACCESSIBILITY TO BIOECONOMY!
Naeem Razaq Amina Mumtaz Amina Asghar	<i>University of Education</i> <i>Applied Chemistry Research Centre (ACRC)</i> <i>University of Education</i>	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTI-BACTERIAL EVALUATION OF METAL COMPLEXES OF SCHIFF BASES DERIVED FROM CEPHALOSPORINS AND VANILLIN

29.01.2022 | HALL-3 | SESSION-2



Valencia Local Time: 11⁰⁰-13³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰



Meeting ID: 830 0560 3147 | Passcode: 005500

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Canan ERKAN

Burak KOÇAK	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University</i>	IN PROTECTING NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE DIGITAL AGE AND INFORMATION AGE ECONOMICS EFFECTS OF INTELLIGENCE TURKEY AND SOME DEVELOPED COUNTRY
Sabuhi Idris RAMAZANOV	<i>Ganja State University</i>	METHODS OF LIBERALIZATION OF FOREIGN TRADE AND IMPROVEMENT OF MECHANISMS OF IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH
Vugar HAZIYEV Kemal ÇELİK	<i>Sakarya University Sakarya University</i>	THE EFFECTS OF INVESTMENTS MADE IN AZERBAIJAN IN THE PERIOD OF 2000- 2019 ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION. EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS WITH ARDL LIMIT TEST APPROACH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Canan ERKAN Ogan Erkin ERKAN Prof. Dr. Hüsnü ERKAN	<i>Dokuz Eylül University İzmir University of Economics Dokuz Eylül University</i>	MENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS LEVELS AND INNOVATION
Dr. Serdar ÖZÖZEN	<i>Economist</i>	MIDDLE INCOME TRAP: THE CASE OF TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aziz ŞEKER	<i>Amasya University</i>	ACCESSIBILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AND AN EVALUATION OF ACCESSIBILITY IN TERMS OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Zoom Toplantı - Hall 3

H3 - Observer

H3 - Observer HALL 3, Tamari Gams... Lamara Hall 3, Joned C Saks... Abdulgaffar Muham... S1_H3 AMINU Adamu A...

Orjinal Ses: Kapalı Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:46:11

The Role of CBDC over Physical Currency Based on Perceived Benefits

- Better allocation of digital currency
- Accessibility
- Interest bearing
- Convertibility
- Cost Reduction

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

H-5 Observer

H5-YILDIRIM Tuğçe H-5 Observer Ela Hall-5, Dr. Sezer OZ H-5, Jordan Bell Angeli injoi G

H5 SİRİNAYWAN İDEK H5 ALEKANDRA PURKIEWICZ S1-H5-Kave KOOREHPAZ H5 S-1 Grozi Dälchev Uiasse Bin Farooq

H-5 MEL C JANE... H-5 MEL C JANE H5-Sevil KALIN H-5, Petar Nikolov

H-5 MEL C JANE CASMIL H5-Sibel BERGE H5 MEL C JANE H5-Sevil KALIN H-5, Petar Nikolov

H5 Sirin Oba İter Liga Paula - Sess... Liga Paula - Session 3, Hall 6

Kaydediliyor... Alakbarova Khumar ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Görüntü Seçenekleri Kalan: 09:14:20 Görünüm

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. On the left, a presentation slide is displayed. The slide features a background image of a bullfight arena with a bull and a matador. The text on the slide reads: "Alakbarova Khumar Elqam", "PhD in philological sciences, assistant professor", "Leading Researcher, Institute of Oriental Studies of ANAS", "email: uxba@mail.ru", "tel: +994502075330", "ƏRƏB ƏDƏBİYATINDA MÜHACİRLƏR MÖVZUSUNU YARADAN AMİLLƏR", and "FACTORS RAISING THE THEME OF IMMIGRANTS IN ARABIC LITERATURE". Below the slide, there is a "Click to add notes" button. On the right side of the meeting, there are six video thumbnails of participants: Айнура Бекирова, Alakbarova Khumar, Hə-ləyla dilək, iPhone (3), Hall-3-prof. Hacer Huseynova, and Nurullah ULUTAŞ. At the bottom of the meeting window, there is a toolbar with icons for "Sesi aç", "Videoyu Başlat", "Katılımcılar", "Sohbet", "Ekran Paylaşımı", "Kaydı Duraqlat/Durdur", "Ara Odalan", "Tepkiler", "Uygulamalar", and "Odadın Çık".

Kaydediliyor... Kalan: 08:08:42

This screenshot shows a Zoom meeting grid with seven participants. The participants are: Alakbarova Khumar, Hə-ləyla dilək, Hall-3-prof. Hacer Huseynova, Şahinaz Şamilova, Айнура Бекирова, iPhone (3), and Nurullah ULUTAŞ. The meeting interface at the top shows "Kaydediliyor..." and "Kalan: 08:08:42".

Recording... Remaining : 08:35:06

SULU TARIM

- Sulanan mülklerin verimi daha istikrarlı ve güvenilirdir, bu da gelir ve istihdam hedeflerinde istikrarla sonuçlanabilir. Ayrıca pazarlama sözleşmelerinin karşılanmasında güvence sağlar.
- Güçlü besin maddeleri ve tarım ilaçları sulama suyu ile toprağa verilebilir.

IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE

- The yield of irrigated crops is more stable and reliable, which brings stability in income and production goals. It also provides assurance in the fulfillment of marketing contracts.
- Plant nutrients and pesticides can be applied to the soil with irrigation water.

H6-ELİFNÂZ TORUN

Zoom Meeting - Hall 1

You are viewing mehmet murat huyut's screen

View Options

Recording... Remaining: 09:24:16 View

PowerPoint File Edit View Insert Format Arrange Tools Slide Show Window Help

A Collaborative Approach to Create IT GRC Modal with Cobit 2019

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

2

A Collaborative Approach to Create IT GRC Modal with Cobit 2019

Mehmet Murat Huyut, Piri Reis University
Doç. Dr. Batuhan Kocaoğlu, Piri Reis University
Ünzile Meram, Bahçeşehir University

Hi-Emre Ülgen DR. MEHMET EMİN K...
H1-Yilmaz CEBİR H1-Emel SEVREK
H1- Seher Suendam ... H1- Aysu Sila ŞAHİN
mehmet murat huyut Ünzile Meram
Ünzile Meram

Unmute Stop Video Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Ask for Help Reactions Leave Room

gnc models & IT RELATİO - ITW.pptx

13:30 29.01.2022

Zoom Meeting

Recording... Remaining: 09:28:59

Hi-Emre Ülgen DR. MEHMET EMİN KALGI H1-Yilmaz CEBİR
H1-Emel SEVREK H1- Seher Suendam Arici H1- Aysu Sila ŞAHİN
mehmet murat huyut Ünzile Meram

Ünzile Meram

13:26 29.01.2022

CONTENT

CONFERENCE ID	I
PROGRAM	II
PHOTO GALLERY	III
CONTENT	IV

Author	Title	No
Selim Taşkaya	DETERMINATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ZONING DIAMETER ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THEIR OWN PROPERTY PLOTS IN IMPLEMENTATION ZONING PLANS	1
Özlem KAYA Gamze ÇAMLIBEL	CUBIST TRACES IN MEN'S CLOTHING: WALTER VAN BEIRENDONCK	3
Aydoğan MEŞELİ	ESTABLISHMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF DIYARBAKIR	4
Belgin TERİM ÇAVKA Nurefşan SÖNMEZ	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF PERSONNEL SPACES TO IMPROVE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE HOSPITAL PERSONNEL	6
Mahir UZUN Hanife KARA	OPTIMIZATION OF HEXAGONAL BODY FILLING ON SPUR GEARS	7
Üsame Ali USCA Mahir UZUN Rafet YAPICI Ömer İNCEBAY	EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF CENTRIFUGAL BLOOD PUMP PERFORMANCE WITH DIFFERENT BLADE GEOMETRIES	9
Omotayo Ben OLUGBAMILA Ignatius Adelakun AKERELE	ASSESSMENT OF FARM SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA	10
Nguyen Tu NHI Pham Duc THUAN	URBANIZATION IN SOC TRANG CITY – VIETNAM (2007 – 2020)	11
Rama GAZAL Ayşe Yeter GÜNAL	SCALING UP WATER SYSTEMS IN NORTHWEST SYRIA	12
Yıldırım İsmail Tosun Fethullah Chichek	CARRIER COLUMN FLOTATION BY CHAR SLIME - WASHING OF ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIMES	13

Yıldırım İsmail Tosun Fethullah Chichek	MICROWAVE ACTED VERTICAL BALL MILL GRINDING OF ŞIRNAK FLY ASH AND ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIME AND OAK WOOD CHAR	14
Julian KASHARAJ Igli KONDI Anisa ASIMI Erza ASKUSHAJ	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CALCULATION METHODS OF THE TENSILE FORCE WHICH CAUSES THE FIRST CRACK IN THE R.C. ELEMENTS, ACCORDING TO THE ALBANIAN CODES AND EUROCODES	15
Abdennabi ALITANE Ali ESSAHLAOUI Ann VAN GRIENSVEN Meriam MOHAJANE	HYDROLOGICAL MODELLING USING SOIL AND WATER ASSESSMENT TOOL (SWAT+) ON R'DOM CATCHMENT	16
Aminu Adamu Ahmed Alhaji Adamu Saidu Kawure Jibril Hussein	THE ROLE OF CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY OVER PHYSICAL CURRENCY ON FEATURES, PERCEIVED BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES	17
Abdulgaffar Muhammad Mohammed Bello Idris Obodo Chukwuebuka Valentine Umar Hamisu Nurudeen Modibo Nuru	FINANCE – GROWTH NEXUS IN AFRICA AND ASIA: A PANEL DATA COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NIGERIA AND CHINA	18
Abdulgaffar Muhammad Mohammed Bello Idris Obodo Chukwuebuka Valentine Umar Hamisu Nurudeen Modibo Nuru	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA: A SECTORAL ANALYSIS	19
Tamar Gamsakhurdia Lamara Kadagidze	FINTECH AND ITS INVOLVEMENT TO MAKE FINANCIAL SYSTEM MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT	20
Małgorzata Waniek Rui Alexandre Castanho	THE ECONOMY AND WORKPLACES DURING A CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC	21
Marwa Al Shehhi Adnan Jawabri Rouhi Faisal	A STUDY EXAMINING THE COMPLEXITY OF REGULATORY PERMITS BY ABU DHABI AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY (ADAFSA)	22
Joned Caylendra Saksana Adhy Firdaus Fisy Amalia	MARKETING STRATEGY OF SCHOOL BASED ON MARKETING MIX: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT IN BEKASI CITY, INDONESIA	23
Nurhayati Cinta Rahmi	THE CREATIVITY AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENT' INFLUENCE ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MATHEMATICAL	24

Adhy Firdaus	ECONOMICS STUDENTS OF STIE GANESHA JAKARTA	
Radmila JANICIC	SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY THROUGH ARTS AND SOCIAL MEDIA	25
Vesile ŞEMŞEK	ON THE STATES ESTABLISHED IN AZERBAIJAN DURING THE PERIOD UP TO THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION	26
Yunus BERKLİ Sevda GÜL	OPTICAL ILLUSIONS ON THE DOMES IN SELJUK ARCHITECTURE	29
Aliyeva Maralkhanım Tofiq kızı	WOMEN CONDUCTORS OF AZERBAIJAN	30
Bagirova Tamilla Ali kızı	THE ART OF MUGAM AS A NATIONAL TREASURE OF AZERBAIJAN AND THE SYNTHESIS OF ETNOCULTURAL ORIGINS	32
Işımsu ERSAN ÖZTÜRK	LANGUAGE OF THE LINE IN VISUAL COMMUNICATION AND DESIGN IN THEATRE	34
Zeynep YADİGAROĞLU	ORGANIZATIONS of CHOIR FESTIVALS, WORKSHOPS AND CHORAL CONDUCTING MASTERCLASSES IN TURKEY	36
Yunus BERKLİ Gizem ÖZARPALI	ANALYSIS OF EROL DENEÇ'S TABLE NAMED YUNUS EMRE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF TURKISH İSLAMİC SUFISM UNDERSTANDING	38
Ahmet BAYIR Yunus BERKLİ	TRADITIONAL APPROACHES IN ABSTRACT TURKISH PAINTING	40
Nurul Natasha Aediee Djunaidee Mel C Jane Casmil Avianna Natalie Leonard Jordan Bell Angel Injol	CREATING A LOCAL VARIANT OF GYOZA DUMPLING WITH THE TROPICAL HERBAL PLANT, TUHAU, AS ITS MAIN FILLINGS	43
Elżbieta PATKOWSKA	BIODIVERSITY OF FUNGI COLONIZING ROOT CHICORY (CICHORIUM INTYBUS L. VAR. SATIVUM BISCH.) PLANTS	44
Uiase Bin FAROOQ Urfeya MIRZA Gebeyehu GEDENO	STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS OF CAMEL TRYPANOSOMOSIS (SURRA) IN AND AROUND YABELLO, ETHIOPIA	45
Şirin OBA-İLTER Tuğçe Yıldırım	STRUCTURAL STUDIES ON CHOCOLATE SPREADS WITH WHEAT OIL-BASED OLEOGELS AS A PALM OLİL ALTERNATIVE	46

Aleksandra PURKIEWICZ Renata PIETRZAK-FIEĆKO Fritz SÖRSEL Martina KINZIG	THE CONTENT OF CAFFEINE AND ITS METABOLITES IN BREAST MILK DEPENDING ON THE LACTATION PERIOD	47
Sezer ÖZ Kürşat ALKOYAK	IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES OF THE COMMUNITY BASED ANATOLIAN BUFFALO BREEDING PROJECT IN BARTIN, TURKEY	48
Petar NIKOLOV Grozi DELCHEV	INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN PREPARATIONS AND VARIOUS TERMS OF SOWING ON PRODUCTIVITY AND GRAIN QUALITY OF DURUM WHEAT (TRITICUM DURUM DESF)	49
Kave Koorehpaz	CORRELATION BETWEEN PSEUDOPLENTATIONAL ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA AND PYOMETRA IN DOGS	50
Valentim Coelho Júlia Machado Inês Guerra Eugénia Gouveia	IN VITRO ANTAGONISM EVALUATION OF ENDOPHYTE CHAETOMIUM AUREUM AGAINST CRYPHONECTRIA PARASITICA	51
Arife Ezgi TELLİ Yusuf BİÇER Nihat TELLİ	BIG DATA APPROACH AND APPLICATIONS IN FOOD SAFETY AND FOOD INDUSTRY	52
Serkan SUGEÇTİ	EFFECTS OF TETRAKIS(M-2- IODOBENZOATO- K ₂ O:O')BIS[AQUACOPPER(II)] ON BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF THE GREAT WAX MOTH, GALLERIA MELLONELLA	53
Özge ŞAHİN Aydın GÜNEŞ Kıymet DENİZ	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CALCIUM SOURCES ON MINERAL ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS OF LETTUCE (LACTUVA SATIVA CV.) INNER AND OUTER LEAVES IN SOIL AND HYDROPONIC GROWING MEDIUM	54
Nalan ASLAN Yeliz PEKERŞEN	A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON LONELINESS IN ACADEMIC LIFE	55
Pınar ÖZTÜRK Banu ÖZDEN TUNCER	CHARACTERIZATION OF ENTEROCIN PRODUCED BY THE ENTEROSIN PRODUCER ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS MBE1-9 STRAIN AND TECHNOLOGICAL AND PROBIOTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF E. FAECALIS MBE1-9	57

Sümeyye DALAGAN Yeliz PEKERŞEN Ümit SORMAZ	EMPLOYMENT ON REFERENCE TO NEPOTISM IN THE PROCESS A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	59
Gülüzar Duygu SEMİZ Elifnaz TORUN	THE DILEMMA OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE	61
Said Oussou	ARE MY STUDENTS AUTONOMOUS? READINESS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	63
Emine ŞARDAĞI	SOCIAL MEDIA AS A DIALOGICAL COMMUNICATION TOOL: A RESEARCH ON FACEBOOK ACCOUNTS OF AIRLINE COMPANIES IN TURKEY	64
Mustafa ÖZYEŞİL	DOES UNDERPRICING ANOMALY EXIST IN CRYPTOCURRENCIES? A RESEARCH ON INITIAL COIN OFFERINGS (ICOS)	66
Monica GAROIU	ROLAND BARTHES'S REFLECTIONS ON PHOTOGRAPHY	67
Maia Manchkhashvili	HINDERING FACTORS OF TURKEY'S ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION	68
Mariam AMASHUKELI Diana LEZHAVA	ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION BY UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN GEORGIA: WHAT LIES BEHIND THE POSITIVE EVALUATION?	69
Taller-Azulay Galia Shauli Sophie Haiman Tali Olenik-Shemesh Dorit	TEACHING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC: SCOOOL MANAGEMENT STAFF VIEWS AND COPING	70
Jamiu Oluwadamilare, Amusa Musa Adekunle, Ayanwale Adekunle Ibrahim, Oladejo Funmilayo, Ayedun	TEST DIMENSIONALITY AND CONDITIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF UNDERGRADUATE PHYSICS TEST ITEMS OF NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA: PERSPECTIVE FROM LATENT TRAITS MODEL (LTM) PACKAGE OF R LANGUAGE	71
Sareh Larijany	ALLAMIH SAYYID MUHAMMAD HUSAIN TABATABAI'S PRESUPPOSITIONS IN HIS COMMENTARY OF THE QUR'AN	72
Budi Widiyaningsih Ir. Dwi Sulisworo, M.T.	ANDROID-BASED WORKSHEETS SUPPORTING PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING	73
Ceren ORAK Ashi YÜKSEL	SELECTIVE CATALYTIC HYDROGENATION OF GLUCOSE INTO SORBITOL WITH Ru/SBA-15-SO3	74

Fatma AYDOGMUS	INSTANTON: QUANTUM AWARENESS	76
Fatma AYDOGMUS	CHAOS SCIENCE	77
Ziyafer Gizem PORTAKAL UÇAR	EVALUATION OF PRELIMINARY THERMOLUMINESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF PORCELAIN CONTENT USED IN LIGHT SWITCHES	78
Harun MUSLU Mustafa ÇEŞME	REPURPOSING THE INHIBITORS OF COVID-19 SPIKE GLYCOPROTEIN THROUGH MOLECULAR DOCKING APPROACH	79
Mehmet Hanifi KEBİROĞLU Tankut ATEŞ Suleyman KOYTEPE Niyazi BULUT Omer KAYGILI	INVESTIGATION ON EFFECTS OF NI- CONTENT ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF Fe ₂ O ₃	80
Mehmet Hanifi KEBİROĞLU Sultan ERKAN Niyazi BULUT	SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF MIFEPRISTONE (RU-486) MOLECULE BY QUANTUM PROGRAMING	81
Murat KİRANŞAN	DEGRADATION OF TOXIC ORGANIC POLLUTIONS FROM WASTEWATER BY USING EFFECTIVE IONIZING RADIATION METHOD	82
Murat KİRANŞAN	SYNTHESIS OF METAL OXIDE/GRAPHENE OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES AND DIFFERENT NANOTECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS	83
Haydar BALCI Suat ŞENSOY	THE EFFECT OF SOME MUTAGENS AND PRIMING APPLICATIONS OF COMMON BEAN IN M3 GENERATION	84
Aliyeva Gizilli Mustafa gizi	ELECTRONIC BALANCE OF THE EQUATIONS OF COMBUSTION REACTIONS OF ALKANES ON THE TEACHING OF COEFFICIENTS BY THE METHOD	86
Gülşah PARLAK KALKAN	THE USAGE OF METAPHOR ON THE NAMES OF TV SERIES	90
Leyla DİLEK	ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN GAGAUZ TURKISH ON THE SEMANTICAL PLANE	92
İSMAYILOVA AYBÖNİZ ARIF QIZI	ON THE REPRESENTATION OF UNIVERSAL CONCEPTS IN THE DISCOURSE	94
Aynura Bekirova Nizami	USE OF METONYMY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE	96

Xumar Elham Ələkbərova	FACTORS RAISING THE THEME OF IMMIGRANTS IN ARABIC LITERATURE	98
Şahnaz Şamilova	THE SEARCH FOR A NEW FORM AND CONTENT OF THE MAIN REPRESENTATIVES OF FRENCH LYRIC POETRY IN THE FIRST XX CENTURY	100
Muhittin ELİAÇIK	A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION ON PROVERBS IN DIVANU LUGATI'T-TURK	102
Muhittin ELİAÇIK	FATWAS OF EBUSSUUD EFENDI ON THE USE OF MUKEYYIFAT FOR THERAPEUTIC	104
Ulviyyə ALİYEVA	STYLISTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF MASS MEDIA AND TECHNICAL LITERATURE	106
Hajar Huseynova	ARCHAIC TURKISH WORDS PRESERVED IN AZERBAIJANI-TURKISH DIALECTS	108
Nurullah ULUTAŞ	HUMAN SENSITIVITY IN IVAN TURGENYEV'S NOVEL ARAFA	111
Nurullah ULUTAŞ	PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN THE NOVEL OF ÖLÜM HÜKMÜ	112
Yusuf ÖZTÜRK Ayşegül BAYKAN	BEING A MEMBER OR A STRANGER TO TURKISH CULTURE: THE CASE OF GAY INDIVIDUALS	114
Gahramanova Chinara Mammad	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS LETTERS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF BUSINESS DISCURS	115
Okan DEDE	DEVELOPING EDMODO-BASED LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN STUDENTS' LANGUAGE LEARNING SKILLS: NEEDS ANALYSIS	116
ALOU Yacoubou	REPRESENTATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT-RELATED ISSUES IN ADICHIE'S SHORT STORIES AND NOO SARO-WIWA'S LOOKING FOR TRANSWONDERLAND: TRAVELS IN NIGERIA	118
Tlendiyev Ardak Shadibekuly	EQUIVALENT TRANSLATION OF EUPHEMISMS IN MODERN KAZAKH, ENGLISH LANGUAGES	119
KIMBOUALA NKAYA	CLASSROOM COMMUNICATION: AN INVESTIGATION OF TEACHERS' AND LEARNERS' USE OF FRENCH LANGUAGE DURING ENGLISH CLASS SESSIONS	120
Dirb Boy O. Sebrero	LASALLIAN EXPERIENCE ON THE SHIFT TO FLEXIBLE LEARNING SYSTEM DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC	121

Inayah priyatun Muhammad ghufron abdul aziz	GLOBAL SOCIETY IN THE QUR'AN SURAH AN-NISA VERSE 17	122
Andreas DALITIS	HOMEWORK IN PRIMARY EDUCATION: THE PURPOSE AND DIFFERENT TREATMENT BY PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS	123
Huseynova Gulgiz Agahasan	ABOUT OF THE HUMAN URINARY BLADDER GLANDS GENITAL PECULIARITIES	124
Rabia TAŞDEMİR Ömer Faruk CİHAN	MORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF VARIATION AND ANGULATION OF AORTIC ARCH AND ITS BRANCHES	125
KERIMZADE G.E. MOVSUMOV N.T.	FEATURES OF THE ANGLE OF THE SECOND KNEE OF THE FACIAL CANAL IN PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT HEAD SHAPES	126
Salehova Günay Qasımova Yegane	HEREDITARY METABOLIC DISEASE IN A CRITICALLY ILL NEWBORN	127
N. Z. Alieva	APPLICATION OF THE «COLD TEST» IN THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CROHN'S DISEASE AND ULCERATIVE COLITIS	129
Dilek YURTSEVER Özlem OVAYOLU	THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION GIVEN TO HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS TAKING RADIOTHERAPY ON SYMPTOMS AND QUALITY OF LIFE	130
Selva Ezgi AŞKAR Özlem OVAYOLU	CARE MANAGEMENT IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE	131
Sibel SERÇE Özlem OVAYOLU	MANAGEMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME	133
Sibel SERÇE Özlem OVAYOLU	NURSING CARE IN OSTEOARTHRITIS	134
Sevil KALIN Ferah CÖMERT ÖNDER	IN SILICO DRUG SCREENING FOR RIBOSOMAL S6 KINASE TARGETED CANCER THERAPY	135
Zekiye ALTAN Yunus SAHIN	ROLE OF XIST AND TSIX LNCRNAS IN CANCER	136
Zdravka Harizanova Atanas Baltadjiev Ferihan Popova Marieta Peycheva Miroslava Yordanova	INTER-INCISIVE INDEX IN BULGARIANS AND ITS APPLICATION IN DENTISTRY	137

Mourad A. M. ABOUL-SOUD Alhusain J. ALZAHIRANI Amer MAHMOUD	INDUCED PLURIPOTENT STEM CELLS GENERATED FROM SKIN PUNCH BIOPSY: CHARACTERIZATION OF PLURIPOTENCY AND DIFFERENTIATION CAPACITY	139
Hanaa Hussein Mukhlif Luay Amjed Mahmood Mohammed Khaleel Abdullah Wafaa Abd Ali Hatab	ADULT KNOWLEDGE TOWARD THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) IN MOSUL CITY	140
Vasile Musteata Maria Robu Veronica Ciobanu Larisa Musteata Irina Mocanu	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND DISEASE BURDEN ASSESSMENT OF MYELOPROLIFERATIVE AND LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS	141
Aakansha Giri Goswami Somprakas Basu	THE ENIGMATIC RELATIONSHIP OF WOUND FLUID PH AND DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS: PELLUCID OR PERPLEXING?	143
Aline Yacoubian Jad A. Degheili	UPDATED REVIEW ON BURNOUT OF NURSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	144
Sruthi SHASHEENDRAN Farhanul HUDA Somprakas BASU	CAN GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE AND NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO PREDICT POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS?	145
Elsa Vitale	NOMOPHOBIA LEVELS IN YOUNG ITALIAN NURSES: A WORRING TREND	146
NAJIM ABDULLA YASSIN EKRAM LUGMAN ISMAEL IMAN HAMEED MIKHA	PREVALENCE AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERNS OF BACTERIAL AGENTS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ.	147
Major Giurgiu Gheorghe Cojocaru Manole	GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN	149
Eder Angriyani Dwi Sulisworo	A DIGITAL WORKSHEET BASED ON A PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS IN MATHEMATICS LEARNING	150
Bui Anh Tuan Duong Bich Thao Thi Diem-Chinh Ho	INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) IN EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY: USING STEMTECH MODEL TO DESIGN SMART HOME SYSTEM FOR EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS	151

Hoang Bui Lan Huong Tran Nam Anh Bui Anh Tuan	A STUDY ON COMPARE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES EFFICIENCY IN A CONVENIENCE STORE DURING A STATE OF "NEW NORMAL" IN VIETNAM	152
Endri RAÇO	SPSS TO R: SHINY DASHBOARD APPROACH TO CONVERTING TOOL	153
Tieu Ngoc Tuoi Huynh Tuyet Ngan Bui Anh Tuan	OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A REVIEW	154
Joan Jani	NUMERICAL INTEGRATION OF DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING PYTHON PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE AND COMPARING WITH MATLAB METHODS	155
RATNAWATI DWI SULISWORO	AUGMENTED REALITY ASSISTED SCIENCE LEARNING MEDIA ON GLOBAL WARMING ISSUE	156
Khaoula Imane SAFFIDINE Salim MESBAHI	ANALYSIS OF A DEGENERATE REACTION-DIFFUSION MODEL	157
Embarka REMLI	SOME GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF F-HARMONIC MAPS	158
Eleni Seid Eshetu Haile Tadesse Walelign	MATHEMATICAL MODEL ANALYSIS OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER IN BOUNDARY LAYER FLOW OF AN ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTING NANOFLUID	159
Albina Chingiz HASHİMOVA	FORMATION OF MODERN HEALTH SERVICES MODEL IN AZERBAIJAN	160
Albina Chingiz HASHİMOVA	THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SOCIAL SERVICES	161
Sevinç KOÇAK	THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS PRACTICES IN THE METAVERSE UNIVERSE: EXAMPLES AND REVIEWS	162
Aybike PELENK ÖZEL Ahmet Talha AĞCA	POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON GENERATION Y AND GENERATION Z	164
Namig Mammadov	ECONOMICAL FACTORS THAT PROVIDE THE JDP ELECTION VICTORIES (2002-2015)	166
Çiçek COŞKUN	COVID 19 PANDEMIC AND CHANGING LEISURE HABITS	167
Nermin Azizova Akif	THE FREQUENCY AND TYPES OF CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OBSERVED IN	168

THE NEONATAL PERIOD AMONG SOMATIC GROUPS OF PATIENTS		
Aydan ERMİŞ Seda SABAH Soner ÇANKAYA	SOCIAL IDENTITY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ENGAGED IN TEAM SPORTS	170
Juanita GOICOVICI	JURISPRUDENTIAL APPROACHES OF CONTRACTUAL UNFAIR TERMS IN CREDIT CONTRACTS	172
Minh LE THI	LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING NFT IN VIETNAM	173
Renata KAU Sofjana VELIU	THE NEW CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	174
Slimani Chahid Farhaoui Mohamed	EFFECTS OF CONTAMINATED WATER ON REAL ESTATE VALUES	175
Ana CAMPINA Carlos RODRIGUES	THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PREVENTING AND FIGHTING AGAINST INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME	176
Jonida Gjika	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF "MARGIN OF APPRECIATION" BY MEMBER STATES REGARDING THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS	177
Vorya Shabrandi	RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY DURING PUTIN'S PRESIDENCY IN FRONT OF IRAN IN POST-JCPOA(SANCTIONS)	178
Mustafa KOÇ	TRANSFER ISSUE OF LODGE MOVABLES (1925-1934)	179
Seniha CAN	ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE OTTOMAN STATE SOCIAL STRUCTURE WITH THE CHANGE PROCESSES	181
Yunus Emre TANSÜ Haşim Ender ELDEK	SECURITY AND PRIVACY IN A VIRTUAL WORLD; METAVERSE	183
Yunus Emre TANSÜ Emine Nesrin KAHRAMAN	FOOD TERRORISM	185
Gülseren MUTLU	THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS IN ANTIOCH OF PISIDIA: ITS ROLE IN THE EMPIRE CULT	187
Yunus Emre TANSÜ Benay SEMİR BAKIR	A PARIS IN ISTANBUL; THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACHES IN THE SIXTH DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPALITY	189

Yunus Emre TANSÜ Eyüp ÇETİN	THE KHAZARS' ADOPTION OF JUDAISM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER RELIGIONS	191
Sezen BOZYİĞİT Safa KOCADEMİR	THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMICS IN INTERNATIONALIZATION: THE CASE OF UZBEKISTAN	193
Sezen BOZYİĞİT Safa KOCADEMİR	EXAMINATION OF POSTGRADUATE THESES PREPARED ABOUT TURKISH REPUBLICS ON DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN TURKEY	195
Meltem KESKİN	THE EFFECT OF INVESTOR BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES ON CAPITAL MARKETS	197
Aslı ERGENEKON ARSLAN	INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE BEHAVIOR OF OFFICERS	199
Serdar OKAN	META ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECT OF JOB SATISFACTION ON PERFORMANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL LITERATURE	201
Serdar OKAN	A META ANALYSIS ON JOB SATISFACTION AND PERFORMANCE STUDIES IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL LITERATURE	203
Oktay ÇETİN	EVALUATION OF THE FUTURE OF IZMIR ALIAGA CONTAINER PORTS IN THE LIGHT OF ECONOMIC AND GEOSTRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS IN TERMS OF MARITIME BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	205
Aurel BAHNARU Delia NADOLU Remus RUNCAN	SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF MARITAL SATISFACTION IN ROMANIA	206
Jetmira Millaku Orhideja Shurbanovska	DEPRESSION IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	207
Armish Ahmad Rabia Khadim	THE PREDICTORS OF MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES IN YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES: WHAT MATTERS IN A RELATIONSHIP?	208
Ginta KRONBERGA Līga PAULA	EXPERIENCE OF DISTANCE LEARNING IN SOCIOLOGY STUDY PROGRAMMES	209
Amna Arshad Hifza Imran	PARTNER PHUBBING, ROMANTIC JEALOUSY, RESENTMENT AND MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG MARRIED INDIVIDUALS	210

Ayesha Jabeen Andleeb Ejaz	PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF ROAD RAGE IN A PAKISTANI SAMPLE	211
Azka Waqar Rabia Khadim	PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUE OF DRUG ABUSER: A PSYCHOMETRIC STUDY	212
Ali ŞİMŞEK Çağrı MUTAF Eren HÜZMELİ Ekrem Can ARABACI	CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY MALIGNANT EYELID TUMORS IN OUR REGION	213
Mehmet Rauf KOÇ İsmail Hakkı KORUCU Ali SALLI Şevket YALÇIN Mehmet YÜCENS Ali Çağdaş YÖRÜKOĞLU Oğuzhan PEKİNCE Mustafa ÖZER	DOES THE CHANGES OF SCAPULA-THORACIC ANGLE AFFECT THE WING SCAPULA DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONAL SCORES DURING CLAVICLE FRACTURE TREATMENT?	214
Numan ATILGAN Recep MEMİK Mehmet Rauf KOÇ Numan DUMAN	COMPARISON OF THE CLINICAL RESULTS OF MOBILE-BEARING AND FIXED-BEARING PROSTHESES USED FOR TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY IN PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS	217
Sümevra Mihrap İLTER Özlem OVAYOLU	THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ALEXITHYMIA LEVELS AND SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTIONS OF NURSING STUDENTS	219
Sümevra Mihrap İLTER Özlem OVAYOLU	CLINICAL STRESS LEVEL OF NURSING STUDENTS EXPERIENCED DURING CLINICAL PRACTICE DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD	221
Ibrahim Emre GOKTURK	EXAMINING ETHICAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE ACCOUNTANTS IN TERMS OF SOME DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES	223
İlker ÖZKOCA Tuba KARABEY	IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING IN DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS	224
Ali Erdal GÜNEŞ Mehmet Emin AKCIN	HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY TO TISSUE ISCHEMIA DUE TO FILLER INJECTION: A CASE REPORT	226
Rəhimə S. Məmmədova Mahsati E. Mirzayeva	STUDYING THE EFFECTS OF OBTAINING OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE POLYMER COMPOSITIONS	227
Seval AKÇELİK Özlem ALKAN	THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES IN ANCIENT ANATOLIA	229

Najaf Museibli	FROM THE ANCIENT EAST TO EUROPE: BURIALS IN POTTERY JARS	231
Yunus Emre TANSÜ Eşref AKÇA	RUSSIA - UKRAINE CRISIS IMPORTANCE OF UKRAINE	232
Yunus Emre TANSÜ Ahmet GÜLER	RELATIONS WITH CHCHENIA-RUSSIA KADYROV PERIOD	234
Yunus Emre TANSÜ Abdullah UTANIR	INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO TURKEY AND BORDER SECURITY	236
Yunus Emre TANSÜ Şahin PORTAKAL	THE SECURITY PROBLEM AND THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT AT THE LIMIT OF IMMIGRATION	238
Hilal KAHVECİ	A STUDY ON THE POTENTIALS OF BOTANICAL GARDENS IN URBAN OPEN GREEN SPACES	240
Neslihan DERELİ	FINANCIAL ENGINEERING IN THE LIGHT OF INDUSTRY 4.0	241
Şeyda KESİCİ Gamze D. TETİK A. Ebru TAYYAR Buket AYDENİZ GÜNEŞER	IMPROVED POLYESTER FABRICS TREATED WITH MICROCAPSULES CONTAINING CITRUS AURANTIUM ESSENTIAL OIL	243
İlkay AÇIKGÖZ ERKAYA Dilek YALÇIN Belgin ERDEM	ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECTS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES (AgNPs) BIOSYNTHESIZED FROM KLEBSORMIDIUM SUBTILE	245
Ali Amini Özgür Ekici Ercan Başer	AN INNOVATIVE SMART FAÇADE SYSTEM INTEGRATED WITH CENTRAL HVAC FOR HEATING: TWO MODELING APPROACHES	246
Aziz NURIYEV Ahmet Bahadır BAYSAL	SELECTION OF THE HOTEL SUPPLIERS UNDER HIGH-LEVEL UNCERTAINTY	247
Mesut GÖR Nichirvan Ramadhan TAHER Hüseyin Suha AKSOY Halmat Ahmed AWLLA	EFFECT OF GEOGRID INCLUSION ON THE SLOPE STABILITY	248
Murat YAYLACI Ecren UZUN YAYLACI Mehmet Emin ÖZDEMİR	FINITE ELEMENT METHOD AND ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK BASED NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF THE CONTACT PROBLEM	249
Ahmet Samet HALICI Ayşe DEMİRHAN	THE EFFECT OF POSE ESTIMATION METHODS ON PROCESSING TIME OF REAL-TIME POSE TRACKING	250
Oğulcan SÖĞÜT Y.Yağız ŞİMŞEK	SIMPLICITY APPROACH TO DESIGN A LABEL BONDING MACHINE	252

Farit LATYPOV	CAPTIVE SACRIFICE IS USEFUL FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF YOUNG WARRIORS, ACCORDING TO THE VETERAN'S OPINION EXPRESSED ON THE LEAD PLATE FROM PICO DE LOS AJOS II A	253
Imad EL BOJADDAYNI Youssef EL OUARDI Soufian EL BARKANY Abdelkrim OUAMMOU	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATION OF NEW ZEOLITIC MATERIAL USING NATURAL CLAY SOURCE	254
Samir Zahaf	STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ECCENTRIC CHAGE ON THE SPINE BY THE ANSYS WORKBENCH 16.2 CODE	255
Nguyen Ha Hiep	REDUCTING MECHANICAL LOSSES OF MARINE DIESEL ENGINES USING CONSTRUCTIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS	256
Bouyghf Fatima Messaoudi Abderrahim Sadok Hassane	CHARACTERIZATION AND CONVERGENCE IMPROVEMENT OF SOME KRYLOV SUBSPACES METHODS FOR SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEMS	257
Amhimmid .Q. Almabrouk	CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT USING THE ARDUINO BOARD AND THE INTERNET	258
Juan-Ramón Campos-Cruz Norma-Aurea Rangel-Vázquez	MOLECULAR ANALYSIS OF POLYMERIC COMPOSITES REINFORCED WITH CNTSW FOR DESIGNING OF PROSTHESES	259
Abdul Jabbar	AFD-STACKGAN: AUTOMATIC MASK GENERATION NETWORK FOR FACE-DE-OCCLUSION USING STACKGAN	260
Liliam Sayuri SAKAMOTO Jair Minoro ABE Nilson Amado de SOUZA	SOFTWARE APPROVAL OPTIMIZATION USING PARACONSISTENT ANNOTATED EVIDENTIAL LOGIC $E\tau$	261
Avleen KAUR Uzma NADEEM	ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS IN INDIA : CHALLENGES & COMPLEXITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	262
Emre ÜLGEN Murat YÜCEL	DIGITAL ASSISTANT DESIGN FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES SERVICE MANAGEMENT	263
Seher Suendam ARICI Batuhan KOCAOĞLU	BLOCKCHAIN IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	265

Mehmet Murat HUYUT Batuhan KOCAOĞLU Ünzile MERAM	A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO CREATE IT GRC MODAL WITH COBIT 2019	267
Mehmet Murat HUYUT Batuhan KOCAOĞLU Ünzile MERAM	GRC MODELS & IT RELATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW	268
Aysu Sıla ŞAHİN Emel SEYREK Yılmaz CEBİR Kadir SAĞIR Ergün KELEŞOĞLU	NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS AND OPTIMIZATION FOR DENTAL COMPOSITE FILLER PHASE SYSTEM	269
Mahira Firudin AMIROVA Sabina Rafiq GULIYEVA	BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES SYNTHESIS	271
Museyibov Farid Musa Akhundov İmran Adil Khalilov Vidadi Heydar Guliyeva Sevda Vagif İskenderova Zulfiyye Shamil	ALTERATIONS IN THE EPITHELIAL- MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION IN TUMORS	272
Zeynep TUZCU	PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF SALACIA CHINENSIS EXTRACT IN HIGH-FAT DIET AND STREPTOZOTOCIN-INDUCED DIABETIC RAT RETINA	273
Huyen Thi Thanh Phan Sang Quang Tran Oanh Thi Truong Quyen Ha Dang Vu Binh Thuy Dang	DE NOVO GENOME ASSEMBLY AND SNPS DETECTION FOR POPULATION GENETICS OF PANGASIUS MACRONEMA BLEEKER, 1851 (SILURIFORMES: PANGASIIDAE) AT LOWER MEKONG RIVER	275
KM ADITI SRIVASTAVA JATIN SHRIVASTAVA RAJNEESH KUMAR SINGH S. PRATAP SINGH	MODELING MOLECULAR INFORMATION RECEPTION FOR DIFFUSIVE MOLECULAR COMMUNICATION (DMC)	277
Hajara Momoh Shafia Ibrahim Mukhtar Abba Salisu	EXTRACTION AND PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF CASSIA SINGUENNA WHOLE PLANT EXTRACTS	278
Konstantinos DERMENTZIS Dimitrios MARMANIS Vasileios DIAMANTIS	APPLICATION OF ELECTROCOAGULATION FOR RECOVERY OF PHOSPORUS AND HYDROGEN FROM PHOSPHATE CONTAINING WASTEWATER	279
Konstantinos DERMENTZIS Dimitrios MARMANIS Vasileios DIAMANTIS	EVALUATION OF ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESSES FOR MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT	280

Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Okeshina Tosin Solomon Okoh Care Ankelie Promise Goodness Adeleye Chuks K. Odoh	SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATIONS OF LEVULINIC ACID (LA) AND ITS DERIVATIVES FROM BIOMASS MATERIALS-ACCESSIBILITY TO BIOECONOMY!	281
Naeem Razaq Amina Mumtaz Amina Asghar	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTI-BACTERIAL EVALUATION OF METAL COMPLEXES OF SCHIFF BASES DERIVED FROM CEPHALOSPORINS AND VANILLIN	282
Burak KOÇAK	IN PROTECTING NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE DIGITAL AGE AND INFORMATION AGE ECONOMICS EFFECTS OF INTELLIGENCE TURKEY AND SOME DEVELOPED COUNTRIE	283
Sabuhi Idris RAMAZANOV	METHODS OF LIBERALIZATION OF FOREIGN TRADE AND IMPROVEMENT OF MECHANISMS OF IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH	285
Vugar HAZIYEV Kemal ÇELİK	THE EFFECTS OF INVESTMENTS MADE IN AZERBAIJAN IN THE PERIOD OF 2000-2019 ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION. EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS WITH ARDL LIMIT TEST APPROACH	286
Canan ERKAN Ogan Erkin ERKAN Hüsnu ERKAN	MENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS LEVELS AND INNOVATION	288
Serdar ÖZÖZEN	MIDDLE INCOME TRAP: THE CASE OF TURKEY	290
Aziz ŞEKER	ACCESSIBILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AND AN EVALUATION OF ACCESSIBILITY IN TERMS OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION	292
Agit Ferhat ÖZEL Gamze TURUN Assit. Prof. Dr. Mutlu KESKİN	THE EFFECT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPERTISE AREA AND DAILY WORKING PERIODS IN THE LEVELS OF DENTISTRY: THE FIELD RESEARCH IN ISTANBUL	294
Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	RELIGIOSITY, CONGREGATION AND RADICALISM	295

**YEREL YÖNETİMLERİN UYGULAMA İMAR PLANLARINDAKİ KENDİ MÜLK
PARSELLERİNİN KULLANIM AMACINA GÖRE KAKS VE İMAR ÇAPI TAYİNİ
DETERMINATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ZONING DIAMETER
ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THEIR OWN PROPERTY PLOTS IN
IMPLEMENTATION ZONING PLANS**

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de arsa ve arazi yönetim planlaması iller ve ilçeler bazında nazım ile uygulama imar planları doğrultusunda yapılır. Nazım planları 1/2000 ya da 1/500 lik planlardır. Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığının bölge bazında ilanı ile oluşturulan bu plan doğrultusunda yerel yönetim olan belediyeler uygulama imar planlarını, revize, ilave ya da mevzi şeklinde oluşturarak imar adaları ile birlikte şehirleşme adına tüm donatıları meydana getirirler. Yerel yönetimler imar sahalarının ve mücavir alan içerisinde geniş yetkiye sahiptirler. Bu kapsamda imar planlarında yer alan konut, ticari ya da resmi kurum vs. alanların yanı sıra ada bazlı şeklinde sadece parselin sahibi olan belediye hizmet alanları incelenip bu adalarda plan üzerinde toplam inşaat emsalleri olan KAKS ların hangi bölgelerde nasıl olması gerekliliği incelendi. Tüm mahallelerde pazar yeri ihtiyacı, fuar alanı, aş evi, şenlik alanlarının oluşumuna istinaden yükseklik katsayısı nasıl olacağı birlikte yapıların oluşumu hakkında bilgi verilmeye çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca, bu imar adalarında metot olarak mesafe yaklaşımı içerisinde nasıl çekme mesafeleri uygulanarak imar çaplarının gösterimi ile ilgili bilgi verilmeye çalışıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yerel Yönetimler, KAKS, İmar Çapı

ABSTRACT

Land and land management planning in Turkey is made on the basis of provinces and districts in line with master and implementation zoning plans. Master plans are 1/2000 or 1/500 plans. In line with this plan, which was created by the announcement of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change on a regional basis, municipalities, which are local governments, create the implementation development plans as revised, additional or local, and together with the zoning islands, they create all the equipment for urbanization. Local governments have wide authority within the zoning areas and adjacent areas. In this context, residential, commercial or official institutions etc. included in the zoning plans. In addition to the areas, the municipality service areas, which are only the owner of the parcel, were examined on an island basis, and the necessity of KAKS, which is the total construction precedent on the plan, in which regions on these islands was examined. It has been tried to give information

about the formation of the buildings together with how the height coefficient will be based on the need for market place, fair area, soup kitchen and festival areas in all neighborhoods. In addition, it has been tried to give information about the display of the zoning diameters by applying the drawing distances within the distance approach as a method in these zoning islands.

Keywords: Local Authorities, KAKS, Zoning Diameter

CUBIST TRACES IN MEN'S FASHION: WALTER VAN BEIRENDONCK**Özlem KAYA**

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In the historical process, clothing has emerged as the most basic need of people, and these needs of people have changed over time, and this change has led to the formation and development of the fashion phenomenon. The development process of fashion goes along with the development process of people. In this development, we can talk about colors, history, internet, art and many other phenomena.

The urge to dress and fashion form an inseparable whole. With this integrity, people have unleashed their imaginations and the sense of fashion for art has spread. The most important source of inspiration for the concept of fashion for art is art movements. Art movements emphasize people's feelings, beliefs and thoughts. However, it is possible to say that clothing fashion also emphasizes the same things. Especially in recent times, we can see that wearable art has emerged from the coexistence of art and fashion. The phenomenon of art and fashion appears in many different dimensions in men's clothing. It is known that the concept of fashion is more compatible with women's clothing, but it is also possible to mention the existence of quite original collections in men's clothing, which are born from the concept of fashion and its association with art.

In this context, in this study, the aspect of cubism, which is one of the art movements, in men's clothing is tried to be revealed in the Walter Van Beirendonck collections. The research is a qualitative research. Documentary scanning method was used as data collection technique. The findings were supported by the visuals of Beirendonck's designs. As a result of the research, it was revealed how men's fashion was affected by the cubism art movement.

Keywords: Fashion, Men's clothing fashion, Art movements, Cubism

DIYARBAKIR'IN KURULUŞU, GELİŞMESİ VE FONKSİYONEL ÖZELLİKLERİ ESTABLISHMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF DIYARBAKIR

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ÖZET

Diyarbakır, Güneydoğu Anadolu coğrafi bölgesinde, Dicle bölümünde yer alan önemli bir yerleşim merkezidir. Kurulduğu dönemden günümüze kadar, daima önemli bir yerleşme merkezi olma özelliği taşıyan Diyarbakır, günümüzde de nüfusu 1 milyonu geçen ve sahip olduğu önemli şehrsel fonksiyonlar ile Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde öne çıkan bir şehir merkezi durumundadır. Tarih öncesi dönemlerden başlayarak, çok sayıda uygarlığın kurulduğu bir noktada bulunan Diyarbakır şehri, “Diyarbakır Havzası” adı verilen bir coğrafi ünite içinde bulunur. Diyarbakır Havzası kuzeyden Güneydoğu Toroslar, batıdan Karacadağ volkanı ve güneyden de Mardin-Midyat eşiği ile çevrelenmiş bir jeomorfolojik ünitedir. Diyarbakır şehri bu jeomorfolojik ünitenin batı bölümünde, Dicle nehrinin doğuya doğru döndüğü bir noktada ortalama 650m yükseklikte kurulmuştur. Askeri bakımdan savunmaya uygun stratejik bir noktada yer alan Diyarbakır şehir merkezi, kültürel, ekonomik ve ticari fonksiyon özellikleri sayesinde öne çıkan bir yerleşme merkezi olmuştur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, tarih boyunca batıdan doğuya, kuzeyden güneye uzanan önemli kervan ve ticaret yollarının kavşak noktası üzerinde bulunan Diyarbakır şehrinin, kurulduğu dönemlerden günümüze kadar şehir coğrafyası bakımından geçirdiği değişiklikleri incelemektir. Tarih devirleri boyunca 33 farklı medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmış olan Diyarbakır'ın tam olarak hangi tarihlerde kurulduğu bilinmese de, bazı kaynaklara göre kuruluş tarihi M.Ö.3000 yıllarına kadar gitmektedir. Kadim Diyarbakır kentinin ilk çekirdeği ‘Fiskaya’ adı verilen mevkide, Dicle nehrinin aşındırmasıyla oluşmuş sarp bazalt kornişlerinin hemen yakınına, halk arasında “Virantepe” olarak bilinen ve “Amida Höyük” olarak da isimlendirilmiş olan tepenin bulunduğu yere kurulmuştur. M.Ö.3000 yıllarında Subarrular, M.Ö. 2000 yıllarında da Hurrilerin yaşadığı bölgede savunmaya dayalı ilk şehir nüvesi ortaya çıkmış, daha sonra Hellenistik dönemde iskan alanı İçkale'den taşarak Suriçi 'nin doğu bölümüne kadar genişlemiştir. Roma ve Bizans dönemlerinde Suriçi'nin tamamına yayılan kent Osmanlı döneminde valilerle yönetilen bir eyalet merkezi konumuna yükselmiştir. Cumhuriyet döneminde ise surun dışına taşan yerleşme, hem alansal olarak hem de sahip olduğu nüfus anlamında ciddi bir gelişme göstermiştir.

Diyarbakır şehri sahip olduğu şehrsel fonksiyonları, kültürel, ekonomik, askeri ve coğrafi özellikleri ile öne çıkan bir kent merkezi durumundadır. Başlıca şehrsel fonksiyonları arasında

yönetim fonksiyonu, sanayi, ticaret, ulaşım, turizm ve tarım fonksiyonları ile kültürel fonksiyon sayılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Diyarbakır, Kale kent, Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi, Diyarbakır Havzası, Şehirselsel fonksiyonlar, Merkezi yer.

ABSTRACT

Diyarbakır is an important settlement in the Southeastern Anatolian geographical region, located in the Tigris section. Diyarbakır, which has always been an important settlement center from the time it was founded to the present, is a prominent city center in the Southeastern Anatolia Region with its population exceeding 1 million and its important urban functions. Starting from prehistoric times, the city of Diyarbakır, located at a point where many civilizations were established, is located within a geographical unit called "Diyarbakır Basin". Diyarbakır Basin is a geomorphological unit surrounded by the Southeast Taurus Mountains in the north, the Karacadağ volcano in the west, and the Mardin-Midyat threshold in the south. The city of Diyarbakır was established in the western part of this geomorphological unit, at a point where the Tigris river turns eastward, at an average altitude of 660 m. Diyarbakır city center, located at a strategic point suitable for military defense, has become a prominent settlement center thanks to its cultural, economic and commercial functions.

The aim of this study is to examine the changes that the city of Diyarbakır, which is located on the crossroads of important caravans and trade routes extending from west to east and from north to south, has undergone changes in terms of city geography from the time it was founded to the present day. Although it is not known exactly when Diyarbakır, which has hosted 33 different civilizations throughout history, was founded, according to some sources, its foundation date goes back to 3000 BC. The first core of the ancient city of Diyarbakır was established in a location called 'Fiskaya', right next to the steep basalt cornices formed by the erosion of the Tigris river, on the hill where the hill known as "Virantepe" and also called "Amida Höyük" is located. In 3000 BC, the Subarrular, BC. In 2000, the first defensive city core emerged in the region where the Hurrians lived, and then, in the Hellenistic period, the settlement area overflowed from İçkale and expanded to the eastern part of Suriçi. The city, which spread to the whole of Suriçi during the Roman and Byzantine periods, became a provincial center ruled by governors during the Ottoman period. In the Republican period, the settlement, which overflowed the city wall, showed a serious development both in terms of area and in terms of population.

Diyarbakır is a prominent city center with its urban functions, cultural, economic, military and geographical features. Its main urban functions include the administrative function, industry, trade, transportation, tourism and agriculture functions, and the cultural function.

Keywords: Diyarbakır, Kale city, Southeastern Anatolia Region, Diyarbakır Basin, Urban functions, Central place.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF PERSONNEL SPACES TO IMPROVE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE HOSPITAL PERSONNEL

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ABSTRACT

The ongoing outbreak of a novel coronavirus has become one of the most pressing public health issues of our time. Globally, governments have responded by taking preventive measures in order to reduce the transmission. Inevitably, these measures have profoundly affected the daily lives of millions of people worldwide and possibly had significant effects on public mental health. Given this high prevalence of psychological disturbances, the healthcare personnels of a private hospital declared the need for better isolated personnel spaces in working environment to reduce their stress levels. The investigation carried out via a 30 question survey about the pandemic process on hospital workers and hospital management. The survey with hospital workers was conducted online by the google surveys link shared. This process was analyzed through two main headings; hospital environment and pandemic process management. Subheadings analyzed under are; working and resting environment of hospital personnel, ventilation, isolation, separation of in-hospital areas. According to the responses of the survey participants in the management, separation of infectious areas, application of social distancing rules, supply of special clothing equipment, the use of disinfectants, planning the use of elevators and stairs, regulations in the dining hall and cafeteria, staff working hours are important for a peace of mind while working. Also, more controlled personnel spaces would be helpful for long working hours and stress management. According to the survey results, an interdisciplinary team of healthcare team members, architects, interior architects, and mechanical engineers worked together for transformation of personnel spaces within hospitals. The study aims to make constructive recommendations on the basis of in-space planning and mechanical ventilation, which can be applied to hospital personnel areas for pandemic processes.

Keywords: Hospital transformations, Covid-19 pandemic, Infection control, In-space planning

DÜZ DIŞLİ ÇARKLARDA ALTIGEN GÖVDE DOLGUSUNUN OPTİMİZASYONU OPTIMIZATION OF HEXAGONAL BODY FILLING ON SPUR GEARS

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ÖZET

Dişli çarklar endüstrinin birçok alanında sıklıkla kullanılan, hareket ve güç iletiminde önemli bir yere sahip makine elemanlarıdır. Bir dişli çark en genel halde diş profili gövde ve göbek kısmı olmak üzere üç bölümden oluşmaktadır. Dişli çarkın tasarımı yapılırken, bir dişin kırılma hasarına uğrama kriteri göz önünde tutularak mukavemet hesabı yapılmaktadır. Özellikle birlikte çalışan iki dişli çarkta, eksenler arası mesafe arttıkça dişlinin gövde hacmi armakta ve gövde ağırlığı toplam dişli çark ağırlığının büyük kısmını oluşturmaktadır. Bu durum göz önüne alındığında dişli çarkların toplam ağırlığının fazla olması, birlikte çalışmış oldukları makine veya sistemin de ağırlığını arttırmaktadır. Ağırlık artışı, sistemin toplam ağırlığına etki ederek çeşitli mukavemet sorunlarına yol açmakta, ayrıca maliyetlerin de çok yüksek olmasına sebebiyet vermektedir. Dişli çarkların mümkün olduğunca hafifletilmesi bu dezavantajları ortadan kaldıracaktır. Dişli çarkların ağırlığının azaltılmasında en uygun kısım dişli çarkın büyük kısmını teşkil eden dişli çark gövdesi olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, dişli çark ağırlığını minimuma getirebilecek şekilde dişli gövdesi üzerine farklı tasarımlar yapılarak, optimum toplam ağırlık belirlenmiştir. Düz dişli çark ağırlığını minimuma düşürmek için dişli çark gövdesi üzerinde altigen geometrisine sahip tasarımlar yapılmıştır. Yapılan tasarımlar esnasında dolgu kalınlıkları 1.5 mm, 2mm, 3mm ve altigen kenar uzunlukları ise 6mm, 8mm, 10 mm olarak belirlenmiştir. Daha sonra dişli çarklar SOLİDWORKS paket programında ayrı ayrı modellenmişlerdir. Dişli çarkların, PEEK (polietereterketon) malzeme özellikleri kullanılarak ANSYS programı ile sonlu eleman analizleri yapılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, 8 mm kenar uzunluğu ve 2 mm dolgu kalınlığında tasarlanan dişli çark numunesinde, ağırlık yönünden %54 oranında çok büyük malzeme tasarrufu sağlandığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dişli Çark, Gövde Tasarımı, 3D Modelleme, SOLİDWORKS, ANSYS.

ABSTRACT

Gear wheels are machine elements that are frequently used in many areas of industry and have an important place in motion and power transmission. In the most general case, a gear wheel consists of three parts, the tooth profile, the body and the hub. While designing the gear wheel, the strength calculation is made by taking into account the criterion of a tooth being damaged by breakage. Especially in two gear wheels working together, as the distance between the axes increases, the body volume of the gear increases and the body weight constitutes a large part of the total gear wheel weight. Considering this situation, the fact that the total weight of the gear wheels is high increases the weight of the machine or system they work with. The weight increase causes various strength problems by affecting the total weight of the system, and also causes the costs to be very high. Lightening the gear wheels as much as possible will eliminate these disadvantages. The most suitable part in reducing the weight of gear wheels is the gear wheel body, which constitutes the majority of the gear wheel. In this study, the optimum total weight was determined by making different designs on the gear body so that the gear wheel weight could be minimized. In order to minimize the spur gear wheel weight, designs with hexagonal geometry have been made on the gear wheel body. During the designs, the filling thicknesses were determined as 1.5 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm and the hexagonal edge lengths were determined as 6 mm, 8 mm, 10 mm. Then the gear wheels were modeled separately in the SOLIDWORKS package program. Finite element analyzes of gear wheels were made with ANSYS program by using PEEK (polyetheretherketone) material properties. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that a very large material saving of 54% in terms of weight was achieved in the gear wheel sample designed with 8 mm edge length and 2 mm filling thickness.

Keywords: Gears, Designing of Body, 3D Modeling, Solidworks, ANSYS.

EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF CENTRIFUGAL BLOOD PUMP PERFORMANCE WITH DIFFERENT BLADE GEOMETRIES

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ABSTRACT

Ventricular assist pumps are important therapeutic support tools in the treatment of heart failure among heart diseases. Today, although the use of heart support pumps in their treatments has increased, most patients are deprived of this opportunity due to their high costs. In this study, the effect of design simplification of complex impellers on pump operating performance was investigated in order to facilitate the manufacturing of centrifugal blood pumps. For this purpose, considering three different basic designs (radial, inclined, and backward curved) for impeller blade geometries, these impellers are designed as semi-open, 2-dimensional (2D), and hubless. The pump was designed based on the operating parameters of an adult human heart. Numerical analysis of the designed pumps at 2–7 L/min flow and 3500, 3850, and 4250 rpm rotation speed for each pump has been determined in the ANSYS Fluent program. In addition, verification of these performances was attempted by experimental study. The results obtained showed that the blade structure is important in terms of hydrodynamic and hemodynamic performance, and the performance of these impellers with simple geometry approaches the performance of impellers with more complex geometries.

Keywords: CFD study; blade profile geometry; centrifugal blood pump; hydrodynamic performance

ASSESSMENT OF FARM SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The effect of social characteristics of the people in a living environment is very important to the survival and effective development of such a community. On this basis, this study assessed community characteristics as it applies to farm settlement development in Ondo State, Nigeria. Data utilized for the study were drawn from the identified functioning four farm settlements in Ondo State, 255 questionnaire were administered on all the farm settlers across the four identified farm settlements in the State. Findings revealed that the level of social cohesion in the farm settlements were high with Average Mean CCI of 2.13. It was further established that theft cases were high in the farm settlements while dispute among the settlers were low; except in Mariwo farm settlement where lingering land dispute was prevalent. The paper therefore concluded that State government and different groups (adult & youth) in farm settlements should device methods of halting the hoodlum activities to forestall future attacks on the settlers and their respective properties in the farm settlements.

Keywords: Characteristics, Community, Farm Settlement, Ondo State

URBANIZATION IN SOC TRANG CITY – VIETNAM (2007 – 2020)**Nguyen Tu NHI**

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization is an important issue of development all over the world today. Urbanization is associated with the process of building more comfortable living spaces and along with the separation from rural factors, urbanization brings positive effects but also negative effects. In Vietnam, a developing country, urbanization takes place everywhere, especially in densely populated places such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho, Hai Phong, Da Nang... In that process of urbanization, besides densely populated places, places with low development conditions and low population such as Soc Trang also gradually undergo urbanization changes. Urbanization in Soc Trang is a typical example of the problem of developing a rural area and gradually developing into an urban area. In that process, it has its own characteristics, associated with factors such as economy, society and culture. Research on urbanization in Soc Trang city to clarify a phenomenon in urbanization in Vietnam.

The study uses the method of actual investigation, observation and processing of relevant data to be able to give convincing results about urbanization in Soc Trang city, thereby proposing experiences in current urbanization in Vietnam.

Keywords: Urbanization, Vietnam, Soc Trang city

SCALING UP WATER SYSTEMS IN NORTHWEST SYRIA

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ABSTRACT

In Syria, the number of people in need of WASH assistance — notably the ones in acute need — has increased. This was even degraded due to the influx flow into IDP camps, particularly in NWS. When NGOs and/or INGOs started water network-related interventions, complications emerged during the process. The problems are technically related to project design, implementation, and management. Using data set acquired from formal and informal camps in NW Syria, this study provided technical counseling to individuals working in Syria response, including solutions related to the project design, assessment, implementation, and management issues that the NGOs are facing during their work since 2011. It provides the shape and design of the already existing water system pre-war, discussing how the conflict influenced the water infrastructure, and then goes on to explore the technical tools, gaps, and solutions that the NGOs are using to analyze the water systems. Moreover, significant consideration to the development of the bill of quantities (BOQ). This includes the level of technical details that the NGOs are dealing with and the gaps. The aim of the research is to ensure all the gaps are properly contained to prevent any mistakes during this process and all implementation processes. It begins by gathering the resources to reach closing works at the site and then provides technical recommendations. The recommendations will seek to ensure all the technical aspects are considered during the design and implementation of the water system, the implementation of the rehabilitation of water systems in northwest Syria, and management presents the situation of the water committees, their capacities, and roles and provides recommendations that are developed to meet the needs of running those water systems.

Keywords: Water system, WASH, NOGs, Camps

CARRIER COLUMN FLOTATION BY CHAR SLIME - WASHING OF ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIMES

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ABSTRACT

The washing method of coal by char in columns or lignite slimes is required for coal cleaning of Şirnak Asphaltite slimes in Şirnak province site and even for environmental waste management. Main point of this study is to use char slimes in column flotation of asphaltite slimes which contain high ash of 45-62% ash connected to clay minerals of slime powders, organic and inorganic sulfur, oxides, contained with some oil sludges. The use of carrier column flotation was a suitable potential method after sufficient conditioning by kerosene. The high throughput ultrafine sized asphaltite slimes in the column flotation unit is managed. The pulp with low solid ratio at the high efficiency is prompted a suitable washing result for Şirnak asphaltite slime. This process will be soon designed as a coal washing technology in the oil flotation of coal slimes. This method was resulted the performances of flotation at 70-80% combustible recoveries and char use increased the flotation performances in column flotation to 26-35 % relative to without char use. The waste water treatment by char also protect environmental water contamination in the washing.

Char as oak wood char, the carrier act limit the weight values of 10 and over this volume and increase the ash content of asphaltite slime by column bubble sparging in the carrier column flotation of asphaltite.

Keywords: Asphaltite slime, column flotation. Carrier Column Flotation, Char, Coal washing, Deashing, coal slimes, Oily Slimes

MICROWAVE ACTED VERTICAL BALL MILL GRINDING OF ŞIRNAK FLY ASH AND ŞIRNAK ASPHALTITE SLIME AND OAK WOOD CHAR

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ABSTRACT

In this micronized grinding study, Standard grindability tests are carried out on Şirnak power plant fly ash, s, Şirnak asphaltite, shale clay stone, and Oak wood char. Grinding tests are carried out on the char slimes to improve the quality cement filler and the fineness values below 20 micron are determined by grinding for 60 and 90 minutes. Şirnak asphaltite and Şirnak clay stone were wet milled in two different horizontal and vertical roller mills in different micro grinding plants and the fineness values of 5, 10 µm, 31 µm and 44 µm were tested and compared. Regarding HGI and Bond tests, it was observed that fineness of cement filler is reached to below 20 micron with 67% weight of materials. The breakage limiyts of 90 micron size and over changed the ability to grinding at optimum volume rate. Micro slurry size fractional breakage functions in vertical ball mill are defined. The energy requirement is less than the slag and it can be grinded more easily.

Char as oak wood char, the carrier act limit the weight values of 50 and over this volume. The fineness rate increased at the lower 10 % vol. fly ash content of grinding of asphaltite slime by 45% slurried vertical ball mill at 2mm sized steel balls in the grinding of asphaltite for 90 minutes.

Keywords: Asphaltite slime, column flotation. Carrier Column Flotation, Char, Coal washing, Deashing, coal slimes, Oily Slimes

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CALCULATION METHODS OF THE TENSILE FORCE WHICH CAUSES THE FIRST CRACK IN THE R.C. ELEMENTS, ACCORDING TO THE ALBANIAN CODES AND EUROCODES

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ABSTRACT

When Albania will be part of the European Union, Eurocodes should be used by Albanian engineers as technical codes for the structural and geotechnical design of various engineering works in the Republic of Albania. For several years now, Albanian engineers have been using Eurocodes in addition to the National codes. The main aim of this paper is to present the methodologies to determine the tensile force, which causes the first crack, of the r.c. elements in the pure tensile state, based on the Albanian codes and Eurocodes. It is also aimed to highlight the differences and the similarities between the two codes, as well as the factors that affect the size of the tensile force of the first crack. Numerical examples, graphs, results, conclusions, recommendations, etc. will be shown at the end.

Keywords: tensile force which causes the first crack (N_{cr}), Albanian Codes, Eurocodes, EC 2, serviceability limit state, cracks.

HYDROLOGICAL MODELLING USING SOIL AND WATER ASSESSMENT TOOL (SWAT+) ON R'DOM CATCHMENT

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ABSTRACT

SWAT+ (Soil and Water Assessment Tool) model is hydrological Model applied on water management of R'Dom catchment, Morocco. To do so, several parameters including, digital elevation model (MNT), soil properties, land use, Climate, hydrology, erosion/sedimentation, plant development, nutrients, pesticides, agricultural management, channel routing, and pond/reservoir routing were used as inputs for this model. SWAT model was calibrated for a streamflow with Manual calibration method (Hard calibration) over the period 2008–2009 and validated for the period of 2010-2011. The sensitive parameters were changed to calibrate the model, analysis showed that curve number (CN2) is the most sensitive to runoff, followed by saturated hydraulic conductivity (K), available water component capacity (AWC) for surface runoff, the hard calibration model was fairly well calibrated f (NSE = 0.54, PBAIS = 20) and validated (NSE = 0.52, PBAIS = 26) for the watershed. The water balance model shows that evapotranspiration is 66% of rainfall, while surface runoff is 8.25% and total aquifer recharge is 25.75%. The irrigation activity utilized the water resources for agricultural activity. Sediment yields are highest in the southern and northern parts of the basin, due to steep slope, heavy rainfall, land use, and erodible soils. In addition, the use of water balance and sediment production rate can be a key solution to assess water availability and implement integrated watershed strategy management.

Keywords: Hydrological Modelling, R'Dom area, Discharge, Sensitivity analysis, Water balance.

THE ROLE OF CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY OVER PHYSICAL CURRENCY ON FEATURES, PERCEIVED BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

The technology and innovation are the keys used to unlocked impossible imaginations to become possible towards achieving unexpected individual and organizational desired objectives. This study focused on the role of unprecedented phenomenon called central bank digital currency (CBDC) over physical currency. The study also downloaded 103 articles from various research databases ranging from the year 2018 to 2021. Moreover, 25 articles were reviewed from the total articles downloaded and selected as the study sample size by meeting the title, abstract and contents criteria. Furthermore, the results of this study employed systematic literature review (SLR) to explain in details why CBDC should be chosen and how it supersede the traditional physical currency based on individual and organizational perspectives.

Keywords: CBDC, Physical Currency, Central Bank, Perceived Knowledge, Perceived Benefits, Challenges

FINANCE – GROWTH NEXUS IN AFRICA AND ASIA: A PANEL DATA COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NIGERIA AND CHINA

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the effect of money supply (M2) private sector credit (PSC), market capitalization, (MCAP) and value of deals (VOD) as proxies of financial development on real gross domestic product (GDP) as proxy of economic growth in Nigeria and China. It therefore seeks to evaluate how the financial development variables in the countries have affected their real gross domestic products. The study employs an ordinary least square (regression analysis) method of analyzing the secondary data obtained from World Bank covering a period of 1999 to 2020. The findings show that, in Nigeria; to domestic economy, money supply and private sector credit have significant positive effect on the GDP while market capitalization and value of deals show negative significant effect on the GDP. However, the findings show that, in China; to domestic economy, money supply, private sector credit, market capitalization and value of deals show positive significant effect on the GDP. The study thus concludes while the economy of China is on absolute path to sustained growth, the Nigerian economy still provides hindrance to financial development which is having negative effect on the economic prosperity of the country. This study therefore recommends that the government of Nigeria should ensure that there is strict compliance of all the financial institutions especially the deposit money banks in giving short term loans and advances to their customers especially the small and medium scale enterprises as it is obtained in China through government instruments. Also the stock market especially the capital market should be strengthened by raising new long term financial products to increase the direct supply of securities because of it's the cornerstone of long term financing for investment and development of developing economies.

Keywords: Money supply; Private sector credit; Market capitalization; Value of deals; Financial development; Gross domestic product; Economic growth.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA: A SECTORAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This research attempts to examine the relationship that subsist between foreign direct investments and economic growth in Nigeria. The study used macro-economic data of Nigeria over the 20 year period 2000-2020 (Data obtained from World Bank Database). The variables that underscores the study are the Openness to Trade, Foreign Direct Investment and the Gross Domestic Products. The study further used the domestic crisis indexes which has a significant impact on the flow of foreign investment and economic growth. The model adopted for the study is the Vector Auto Regression model which incorporates the various variables for the research. The output of the research agrees with the various international economic theories which stipulates that there is a linkage between FDI, GDP and Openness to Trade.

Keyword: FDI, GDP, Vector Auto Regression and Economic Growth.

FINTECH AND ITS INVOLVEMENT TO MAKE FINANCIAL SYSTEM MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT

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ABSTRACT

Financial innovation, called Fintech, characterized by FCB as a result of new business models, applications, processes or products that heavily effect the distribution of financial services, has evolved worldwide. This relatively new financial technology industry has been advancing at the fastest pace throughout the last decade and transformed into a dominant player in the financial services sector.

The paper reveals the adaption of significantly grown Fintech is bringing financial inclusion and makes possible to prevent financial crisis in most cases. Fintech's role in improving financial engagement is at the forefront of major economic shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic. During similar disturbances, the poor are more disproportionately exposed to adverse effects. Their difficulties are accompanied by inaccessibility of financial services and they often do not have online bank accounts. It is also very important and noteworthy that in advanced economies such as of the United States, finding financial assistance for the unemployed and small businesses has become a crucial concern in the course of the pandemic. Fintech's speed, flexibility and contactless smart card based ability contribute to social distancing. Fintech firms in the US participated in the Government Small Business Loan Program, and ensured targeted and timely outflow of funds despite the economic hardships caused by the pandemic. All of the above has led to an increase in investment in Fintech companies.

Keywords: Financial Technology, Inclusion, Engagement and Global Crisis; Fintech Adaption; Pandemic Crisis

THE ECONOMY AND WORKPLACES DURING A CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

There is no doubt that one of the top priorities for any state is the health and security of its citizens. The coronavirus crisis was a significant shock to the European and global economies. In fact, this is why European Union Member States introduced budgetary, liquidity-support, and other national policy measures to increase national health systems' capacity and help citizens and sectors particularly affected by the impact of the pandemic. In the epidemiological crisis described, it was imperative to protect sectors critical to the economy, assets, technology, and infrastructure and, most importantly, protect jobs and workers. In this regard, the research was intended to assess the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the economy and jobs in the European Union during this pandemic. As a result, they showed the impact of EU measures which helped many entrepreneurs in various countries avoid bankruptcy. Through the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative and under shared management with the Member States, the European Union provides ongoing liquidity to businesses affected by the crisis. In addition, the Commission has made available up to EUR 8 billion in funding from the European Investment Fund for 100 000 small businesses affected by the crisis.

Keywords: COVID 19; EU Funding; Crisis Management; Health Systems, Global economy

A STUDY EXAMINING THE COMPLEXITY OF REGULATORY PERMITS BY ABU DHABI AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY (ADAFSA)

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ABSTRACT

This research paper is investigating the complexity of regulatory permits by Abu Dhabi Agricultural and Food Safety Authority (ADAFSA) which should be satisfied that these permits will be implemented for society's protection of health and the environment. The regulatory and permit process approval are determining the choices of investors across the world. Hence, it is very important for any business, especially for the new business. Consequently, ADAFSA should review the current regulations to meet the investors' expectations and attract more investors to the city and gain its competitors' advantages.

The main aims are to find the reasons behind this complexity and the management performance and the concerns of the investors and the employees' performance and motivation. The relationship between them is clearly defined in all literature reviews and lately, and discussed the results based on the information analysis was done. In this project, I had found the reasons behind the complexity of regulatory permits by ADAFSA and the reasons behind increasing the investors' complaints against the applied rules that are impacting their business operations. The corresponding findings will be providing insights for designing company-specific rules for improving the current regulatory permits process and review regularly to adapt based on the market needs.

Keywords: Society's Protection, Competitors' Advantages, Management Performance, ADAFSA.

MARKETING STRATEGY OF SCHOOL BASED ON MARKETING MIX: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT IN BEKASI CITY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

In the current industrial revolution 4.0, an educational institution will compete to gain the trust and support of the community by showing that they have excellent characteristics in the fields of integrity, diversity, and freedom. These three main characteristics are sought to be displayed by the management of educational institutions or schools with educational work programs, student activities that support the learning process, and institutional management, as well as marketing programs that they present and show the community to win stiff competition between schools and get as many students as possible for the sustainability of the educational institution. This Qualitative research focuses on how the marketing strategy of an educational institution or school is done based on the concept of a marketing mix. Data is obtained from participatory observations, in-depth interviews of competent informants from 6 elementary schools and schools that are quite well known by the public, and documentation. The purpose of the research is to uncover the factors that support a marketing strategy based on the concept of marketing mix in schools in Bekasi City, Indonesia.

The results of the study findings showed that 1) Promotion and socialization to educational institutions at the previous level through achievement and regular activity programs is effective to attract prospective students to apply for school. 2) Affordable costs and facilities that meet the standards of educational needs are effective promotions in marketing strategies to attract prospective students. 3) Building a brand image as a religious, highly disciplined, competent, and highly competitive school is an advantage in promoting schools. 4) Proof of the quality of graduates in their ability to be accepted in the industrial world.

This research contributes positively to the science of the marketing mix and becomes a source of information for educational institutions to improve their quality in order to gain public trust that ultimately maintains the sustainability of the educational institution and the excellence of results obtained by learners.

Keywords : Marketing Mix, School's strategy, educational institution, Qualitative study.

THE CREATIVITY AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENT' INFLUENCE ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS STUDENTS OF STIE GANESHA JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Learning creativity and emotional intelligence are factors that support a person's success in learning and living life. The two factors above affect a person's life journey, especially in achieving something that is made in his life. This research aims to analyze and reveal the influence of student learning creativity on learning achievement in economics mathematics courses taught by the Accounting Study program at STIE Ganesha Jakarta students. This research uses quantitative research methods with survey techniques with correlation approaches. The study was conducted at STIE GANESHA with a population of 300 people, respondents in this study were students of STIE Ganesha Economics study program. The data was obtained by providing a questioner of learning creativity and emotional intelligence to the students. Based on the results of the study, researchers can conclude that there is a significant influence on creativity. This is evidenced by the value of $\text{Sig} = 0.011 < 0.05$ and $t \text{ calculate} = 2.696$. The magnitude of the correlation number is 0.389 with a determination of 0.151. This means that the magnitude of the variable relationship X1 and X2 to Y is 0.389 with a medium category. The magnitude of the influence of X1, X2 on Y is 15.1% where the variables of learning creativity and emotional intelligence together affect the variables of student economic mathematics learning achievement by 15.1% while the rest is influenced by other variables.

This research strengthens the theory about the influence of learning creativity on student learning achievement. This research also provides evidence and encourages students to further increase their creativity in learning and sharpening and improve their emotional intelligence even better.

Keywords: Learning Creativity, Emotional Intelligence, Economic Mathematics, Analysis

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY THROUGH ARTS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents theoretical and practical aspects of social responsibility through arts. The focus of the paper is to point out elements of social responsibility through arts, in the way how arts send messages about social problems and social responsibility, how arts raise awareness about social problems, and in the way how social responsibility is expressed through arts. Goal of the paper is to analyze theoretical and practical aspects of social responsibility through arts and to realize the impact of social responsibility through arts. Social responsibility is based on acting in a good way for society, in acting for solving social problems, in acting to raise health, education processes and other social processes in the world. The special topic of social responsibility is the working process where it is important to take care about work justice. Arts by presenting the working process through history present many social situations and social responsibility statements. The paper will present case studies about arts in raising awareness about social responsibility. The paper will present historical arts paintings and photography, as well as literature through history. Literature has a great impact on raising awareness about social problems and raising awareness about the importance of social responsibility. In the paper there will be present case studies about literature. In the paper will be present in-depth interviews with professors of arts and professors of philosophy. Conclusions of the in-depth interviews will impact on future work on social responsibility through arts. In case studies will present social responsible arts that impact on social movement, raising awareness about social problems and dilemmas, raising awareness about thoughts, ideas, values, that otherwise could be unnoticed. The paper will present books, painting, photography, music, theatre, movies that impact on social movement and solving social problems. Especially important is in-depth interviews by professors and artists. One of the case studies will be the Tate Modern museum that presents social responsibility in action. They ask students to come to the museum and to work their homework, and feel at the museum as at home. Also, the Tate museum asks parents with children to come to the museum and participate in artistic workshops for children, where they paint, make photographs or make sculptures. It is the good way to inspire children to love arts and to think through arts. Also, one case study will be the work of photographers who capture social movements that raise awareness about social dilemmas and social responsibility. The key for solving social problems is education and communication with awareness about social responsibility. Education raises awareness about social responsibility and opportunities for solving social problems.

Keywords: Social Responsibility, Arts, Social Problems, Social Movement.

**RUS İŞGALİNE KADARKİ DÖNEMDE AZERBAJYANDA KURULAN
DEVLETLER ÜZERİNE**
ON THE STATES ESTABLISHED IN AZERBAIJAN DURING THE PERIOD UP TO THE
RUSSIAN OCCUPATION
О ГОСУДАРСТВАХ, СОЗДАНЫХ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ В ПЕРИОД ДО
РОССИЙСКОЙ ОККУПАЦИИ

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Üyesi.

ÖZET

Azerbaycan topraklarında yapılan arkeolojik arařtırmalar sırasında ilk yerlilerin yerleřimine iliřkin zengin maddi kùltür örnekleri keřfedilmiř ve bunun sonucunda ùlkemizin toprakları insan yerleřimleri listesine dahil edilmiřtir. Azerbaycan topraklarında bulunan en eski arkeolojik ve paleontolojik materyaller, ilk ilkel insanların 1.7- 1.8 milyon yıl önce yařamaya bařladığını bilinmektedir. Azerbaycan toprakları arkeolojik anıtlar açasından son derece zengin bulgulara sahip olmasından dolayı bu toprakların dũnyanın en eski insan yerleřimlerinden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bunların bařında Azıh, Taglar, Damjili, Dashsalahli, Gazma (Nahçıvan) maęaralarında ve 300-400 bin yıl önce yařamıř eski bir Ashol adamı- Azıh adamı (Azykhantrop) çene kemięi de dahil olmak üzere dięer anıtlarda bulunan arkeolojik buluntular dahil bunu kanıtlamaktadır. Bu eřsiz keřif nedeniyle, Azerbaycan toprakları "Avrupa'nın en eski sakinleri" haritasına dahil edilmiřtir. Bölge halkı aynı zamanda dũnyanın en eski devlet geleneklerinden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Azerbaycan halkının yaklařık 5.000 yıllık bir devlet geçmiři vardır. Azerbaycan topraklarında ilk devlet kurumları veya etno-politik dernekler MÖ 4. binyılın sonundan MÖ 3. binyılın bařına kadar Urmiye havzasında kurulmuřtur. Burada kurulan en eski Azerbaycan devletleri, tüm bölgenin askeri-politik tarihinde önemli bir rol oynadı. O dönemde Azerbaycan, dũnya tarihine derin izler bırakan Dicle ve Fırat vadilerinde yer alan eski Sümer, Akkard ve Asur (Asur) devletleri ile Kùçük Asya'daki Hitit devleti arasında yakın iliřkilere sahipti.

Çalıřmanın bařlıca amacı, Türk İslam tarihinde önemli yere sahip olan Azerbaycan topraklarında eski ve orta çağdan itibaren kurulan devletler hakkında bilgi vermek ve konu ile ilgili tarih bilimine katkı saęlamaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Azerbaycan, tarih, devletler, siyaset, kùltür, hakimiyet.

ABSTRACT

During the archaeological research carried out on the territory of Azerbaijan, rich material culture samples related to the settlement of the first natives were discovered, and as a result, the

lands of our country were included in the list of human settlements. It is known that the oldest archaeological and paleontological materials found in the territory of Azerbaijan, the first primitive people began to live 1.7-1.8 million years ago. Since the territory of Azerbaijan has extremely rich findings in terms of archaeological monuments, these lands are considered to be one of the oldest human settlements in the world. This is evidenced by the archaeological finds found in the caves of Azykh, Taglar, Damjili, Dashsalahli, Gazma (Nakhichevan) and other monuments, including the jawbone of an ancient Ashol man-Azykhanthrop (Azykhanthrop) who lived 300-400 thousand years ago. Due to this unique discovery, the territory of Azerbaijan is included in the map "The oldest inhabitants of Europe". The people of the region are also considered to be one of the oldest state traditions in the world. The Azerbaijani people have a state history of about 5,000 years. The first state institutions or ethnopolitical associations in the territory of Azerbaijan were established in the Urmia basin from the end of the 4th millennium BC to the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC. The oldest Azerbaijani states established here played an important role in the military-political history of the entire region. At that time, Azerbaijan had close relations between the ancient Sumerian, Akkard, and Assyrian (Assyrian) states in the Tigris and Euphrates valleys, which left deep traces in world history, and the Hittite state in Asia Minor.

The main purpose of the study is to provide information about the states established since the ancient and middle ages in the territory of Azerbaijan, which has an important place in the Turkish-Islamic history, and to contribute to the science of history on the subject.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, history, states, politics, culture, domination.

РЕЗЮМЕ КОНГРЕССА

В ходе археологических исследований, проведенных на территории Азербайджана, были обнаружены богатые образцы материальной культуры, связанные с поселением первых аборигенов, в результате чего земли нашей страны были включены в список поселений человека. Известно, что древнейшие археологические и палеонтологические материалы, найденные на территории Азербайджана, первые первобытные люди начали жить 1,7-1,8 млн лет назад. Поскольку территория Азербайджана имеет чрезвычайно богатые находки с точки зрения археологических памятников, эти земли считаются одним из древнейших поселений человека в мире. Об этом свидетельствуют археологические находки, обнаруженные в пещерах Азых, Таглар, Дамжилы, Дашсалахлы, Газма (Нахичевань) и других памятниках, в том числе челюстная кость древнего ашольского человека-азыхантропа (азыхантропа), жившего 300-400 тысяч лет назад. Благодаря этому уникальному открытию территория Азербайджана включена в карту «Древнейшие жители Европы». Народы региона также считаются одной из старейших государственных традиций в мире. Азербайджанский народ имеет государственную историю около 5000 лет. Первые государственные учреждения или этнополитические

объединения на территории Азербайджана были созданы в бассейне Урмии с конца 4-го тысячелетия до нашей эры до начала 3-го тысячелетия до нашей эры. Созданные здесь древнейшие азербайджанские государства сыграли важную роль в военно-политической истории всего региона. В то время Азербайджан имел тесные связи между древними Шумерским, Аккардским и Ассирийским (Ассирийским) государствами в долинах Тигра и Евфрата, оставившими глубокий след в мировой истории, и Хеттским государством в Малой Азии.

Основная цель исследования - предоставить информацию о государствах, созданных с древних и средних веков на территории Азербайджана, занимающих важное место в тюрко-исламской истории, и внести свой вклад в историческую науку по этому вопросу.

Ключевые Слова: Азербайджан, история, государства, политика, культура, господство.

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS ON THE DOMES IN SELJUK ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

Throughout history, different civilizations have existed in line with various attitudes and styles, with some of the sciences they resort to. These sciences manifested themselves in parallel with beliefs and mystical stories. The cultural and artistic development of a civilization and society spans a wide range. It is an accumulation of many different fields such as myths, beliefs, geographical structure, scientific development. This tour is one of the civilizations whose cultural richness is very wide, Great and Anatolian Seljuks. The Seljuks made especially astronomy and astrology the dominant elements of these cultural elements. The richness of cultural heritage, Seljuks, optical details in their architecture; They created illusions as a result of the repetition of certain forms such as repetition, rhythm, form, line, texture, color, continuity or minimal, and they used astronomy to be flawless with these approaches. All these visual perception details have been a factor in the interpretation and interpretation of the external world, a style that gives dynamism especially in architecture.

Keywords: Great Seljuk Empire, Op art, Dynamism, Astronomy

ЖЕНЩИНЫ-ДИРИЖЁРЫ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА WOMEN CONDUCTORS OF AZERBAIJAN

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье исследуется творческий путь женщин-хормейстеров Азербайджана. Здесь указывается, что хоровая музыка занимает важное место в истории музыкальной культуры Азербайджана. Наши женщины-дирижеры, как и другие выдающиеся представители азербайджанской музыкальной культуры, внесли свой вклад в становление и развитие хорового исполнительства в нашей стране. В статье отмечается, что начиная с 1918 года, т.е. с начала демократизации нашей страны, в отличие от многих стран, наши женщины первыми в мире получили избирательные права, они никогда не притеснялись в выборе профессии или в оплате труда. Женщины могли и могут участвовать в политической жизни страны, занимать высокие государственные посты, заниматься научной деятельностью, искусством и т.д. Первые женщины-хормейстеры Азербайджана, которые начали свою деятельность ещё в конце 60-х начале 70-х годов прошлого века, прошли интересный и полный творческих исканий путь. Среди них Ляман Атакишиева, Зарифа Исмаилова и Бибиетта Векилова, которые своим талантом и высоким профессионализмом снискали уважение и признание не только на родине, но и в других странах, где им довелось работать и представлять музыкальную культуру Азербайджана. Последовав их примеру, среднее поколение женщин-дирижеров – Гюльбаджи Иманова и Севиль Гаджиева также внесли свой вклад в развитие хоровой культуры Азербайджана. Сегодня поколение молодых женщин дирижёров Азербайджана также продолжают эту традицию.

Ключевые слова: дирижер, хормейстер, опера, хоровой жанр, музыкальная культура, исполнительство

ABSTRACT

The article talks about the creative path of women choirmasters of Azerbaijan. It indicates that choral music occupies an important place in the history of the musical culture of Azerbaijan.

Our women conductors, like other outstanding representatives of Azerbaijani musical culture, have contributed to the formation and development of choral performance in our country. The article notes that from the beginning of the democratization of our country in 1918 to the present day, unlike many countries, our women were the first in the world to receive voting rights, they were never oppressed in choosing a profession or in wages. Women could and can participate in the political life of the country, hold high government posts, engage in scientific activities, art, etc. The first female choirmasters of Azerbaijan, who began their activities in the late 60s and early 70s of the last century, have gone through an interesting and creative quest. Among them are Laman Atakishieva, Zarifa Ismayilova and Bibietta Vekilova, who, with their talent and high professionalism, have earned respect and recognition not only in their homeland, but also in other countries, where they happened to work and represent the musical culture of Azerbaijan. Following their example, the middle generation of female conductors - Gulbaji Imanova and Sevil Hajiyeva - also contributed to the development of the choral culture of Azerbaijan. Today, the generation of young women conductors of Azerbaijan also continues this tradition.

Keywords: Conductor, Chorus Master, Opera, Choral Genre, Musical Culture, Performance.

**ИСКУССТВО МУГАМА КАК НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ДОСТОЯНИЕ
АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА И СИНТЕЗ ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНЫХ ИСТОКОВ**
THE ART OF MUGAM AS A NATIONAL TREASURE OF AZERBAIJAN AND THE
SYNTHESIS OF ETNOCULTURAL ORIGINS

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РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье выявляются этнические корни музыкального жанра – мугам. Мугам – это тип народного творчества, который следует отнести к каноническим культурам. С одной стороны, однозначно, мугам – это неотъемлимая часть культуры Ближнего и Среднего Востока, с другой стороны – необходимо выделить особенности художественного творчества азербайджанского народа. Являясь продуктом арабо-мусульманской культуры, связанной с арабским языком, мугам, в то же время, имеет тюркские корни. Исламская культура сформировалась и обрела классовые черты благодаря слиянию в общем русле многих этнокультурных истоков. Рассмотрение светской ветви музыкальной культуры халифата в широком социально-культурном аспекте даёт возможность выявить азербайджанский вклад в феномен средневековой культуры Востока.

Сама арабская культура дала региону систему «аруз», широко распространённую среди арабов, персов и тюрков. Связь этического с эстетическим является главным отношением к музыке, при этом немаловажное значение имеет воспитательная функция музыки.

Древние теоретики сравнивали структуру мугама с кругом. Круг – это извечная фигура человеческого разума, которая сосредотачивает в себе два принципа – замкнутость и беспредельность. Они тесно переплетаются с понятием спирали, которая в свою очередь, совмещает в себе два следующих принципа – концентричность и незавершённость. Основа мугама – это «зерно», которое путём развёртывания акустического материала одной или кратких мелодико-интонационных формул, трансформируясь и перерождаясь, вырастает в новое качество. В новом качестве у мугама нет непосредственной связи с фольклорным истоком. Мугам включает в себя как музыкальные, так и внемузыкальные параметры, в том числе и философские. Мугам как

жанр невозможно вывести из одного какого-либо начала, его истоки имеются в различных жанрах – культовой, фольклорной, светской развлекательной, суфийских магических ритуалах. Каждый из перечисленных жанров отличается своими специфическими функциями, но само мугамное искусство сформировалось, по сути, на пересечении этих жанров. Основной принцип мугама – стремление к гармонии, принцип эстетического соответствия.

Ключевые: Слова: Искусство, Мугам, Достояние, Синтез, Истоки.

ABSTRACT

The article reveals the ethnic roots of the musical genre - mugam. Mugam is a type of folk art that should be attributed to canonical cultures. On the one hand, unambiguously, mugam is an integral part of the culture of the Near and Middle East, on the other hand, it is necessary to highlight the features of the artistic creativity of the Azerbaijani people. Being a product of the Arab-Muslim culture associated with the Arabic language, mugam, at the same time, has Turkic roots. Islamic culture was formed and acquired class features due to the merger in a common channel of many ethnocultural origins. Consideration of the secular branch of the Caliphate's musical culture in a broad socio-cultural aspect makes it possible to identify the Azerbaijani contribution to the phenomenon of the medieval culture of the East.

The Arab culture itself gave the region the Aruz system, widespread among the Arabs, Persians and Turks. The connection between the ethical and the aesthetic is the main relation to music, while the educational function of music is of no small importance.

Ancient theorists compared the structure of mugam to a circle. The circle is the eternal figure of the human mind, which concentrates in itself two principles - isolation and infinity. They are closely intertwined with the concept of a spiral, which in turn combines the following two principles - concentricity and incompleteness. The basis of mugam is a “seed” that, by expanding the acoustic material of one or short melodic-intonational formulas, transforming and reborn, grows into a new quality. In the new capacity, mugam has no direct connection with the folklore source. Mugam includes both musical and non-musical parameters, including philosophical ones. Mugam as a genre cannot be deduced from any one beginning, its origins are in various genres - cult, folklore, secular entertainment, Sufi magic rituals. Each of these genres is distinguished by its specific functions, but mugam art itself was formed, in fact, at the intersection of these genres. The main principle of mugam is striving for harmony, the principle of aesthetic conformity.

Keywords: Art, Mugam, Property, Synthesis, Origins.

GÖRSEL İLETİŞİMDE ÇİZGİ DİLİ VE TİYATRODA TASARIM

LANGUAGE OF THE LINE IN VISUAL COMMUNICATION AND DESIGN IN THEATRE

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ÖZET

Tasarımın temel öğelerinden çizgi, bir başka temel öğe olan noktaların birleşiminden oluşur ve sanatçı/tasarımcının elinde biçim, doku ve boyutların ifadesi için bir araçtır. Özellikle grafik ve görsel iletişim tasarımında etkin kullanılan sonsuz bir kombinasyona veya çeşitliliğe sahip bir eleman olarak bu çeşitlilik aracılığıyla farklı anlamlar, kavramlar, temalar iletebilmektedir. Dolayısıyla görsel iletişimde iletilmek istenen mesajı görselleştirmede kendi başına bir gücü olan çizgi tasarımın grafikten, giyime her alanında etkili bir elemandır. Bakışı yönlendirip, sınır çizmesinin yanı sıra, duyguları da ifade edebilmesi ile günlük hayatta, marka kimliğini yansıtan logolarda ve çizgi romanlarda çizgi alımlayıcıya istenen mesajı iletmede işlevseldir. Eğitim ve tamamen görsel bir kültüre doğmanın bir sonucu olarak çizgilerin dilini yorumlamak ve anlamlandırmak kolaydır. Çizginin temsiliyetine dair kimi anlamlar, yaşamsal deneyimle doğal olarak öğrenilmektedir. Bu çalışma örnek incelemeler üzerinden çizginin mesaj iletmedeki işlevini irdelemek ve tiyatro alanında özellikle dekor ve kostümde söz konusu işlevlerin izlerini araştırmayı hedeflemektedir. Genel olarak tiyatro için tasarımda iletilmek istenen mesaj oyunun tema ve konusu çerçevesinde şekillenmektedir, sahne tasarımı da bu mesajı bütünlemek üzere estetik olanı ortaya koymaktadır. Dekorda mekanı tanımlamak, kostümde ise oyun kişileri ile ilgili daha konuşmaya başlamadan önce tanınmasını sağlamak için tasarım, sahneye ait bir görsel dil barındırır. Bu noktada çizginin görsel dilinin farklı olanakları oyunla ilintili olarak sahne estetiğinde, uygun olan oyunlarda işlevsel olarak katkıda bulunabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Görsel İletişim, Çizgi, Tiyatro, Tasarım

ABSTRACT

Line as one of basic elements of design, consist of dots that are another element of design and it is a tool to express form, texture and dimensions in the hands of artist /designer. As a versatile element which has an opportunity of endless combination or diversity line can convey different messages, concepts or themes when it's effectively used for graphic and visual communication design. Accordingly line has its distinctive power to visualize the message that is wanted to convey in visual communication and it is an effective element from graphics to fashion. Line is

functional to convey a message in daily life, in logos that represent brand identity and comic books as well as directing the gaze, drawing borders and expressing emotions. Interpret and comprehend line as language is easy to learn as a result of education and being born into a visual culture. Naturally some of the content regarding line represents can be learnt by experience. This study aims to scrutinize lines' functions in conveying message through examples and to investigate those functions especially in set and costume design in theatre field. In general, the message in theatre through design is shaped around the text and theme of the play, and stage design presents the aesthetic in order to complete this message. To define the space set and to define the characters and to be recognized even before they start to talk design consists a visual language which belongs to the stage. At this point, different possibilities of line's visual language regarding one particular play can contribute to stage aesthetic and can be used in other plays.

Keywords: Visual Communication, Line, Theatre, Design.

**TÜRKİYE'DEKİ KORO FESTİVALİ, ÇALIŞTAYI VE KORO ŞEFLİĞİ USTALIK
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ÖZET

Günümüzde gerçekleştirilen sanatsal organizasyonlar incelendiğinde, müzik etkinliklerinin ve konserlerin büyük bir paya sahip olduğu görülebilir. Bu organizasyonlarda sahneye çıkan korolar, bir çalgı eşliği olmadan da (a-capella) müzik yapabilme gibi avantajlı bir özelliğe sahiptirler. Bu nedenle bir araya gelmeleri kolay ve pratik olan, yaygınlaşmış ve popüler hale gelmiş müzik topluluklarıdır. Koroların toplumla buluşmasını sağlayan organizasyonlardan biri de koro festivalleridir. Festivaller, yalnızca koroların bir araya gelmesini sağlamaz; aynı zamanda izleyicilerin de interaktif olarak korolarla bütünleşmesini sağlayarak, onlara katılma fırsatı sunar. Festivaller sırasında ücretsiz olarak düzenlenen konserler ve şehrin önemli merkezlerinde gerçekleşen sokak konserleri de halkın beğenisini toplamaktadır. Koro ile ilgili çalıştay ve koro şefliği ustalık sınıfları da; koroda şarkı söyleyen, koro yöneten, kısacası koroyla ilgilenen ve kendini bu alanla ilgili geliştirmek herkese açık, birkaç günlük hızlandırılmış kurslardır. Temellerinin atılması henüz bir yüzyılı bile bulmayan genç Türkiye'de, özellikle son on beş yılda, koro ile ilgili düzenlenen festival, çalıştay ve koro şefliği ustalık sınıflarının sayısında artış olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Bu organizasyonların bilinmesi, daha fazla yaygınlaşması ve özellikle yurtdışından katılımcı sayısının artması için gerekli tanıtımın yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu araştırma, ülkemizdeki koro festivali, çalıştay ve koro şefliği ustalık sınıflarını belirlemeyi ve tanıtmayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada doküman analizi yöntemiyle, ilgili literatür taranmış ve analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın, ülkemizdeki koro ile ilgili gerçekleştirilen uluslararası organizasyonları takip etmek isteyen yerli ve yabancı koro şeflerine, koristlere ve koro müziğine ilgi duyan herkese rehber olması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, koro festivali, koro çalıştay, koro şefliği ustalık sınıfı

ABSTRACT

Examining artistic organizations conducted today, we can see that music activities and concerts have a great share. Choirs taking the stage at these organizations have an advantageous property like making music without an instrument (a-capella). Therefore, they are music communities which are easy and practical to gather and have become widespread and popular. One of the organizations gathering choirs together with society is choir festivals. Festivals not only gather choirs together but also integrate the audience interactively with choirs and give them the opportunity to participate. Concerts which are organized for free during festivals and street concerts which take part in important centers of a city also win recognition in society. Workshops and conducting masterclasses related to choirs are intensive classes of a few days which are open to everyone who sing in a choir, conduct a choir or are interested in a choir and desire to develop themselves in this field. In young Turkey which was established merely a century ago, there has been an increase in the number of choir festivals, workshops and choral conducting masterclasses especially in the last 15 years. In order to know these organizations, spread them further and increase the number of participants especially from abroad, it is necessary to introduce them. This study aimed to determine and introduce choir festivals, workshops and choral conducting masterclasses in Turkey. In the study, we screened and analyzed the relevant literature via the document analysis method. We aimed for the study to guide local and foreign conductors and chorists who desire to follow international organizations arranged for choirs in Turkey and everyone who is interested in choir music.

Keywords: Turkey, choir festival, workshop, choral conducting masterclass

**EROL DENEÇ'İN, 'YUNUS EMRE' ADLI TABLOSUNUN TÜRK İSLAM TASAVVUF
ANLAYIŞI ÇERÇEVESİNDE ANALİZ EDİLMESİ**
ANALYSIS OF EROL DENEÇ'S TABLE NAMED YUNUS EMRE WITHIN THE
FRAMEWORK OF TURKISH İSLAMİC SUFISM UNDERSTANDING

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ÖZET

Türk resim sanatının ve fantastik sürrealizmin en önemli temsilcilerinden olan Erol Deneç, çalışmaları ve sanat felsefesiyle yurt içi ve yurt dışında akademik ve sanat çevrelerinin ön görüşü ve yorumlarıyla dünyanın en önemli temsilcilerinden biri olarak kabul görmektedir. Sanatçının yapmış olduğu tablolar kendi felsefesi, yaşam tarzı ve bilgi birikimine yönelik olarak yorumlanmıştır.

Sanatçının, 'Yunus Emre, Bak Şu Dünyanın Haline' adlı çalışması Türk İslam Tasavvuf Anlayışı ve bakış açısı dikkate alınarak ele alınmıştır. Tablodaki renk, mekân ve figürlerin oluşturduğu zıtlıklar göz önüne alınmış figürlerin konumları ve vermiş oldukları anlamlar ile yorumlanmıştır.

Yunus Emre figürü aslında Hz. İsa'ya yüklenen anlamında daha ötesi ve derininde olacak şekilde işlenmiş ve Yunus Emre nezdinde tasavvufi sufi anlayış ve geleneğin dünyamızı yaşanır hale getireceği inancı verilmeye çalışılmıştır. Yunus Emre, yaşadığı dönemde Haçlı ve Moğol istilasının sonucuna bağlı olarak sosyal hayatı olumsuz etkileyen, 13.yy'da barış ve huzuru arayan bir toplumun var oluşunun, çaresizliği içerisinde yaşamıştır. Tabloda ki figürlerin karmaşası, bu gidişe bir son vermek için fikri aydın, kalbi insan sevgisi ile dolu insanlara ihtiyaç duyulan bir dönemde ki kargaşayı anlatmaktadır. Yunus Emre, halkın dili ile halka seslenmiş onların gönül deryasına girip orada yurt edinmiştir.

Sanatçının "Yunus Emre, Bak Şu Dünyanın Haline" isimli çalışması analiz edilirken, Erol Deneç ile daha önce yapılan yüz yüze görüşmelerdeki şahsi yorum ve düşüncelerinden de faydalanılmış, eserle ilgili genel yorum ve düşünceler bu bilgiler üzerine inşa edilerek tablodaki detaylar ifadelendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erol Deneç, Yunus Emre, Türk İslam Tasavvufu, Sürrealizm

ABSTRACT

Erol Deneç, one of the most important representatives of Turkish painting art and fantastic surrealism, is regarded as one of the most important representatives of the world with his works and philosophy of art, foresight and interpretations of academic and art circles at home and abroad. The paintings made by the artist have been interpreted in terms of his own philosophy, lifestyle and knowledge. The artist's work "Yunus Emre, Look at the State of the World" has been handled by taking into consideration the Turkish Islamic Sufism Understanding and perspective. Considering the contrasts created by the colors, spaces and figures in the Picture, the positions of the figures and the meanings they give are interpreted. Yunus Emre figure is actually Hz. It has been tried to give Jesus the belief that the understanding and tradition of Sufism, which is deeply processed beyond the meanings attributed to Jesus, will make our world livable in Yunus Emre's eyes. Yunus Emre lived in the despair of the existence of a society seeking peace and tranquility, which negatively affected social life as a result of the Crusader and Mongol raids in the 13th century. The turmoil of the figures in the painting describes the turmoil experienced at a time when intellectual minds and hearts filled with human love were needed to put an end to this trend. Yunus Emre spoke to the people in the language of the people, entered their hearts and settled there. While analyzing the artist's work "Yunus Emre, Look at the Situation of the World", personal comments and thoughts obtained from the previous face-to-face interviews with Erol Deneç were also used and expressed based on the details in the painting.

Keywords: Erol Deneç, Yunus Emre, Turkish Islamic Sufism, Surrealism

SOYUT TÜRK RESMİNDE GELENEKSEL YAKLAŞIMLAR TRADITIONAL APPROACHES IN ABSTRACT TURKISH PAINTING

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ÖZET

Günümüz soyut sanata baktığımızda Avrupa'daki ilk örneklerin 20. yüzyılda Wassily Kandinsky öncülüğünde ortaya çıktığını görmekteyiz. Soyut sanatın ilk izlenimlerini Claude Monet'in "Gün Doğumu" eseri ve devamında Paul Cezanne, nesneyi kare, küp, dikdörtgen şekillere indirgeyerek Kübizm temellerini atmasıyla geometrik soyut ile birlikte geometrik non-figüratif sanatlarının gelişmesinde önemli katkıda bulunmuştur. Avrupa'da ki bu ilk örneklerin etkisi, Türkiye'de 1950'li yıllarda kendini göstermeye başlamıştır. Türkiye'nin kültür ve sanat yönünde özellikle modern anlamda resim ve heykelde sanatsal faaliyetleri ile ilgili 1927'den sonraki yoğun çalışma süreci, 2. Dünya savaşının etkisi ile yönünü Anadolu'ya çevirmiş ve 1950'li yıllar ile birlikte tekrar batı etkisi ile eserler üretilmeye başlamıştır. Soyut sanat aslında Türk sanatının yabancı olmadığı sanat anlayışı ki; "en erken örnekleri Orta Asya Hun Dönemi Pazırık kurganlarında karşımıza çıkan örneklerdir" Türk sanatına girişiyle birlikte birçok sanatçı bu sanat akımıyla ilgili çalışmalar yapmaya başlamıştır. Bu yıllar aynı zamanda sanatta ulusallık çalışmalarının yoğun olarak ele alındığı, 1939-50'li yılların bitip iki kutuplu bir yönetime dönüşen Dünya uygarlığında Türkiye'nin batı bloku safında yer almasıyla, batı etkilerinin dolayısı ile ulusal sanat anlayışının da tartışıldığı yıllar olarak karşımıza çıkar.

1950 sonrası Türk resmine soyut anlamda çalışmalar yapılmadan önce daha çok batının sanat anlayışı hakim olduğu görülmektedir. Soyut sanat, Türk resmine girmesiyle birlikte erken dönemlerden beri süregelen Türk sanatlarının öneminin açığa çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Özellikle 2. Dünya Savaşının başlaması ve devamı Türk sanatçılarının Anadolu'yu daha detaylı tanıma ve değerlendirmelerine neden olmuştur. Bu süreçte sanatçıların Anadolu'yu en ücra yerlere kadar gezip incelemeleri, sanatçılarımızın Türk sanatının köklerini irdelemeleri ve bu köklerin başlangıç yeri olan Orta Asya ilişkilerini kurgulamalarına neden olmuştur.

Geçmiş dönemde sanatı ele aldığımızda Türklerin sanatın pek çok alanına hakim oldukları görülür. Bu bağlamda gerek mimari, gerek el sanatları ve diğer bütün sanat dallarında önemli eserler ortaya koydukları görülmektedir. Bunlardan özellikle el sanatlarında bilhassa dokuma

örneklerinde soyut sanatların çok başarılı örnekleri dikkat çekicidir. Yine damga ve petroglif resimlerde bu soyut örnekler günümüz sanatçıları taklit ettircesine derin ve anlamlı ifadeler içermektedir. Milli geleneklerden beslenerek eserler üreten sanatçılar, erken dönem Türk sanatlarından itibaren 20. yy.'la kadar gelmiş eserlerden esinlenerek çalışmalarına yer vermişlerdir. Bu araştırmada da soyut Türk resminde batı tarzı çalışmalar yapan sanatçılardan ayrılarak kendi öz kültürünü, geleneklerini, yaşam tarzlarını ele alan sanatçılar ve eserleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Soyut Sanat, Türk Sanatı, Geleneksel Sanatlar

ABSTRACT

When we look at today's abstract art, we see that the first examples in Europe emerged in the 20th century under the leadership of Wassily Kandinsky. The first impressions of abstract art were made by Claude Monet's "Sunrise" and subsequently Paul Cezanne made an important contribution to the development of geometric non-figurative arts along with geometric abstract, as he laid the foundations of Cubism by reducing the object to square, cube, rectangular shapes. The effect of these first examples in Europe began to show itself in Turkey in the 1950s. Turkey's intensive work process after 1927, especially in the modern sense of painting and sculpture in terms of culture and art, was carried out in the second century. With the influence of the world war, it turned its direction to Anatolia and with the 1950s, works started to be produced again with western influence. Abstract art is actually the concept of art in which Turkish art is not foreign; "The earliest examples are the examples that appeared in the Mid-Asian Hun Period Pazırk kurgans" With the introduction to Turkish art, many artists began to work on this art movement. These years also come across as the years when nationality studies in art were intensively discussed, and the national understanding of art was discussed due to western influences, with Turkey taking part in the western bloc in the world civilization that became a bipolar administration at the end of the 1939-50s.

After 1950, it is seen that the western understanding of art prevailed before abstract studies were carried out. Abstract art, with its entry into Turkish painting, has led to the emergence of the importance of Turkish arts, which has been going on since early times. Especially the start of the Second World War and its aftermath caused Turkish artists to get to know and evaluate Anatolia in more detail. In this process, the artists' traveling to the most remote places in Anatolia caused our artists to examine the roots of Turkish art and to construct the relations with Central Asia, which is the starting point of these roots.

When we consider art in the past, it is seen that the Turks dominated many fields of art. In this context, it is seen that they produce important works in both architecture, handicrafts and all other arts. Of these, especially in handicrafts, especially in weaving examples, very successful examples of abstract arts are remarkable. Again, in signature and petroglyph paintings, these abstract examples contain deep and meaningful expressions as if today's artists imitate them.

Artists who produced works based on national traditions included their works inspired by works that came from the early Turkish arts up to the 20th century. In this research, the artists and their works, which deal with their own culture, traditions and lifestyles, were examined by separating them from the artists who work in the western style in abstract Turkish painting.

Keywords: Abstract art, Turkish art, Traditional arts

CREATING A LOCAL VARIANT OF GYOZA DUMPLING WITH THE TROPICAL HERBAL PLANT, TUHAU, AS ITS MAIN FILLINGS

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ABSTRACT

This project was intended to introduce Tuhau, a herbal plant that is native to Borneo, as a food ingredient through the creation of a new variant of Gyoza dumplings which contains Tuhau as its fillings. Despite its nutritious values and abundant growth, Tuhau is rarely used as a food ingredient due to its strong smell and taste that the locals find to be overwhelming. Thus, this project offers an alternative way of reviving the local interest in this plant by turning it into a type of fillings for Gyoza dumplings, a healthier dish that can retain the desirable taste of Tuhau while eliminating its unpleasant odour and taste. A group of respondents were selected to sample the Tuhau Gyoza dumplings and rated the dish based on a specific set of criteria. The findings revealed that there is a great potential for this food product to be commercialized and for Tuhau to be further experimented on as a food ingredient.

Keywords: Tuhau, Gyoza dumplings, Borneo.

BIODIVERSITY OF FUNGI COLONIZING ROOT CHICORY (*CICHORIUM INTYBUS* L. VAR. *SATIVUM* BISCH.) PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

Chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.) is a herbaceous plant, belonging to the family of *Asteraceae*. The object of the studies were the plants of root chicory cv. 'Polanowicka'. The field experiment considered soil mulching with cover crops such as oats, tansy phacelia and spring vetch. These plants produced abundant green mass before winter and it was a natural mulch of the surface of the plough land which was managed in a twofold way: 1) mixed with the soil as a result of spring ploughing, or 2) mixed with the soil as a result of pre-winter ploughing. The conventional cultivation of chicory constituted the control. The number and health status of chicory seedlings and roots after harvest were determined during three growing seasons. In each year of the study, both chicory seedlings with necrosis symptoms on the roots and the infected roots obtained after chicory harvest were subjected to laboratory mycological analysis. Mycological analysis allowed to determine the quantitative and qualitative composition of the fungi colonizing chicory roots. Among the mulching plants, oats had the most positive effect on the number and health status of the seedlings and roots of chicory. Diseased chicory seedlings were most frequently colonized by *Alternaria cichorii*, *Alternaria alternata*, *Fusarium oxysporum* and *Rhizoctonia solani*. The roots of older chicory plants were also infected by *Alternaria tenuissima*, *Phytophthora* sp., *Botrytis cinerea*, *Ramularia cichorii*, *Fusarium culmorum*, *Sclerotium rolfsii* and *Verticillium dahliae*. The system of cultivation had no significant effect on the total population of fungi.

Keywords: Root Chicory, Health Status of Plants, Phytopathogens, Soil-borne Fungi.

STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS OF CAMEL TRYPANOSOMOSIS (SURRA) IN AND AROUND YABELLO, ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

Camels are affected by many infectious and parasitic diseases. Among parasitic diseases, camel trypanosomosis caused by *Trypanosoma evansi* is the most important single cause of morbidity and mortality in camels. The disease transmitted non-cyclically by haematophagous flies (e.g. *Tabanus*, *Stomoxys*) is endemic in Africa, Asia, central and South-America. A cross-sectional study was conducted with the objective of estimating the prevalence of camel trypanosomosis, identifying the species of trypanosome and associated risk factors involved in Yabello district. The methods employed were thin smear, PCV or MHCT and Buffy coat examination (BCE). The overall prevalence of camel trypanosomosis was found to be 2.5% (10/394), and the only species identified was *Trypanosoma evansi*. There was no significant difference between sex and age groups ($P < 0.05$) but higher prevalence of trypanosomosis was observed in males and in younger growing camels respectively. The effect of body condition score was found statistically significant and the disease was more prevalent in camels with poor body condition. The mean PCV was significantly associated ($P < 0.05$) with Surra, where it was lower in parasitaemic camels (21%) than in aparasitaemic camels (28.5%). Generally the result of this study showed that camel trypanosomosis is prevalent in Yabello district, Borana zone and it is a major cause of economic loss in the area and needs interference by authorities to prevent and control disease.

Keywords: Borana, Camel dromedaries, *Trypanosoma evansi*, Trypanosomosis, Yabello.

STRUCTURAL STUDIES ON CHOCOLATE SPREADS WITH WHEAT OIL-BASED OLEOGELS AS A PALM OIL ALTERNATIVE

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ABSTRACT

The health trend affecting the food industry has recently increased the research on products developed with the addition of ingredients that will create perceptible changes in the daily life of the consumer. Spreadable chocolate, which is the most preferred among these products, is an important and popular confectionery that is frequently consumed especially for children due to its high nutritional value and additional energy source. The aim of this study was to investigate the potential application of oleogel produced from cold-pressed wheat oil to replace saturated palm oil in ice cream. Chocolate spread were made with 0, 25, 50, 75 and 100% replacement of palm oil and oleogel made with beeswax, wax and carob using the emulsion technique. The water activity, texture, dry matter and color properties were evaluated. Water activity increased but dry matter ratio decreased with increasing the palm oil replacement by oleogel. There was no significant difference between the groups in terms of the color values (L^*) of the samples. According to the results of the texture analysis; hardness values were lowest in oleogel samples containing 100% oleogel and highest in control samples ($P<0.05$). Considering the findings obtained from the study, it was concluded that oleogels prepared from wheat oil can be used in chocolate spread products and more functional and healthy products can be developed without significant negative effects on product quality parameters.

Keywords: Spread chocolate, wheat oil, oleogel

THE CONTENT OF CAFFEINE AND ITS METABOLITES IN BREAST MILK DEPENDING ON THE LACTATION PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Methylxanthines, including caffeine and its metabolites - paraxanthine, theophylline, theobromine, accumulate in breast milk when consumed with food by the nursing mother. The aim of the study was to assess the content of caffeine and its metabolites in breast milk depending on the lactation period. Samples of human milk were collected from 100 women living in North-east region of Poland. The surveyed women declared consuming up to 3 servings of coffee and tea a day, including chocolate in their diet, and not consuming cola-type drinks and energy drinks. The determination of caffeine and its metabolites content was performed using liquid chromatography - mass spectrometry (LC-MS / MS). Chromatographic separation was done using a reversed phase column and isocratic elution. The highest amounts of caffeine and its metabolites were noticed in milk from the 3rd and 4th lactation period. The biggest differences in the caffeine content in milk from the 3rd and 4th lactation period were noted in the 1st lactation period - the values were two and a half times higher ($p \leq 0.05$). In the case of paraxanthine, theophylline and theobromine, there were no differences in the content of these compounds between milk from the 2nd, 3rd and 4th lactation period. Literature reports confirm that women pay special attention to their diet directly after childbirth, if they decide to feed their child. In subsequent stages of lactation, when transitional and mature milk is formed, the content of caffeine and its metabolites was significantly higher than in the first lactation period. This may be due to the higher consumption of caffeinated drinks as an anti-fatigue measure.

Keywords: Breast Milk, Methylxanthines, Caffeine, Lactation Period

IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES OF THE COMMUNITY BASED ANATOLIAN BUFFALO BREEDING PROJECT IN BARTIN, TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to show how the Anatolian water buffalo breeding project is implemented in the breeder conditions in Bartın province of Turkey. Community Based Anatolian Buffalo Breeding Project was initiated in Bartın by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in 2013. As of 2020, there are 2,415 head of Anatolian buffaloes in Bartın, which is approximately 44.26%. of them are involved in the project. The implemented project is carried out in 4 districts and 43 villages of Bartın. Production systems are generally traditional family-type farms. Produced milk is sold in local markets as raw milk and more often as yoghurt. Sausage is generally made from the produced buffalo meat. In the project, there is a project technical staff who is responsible for keeping the yield records from the buffaloes and a project leader who is responsible for selecting the studs according to these records. Birth weight, 6th and 12th month live weights of calves (buffalo calves) are collected to increase meat yield. In order to increase milk yield, milk yield is measured for at least 5 control days, once a month during a lactation period. All growth and milk yield data are recorded in the data recording system named 'Manda Yıldızı' developed for the project. This database is used in the stud selection and selection processes made by the project leader in the farms. The data obtained as a result of the practical applications applied in this project will contribute to increasing the yield by using it in stud selection and breeding studies in Anatolian buffalo farms.

Keywords: Anatolian Buffalo, Breeding Project, Meat/Milk Production, Data Collection

Acknowledgements

This Project is carried out and financed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies.

INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN PREPARATIONS AND VARIOUS TERMS OF SOWING ON PRODUCTIVITY AND GRAIN QUALITY OF DURUM WHEAT (*TRITICUM DURUM* DESF)

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ABSTRACT

During 2019-2021, two field experiments with durum wheat cultivar Predel (*Triticum durum* Desf.) were performed in the experimental field of the Field Crops Institute, Chirpan and in the experimental field of the Trakia University, Stara Zagora. Three sowing dates were tested: Early sowing (05 - 10 October), Normal sowing (20 - 25 October - standard) and Late sowing (05 - 10 November). In early sowing, 2 retardants were studied: Cearon 480 SL - 1 l/ha and Medax top - 1 l/ha and 2 insecticides: Proteus 110 OD - 625 ml/ha and Mageos - 100 g/ha, as well as the mixtures between them. During late sowing, 2 stimulators were studied: Naturamin plus - 1.5 l/ha and Raiza mix - 750 ml/ha and 2 foliar liquid fertilizers: Mix for cereal SC - 1.5 l/ha and Trimax SC - 1.5 l/ha, as well as the mixtures between them. These preparations and fertilizers are imported after stage 3 - 4 leaves of durum wheat, in the so-called "Closure of crops". In the case of early sowing variants, this stage occurs in autumn, and in the case of late sowing variants, the stage occurs in spring.

Early sowing of durum wheat leads to a decrease in grain yield in both regions - Chirpan and Stara Zagora. In the case of late sowing of durum wheat, the yield reduction is smaller. The combined use of Cearon and Medax top retardants with the insecticides Proteus and Mageos leads to higher grain yields compared to their alone use. The combined use of the stimulators Naturamin plus and Raiza mix with the foliar fertilizers Mix for cereals and Trimax also leads to higher grain yields compared to their alone use. Stimulators Naturamin plus and Raiza mix and foliar fertilizers Mix for cereals and Trimax increase 1000 grains weight, test weight and vitreousness of the grain. Combinations between stimulators Naturamin plus and Raiza mix with foliar fertilizers Mix for cereals and Trimax in late sowing have a higher effect on protein content, wet and dry gluten contents compared to combinations between retardants Cearon and Medax top with insecticides Proteus and Mageos in early sowing.

Keywords: Durum Wheat, Sowing Dates, Growth Regulators, Foliar Fertilizers, Grain Yield, Grain Quality.

CORRELATION BETWEEN PSEUDOPLACENTATIONAL ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA AND PYOMETRA IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

Uterine inflammation is the most common and clinically relevant genital change in bitches. The proportion of affected bitches diagnosed varies greatly between different breeds, i.e. some breeds develop the disease to a much larger extent and at an earlier age than others (from 3% in Finnish spitz' to 66% in Bernese mountain dogs). Susceptibility of the uterus to infection is influenced by several factors, including neutrophilic activity, uterine motility, concentration of immunoglobulins and its ability to eliminate invading micro-organisms. In other hand, the clear breed predisposition suggests that genetic risk factors are involved in disease development. Importantly, as all of these factors vary over the course of the oestrous cycle, the uterus is much more predisposed to infection during diestrus compared with oestrus. pseudoplacental endometrial hyperplasia (PEH) is a hyperplastic uterine change that is characterized by endometrial hyperplasia with decidual changes affecting the superficial endometrial epithelium. PEH occurs during dioestrus, is apparently associated with increased prolactin levels and is often associated with the clinical manifestation of pseudopregnancy. Decidual reaction was characterized by epithelium predominantly composed of columnar epithelial cells with an abundant finely vacuolated cytoplasm. These changes were associated with variable degrees of glandular cystic dilation, including deeper glands with normal (non-decidual) glandular epithelium, with occasional papillary endometrial projections into the lumen. Pyometra is a potentially life-threatening illness that develops as a consequence of a combination of hormonal and bacterial factors. During the luteal phase of the oestrus cycle, high progesterone hormone levels make the uterus susceptible to opportunistic bacterial infections, foremost by *Escherichia coli*. Infection of the uterus can lead to sepsis and related endotoxemia and organ dysfunctions in severely affected individuals. In addition, circulating inflammatory mediators increase. Pyometra was characterized by interstitial infiltration of inflammatory cells with a predominance of lymphocytes and plasma cells, and marked neutrophilic accumulation, particularly within endometrial glands and the uterine lumen, with variable degrees of exocytosis of neutrophils (transepithelial migration through the glandular or luminal epithelium). Histopathological scores were determined for uterine inflammation and the decidual reaction associated with PEH. Furthermore, recent studies demonstrate a significant association between PEH and uterine inflammation and pyometra in bitches.

Keywords: Pseudoplacental endometrial hyperplasia, Pyometra, Endometritis, Dog

IN VITRO ANTAGONISM EVALUATION OF ENDOPHYTE CHAETOMIUM AUREUM AGAINST CRYPHONECTRIA PARASITICA

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ABSTRACT

The European chestnut tree (*Castanea sativa* Mill.) is threatened by various microfungi that affect its production. In the trunk and branches infected by *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murril) Barr. it was observed the presence of several microfungi that co-occur in the presence of the disease among which the endophytic fungus *Chaetomium aureum* Chivers. Many species of the genus *Chaetomium* are described as antagonists of plant fungi and various soil microorganisms, and the secondary metabolites of these species exhibit biological activities. The aim of this work was to study the antagonist activity of the fungus *C. aureum* against *C. parasitica*. The study was carried out under in vitro conditions by establishing co-cultures in PDA culture medium. Five repetitions were performed for each co-culture and the inner and outer radius of the colonies were measured for 10 days. The mycelial growth inhibition was expressed as percentage growth inhibition in relation to the control co-culture. The reduction of growth of the internal radius of *C. parasitica* by *C. aureum* was significant ($P=0.02$) after 10 days with an inhibition of 36.8%, and no contact was observed between colonies. This study highlights the importance of phytobiome in controlling chestnut trunk and branch diseases and the need to continue screening for fungal isolates that are candidates for natural disease control on chestnut.

Keywords: Chestnut tree, *Chaetomium aureum* Chivers, *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murril), Barr, phytobiome, antagonism

BIG DATA APPROACH AND APPLICATIONS IN FOOD SAFETY AND FOOD INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Big data is a concept in which the relationships between data are revealed by transforming data into actionable and meaningful forms. Increasing product and service quality, maintaining safety and quality standards and optimizing production through effective evaluation of data are the main benefits foreseen. Along with these benefits, strategic contributions are targeted, especially in sectors where consumer behavior is important.

The food sector is an endless source of expansion when evaluated at the point of nutritional needs that a very important population constantly needs. Consumer behavior, which is a very dynamic issue, and modeling of these behaviors are among the main issues of the food industry. However, the food supply system is complex, considering the planning and management processes as well as involving a large number of participants. Today, the application of new technologies to establish transparency and traceability, especially in food supply chains, has become important tools to gain consumer trust and help regulatory agencies function. There are also numerous challenges and requirements that must be met for new technologies to deliver the proposed benefits to food supply chains. Decision-making efficiency in all plans developed for the purpose of ensuring food supply and safety depends on the detailed assessment of risks. Addressing this situation in its entirety is only possible with the development of high standard procedures through smart and innovative technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data. It is thought that a simple and efficient heuristic approach such as big data analytics is required to predict food safety hazards, risk assessment and prevention, and reduce risks.

Keywords: Information and communication technologies, Big data, Food industry, Food supply system, Food safety

EFFECTS OF TETRAKIS(μ -2-iodobenzoato- κ^2 O:O')BIS[AQUACOPPER(II)] ON BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF THE GREAT WAX MOTH, *GALLERIA MELLONELLA*

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ABSTRACT

Pests in agricultural areas cause significant economic losses. For this reason, insecticides are used to control pests. However, the toxic effect of insecticides and the resistance of insects to insecticides cause significant environmental problems. In recent years, the effects of new chemicals as alternatives to insecticides on pests have been investigated. Some drugs such as anthelmintic, antibacterial and antifungal, metal complexes and plant extracts are suggested as alternative methods in pest control. In this study, the biochemical effects of tetrakis(μ -2-iodobenzoato- κ^2 O:O')bis[aquacopper(II)] metal complex on *Galleria mellonella* were investigated. Tetrakis(μ -2-iodobenzoato- κ^2 O:O')bis[aquacopper(II)] metal complex was dissolved in distilled water and injected (0, 0.03, 0.3 and 3 %) into last instar *G. mellonella* larvae. Hemolymph was collected from *G. mellonella* larvae 24 hours after treatment. Metabolic enzymes such as alanine transferase, aspartate transferase and lactate dehydrogenase levels were measured in the hemolymph of *G. mellonella* larvae., alanine transferase, aspartate transferase and lactate dehydrogenase levels were significantly increased at the highest tetrakis(μ -2-iodobenzoato- κ^2 O:O')bis[aquacopper(II)] metal complex concentration. This study showed that the tetrakis(μ -2-iodobenzoato- κ^2 O:O')bis[aquacopper(II)] metal complex causes cell damage in the hemolymph of *G. mellonella* larvae.

Key words: Metal complexes, *Galleria mellonella*, transferase enzymes, lactate dehydrogenase

Acknowledgment

I am grateful to Prof. Dr. Hacali Necefoğlu for providing tetrakis(μ -2-iodobenzoato- κ^2 O:O')bis[aquacopper(II)] complexes used in this study

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CALCIUM SOURCES ON MINERAL ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS OF LETTUCE (*LACTUVA SATIVA* CV.) INNER AND OUTER LEAVES IN SOIL AND HYDROPONIC GROWING MEDIUM

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ABSTRACT

Calcium (Ca) is an essential element needed for the growth and development of plants under all growing conditions. The objective of the study was to determine the Ca application by different Ca sources on mineral concentrations of inner and outer leaves of lettuce (*Lactuca Sativa* cv. Sementel). Lettuce plants were grown in soil and nutrient solution (rockwool) media, which was prepared by Sonneveld, under greenhouse conditions with four replicates. Calcium was applied at 0 and 100 mg kg⁻¹ to soil and 0,100 mg L⁻¹ to the nutrient solution (Ca applied from CaO, NanoCa, CaCitate) At the end of the experiment, fresh and dry weight, Ca, potassium (K), phosphorus (P), magnesium (Mg), silicon (Si), aluminum (Al), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn) copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), cobalt (Co), chromium (Cr), strontium (Sr), bromine (Br), rubidium (Rb) of lettuce were determined. Plant fresh and dry weight did not change by the application of three different sources of Ca in two media. The highest Ca concentration was determined NanoCa treatment in rockwool medium. Ca, K, Mg, Fe, Mn, Si, Ti, Sr, Br concentration of outer leaves of lettuce was higher than the inner leaf of lettuce. K, P and Zn concentrations of tomato fruit was higher in rockwool medium than the other soil medium. Especially, Mg, Mn, Si, Al, Ni, Ti, Co, Br and Sr concentrations of lettuce plants were decreased by the applied Ca in rockwool grown lettuce plants. However, K, P Zn and Fe concentrations of lettuce plants were increased by the rockwool growing medium. Concentrations of Cu, Pb, Cr ve Rb of inner and outer leaves of lettuce was no significant effect in the two growing media. In conclusion, Ca plays important role in plant growth and development and understanding the Ca transportations in plants by nanomaterials should be supported by new research.

Keywords: Calcium, Lettuce, NanoCa, CaCitate, X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)..

**AKADEMİK HAYATTA KARŞILAŞILAN YALNIZLIK ÜZERİNE NİTEL BİR
ARAŞTIRMA**
A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON LONELINESS IN ACADEMIC LIFE

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ÖZET

Sosyal bir varlık olan insan, yaşamını devam ettirebilmek için diğer insanlarla iletişim kurmaktadır (Mercan ve vd., 2012:215). Sosyal çevre ile kurduğu iletişimin niteliksel ve niceliksel olarak bozulması durumundaysa yalnızlık kavramı ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadır (Arkar, Sarı ve Fidaner, 2004:21). Günümüzdeki hızlı nüfus artışı, gelişen teknoloji ve bireyselliğin ön planda olduğu kent yaşamı ile karşı karşıya kalınan yalnızlık, giderek çoğalarak büyük bir problem haline gelmektedir (Demirbaş ve Haşit, 2016:138). Çalışma ortamında yaşanan yalnızlık duygusu örgütsel yalnızlık kavramı ile ifade edilmektedir. Bir gruba dahil olamama, sosyal ilişkiler kuramama ve diğer iş arkadaşları tarafından kabul görmeme ya da kabul görmeyeceğine kendini inandırma şeklinde ortaya çıkan örgütsel yalnızlık hem birey hem de örgüt açısından problem teşkil etmektedir (Bozkurt, 2019:61).

Bu bilgiler doğrultusunda araştırmanın amacı, akademisyenlerin hem kendi birimlerinde hem de diğer birimlerde karşılaştıkları yalnızlık duygusunun nedenleri ve bu duygu ile başa çıkma yollarının belirlenmesidir. Bu amaçla rastgele örneklem ile seçilen Siirt Üniversitesi'nde çalışan 15 akademisyen ile görüşme gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda akademisyenlerin verimliliklerini arttırmaya yönelik yalnızlık tercihinde buldukları fakat kendi tercihleri değil de diğerleri tarafından buna yönelttiklerinde iş verimlerinde düşüş meydana geldiği ortaya koyulmuştur. Akademisyenler yalnızlıkla baş etme yöntemi olarak meslektaşları ya da farklı alanlarda çalışan bireylerle bir araya gelip sosyal aktivitelerde bulunma, hobiler edinme ve kendilerine iş hayatı dışında zaman ayırma yöntemlerini tercih etmektedirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel yalnızlık, Yalnızlık, Akademisyenler, Yalnızlıkla baş etme yolları

ABSTRACT

As a social being, human communicates with other people in order to survive (Mercan et al., 2012:215). In case of qualitative and quantitative deterioration of the communication with the social environment, it is faced with the concept of loneliness (Arkar, Sari, & Fidaner, 2004:21). Today's rapid population growth, developing technology and urban life where individuality is at the forefront, loneliness is becoming a big problem by increasing gradually (Demirbaş and Haşit, 2016:138). The feeling of loneliness experienced in the working environment is expressed with the concept of organizational loneliness. Organizational loneliness, which occurs in the form of not being able to be included in a group, not being able to establish social relations, and not being accepted by other colleagues or making oneself believe that he will not be accepted, poses a problem for both the individual and the organization (Bozkurt, 2019:61).

In line with this information, the aim of the research is to determine the reasons for the feeling of loneliness that academicians encounter both in their own units and in other units, and to determine the ways of coping with this feeling. For this purpose, interviews were conducted with 15 academicians working at Siirt University, who were randomly selected. The obtained data were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the study, it was revealed that academicians prefer solitude to increase their productivity, but when they are directed to this by others, not their own preferences, there is a decrease in their work efficiency. As a way of coping with loneliness, academics prefer to get together with their colleagues or individuals working in different fields to engage in social activities, acquire hobbies and spare time for themselves outside of work life.

Keywords: Organizational loneliness, Loneliness, Academics, Ways of coping with loneliness

**ENTEROSİN ÜRETİCİSİ *ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS* MBE1-9 SUŞU
TARAFINDAN ÜRETİLEN ENTEROSİNİN KARAKTERİZASYONU VE *E.
FAECALIS* MBE1-9 SUŞUNUN TEKNOLOJİK VE PROBİYOTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ
CHARACTERIZATION OF ENTEROCIN PRODUCED BY THE ENTEROSIN
PRODUCER *ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS* MBE1-9 STRAIN AND TECHNOLOGICAL
AND PROBIOTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF *E. FAECALIS* MBE1-9**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı tulum peynirinden izole edilen *Enterococcus faecalis* MBE1-9 ve suşu tarafından üretilen enterosinin karakterizasyonu, bu suşun teknolojik ve probiyotik özelliklerinin araştırılmasıdır. Çalışma kapsamında öncelikle *E. faecalis* MBE1-9 suşunun farklı indikatör bakterilere karşı aktivite spektrumları kuyu difüzyon ve nokta ekim yöntemleri ile belirlenmiştir. Enterosinin pH denemesi sonucunda enterosinin aktivitesinin pH 4-8 aralığında stabil kaldığı, pH 2 ve 3'te 2 katına çıktığı, pH 9 ve 10 'da %50 azaldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Enzim denemelerinde ise katalaz, lizozim, lipaz ve α -amilaz enzimleri varlığında enterosinin aktivitesinin stabil kaldığı, tripsin ve pepsin enzimleri varlığında aktivitesinin %50 oranında azaldığı, proteinaz K ve α -kimotripsin enzimleri ile de aktivitesinin kaybolduğu belirlenmiştir. Amonyum sülfat ile kısmi saflaştırılması yapılan enterosinin moleküler büyüklüğü Trisin-SDS PAGE yöntemi ile aktif protein bantının moleküler büyüklüğü yaklaşık 5 kDa olarak belirlenmiştir. API ZYM testi ile *E. faecalis* MBE1-9 suşunda esteraz, esteraz lipaz, lösin arilamidaz, α -kimotripsin, asit fosfataz, naphthol-AS-Bi-fosfohidrolaz enzimlerinin aktiviteleri pozitif olarak belirlenmiştir. β -galaktozidaz aktivitesine sahip olmayan *E. faecalis* MBE 1-9 suşunda α -galaktosidaz, β -glukuronidaz, α/β -glukosidaz, N-asetil- β -glukozaminidaz, α -mannosidaz ve α -fukozidaz enzim aktiviteleri negatif olarak belirlenmiştir. *E. faecalis* MBE1-9 suşunun Luria Bertani ve Spirit Blue Agar ortamlarında lipolitik aktivite sonuçlarının negatif olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. *E. faecalis* MBE1-9 suşunun 4. ve 24. saat sonundaki oto-agregasyon yüzdeleri sırasıyla 17.70 ± 0.57 ve 41.05 ± 0.14 olarak hesaplanmıştır. *E. faecalis* MBE1-9 suşunun patojen süspansiyonlarıyla 24 saat inkübasyonu sonucu hesaplanan %ko-agregasyon değerleri *E. coli* ATCC 25922 suşu ile 41.29 ± 1.66 , *L. monocytogenes* ATCC19115 suşu ile 40.14 ± 0.48 , *S. Typhimurium* ATCC144028 suşu ile

37.31±1.51 ve *S. aureus* ATCC43300 suşu ile 33.22±0.66 olarak belirlenmiştir. *E. faecalis* MBE1-9 suşunun lizozim uygulaması sonrası 3. Saatte %20.59±2.56, 24. Saatte ise %22.53±1.39 artış sağladığı, lizozime dirençli olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. *E. faecalis* MBE 1-9 suşu hem 3 s hem de 24 s inkübasyon süresi sonunda %0.4 fenol varlığında canlılığını korumuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Enterococcus faecalis*, enterosin, teknolojik özellikler, probiyotik, gıda güvenliği

ABSTRACT

This study aims to characterize enterocin produced by *Enterococcus faecalis* MBE1-9 isolated from Turkish tulum cheese, to investigate technological and probiotic properties of this strain. In this study, activity spectrum of MBE1-9 against different indicator bacteria were determined by well diffusion and spot-seeding methods. As a result of the pH test of enterocin, it was observed that the activity of enterocin remained stable in the range of pH 4-8, doubled at pH 2 and 3, and decreased by 50% at pH 9 and 10. In enzyme tests, activity of enterocin remained stable in the presence of catalase, lysozyme, lipase and α -amylase, its activity decreased by 50% in the presence of trypsin and pepsin, and its activity was lost with proteinase-K and α -chymotrypsin. Molecular size of enterocin, which was partially purified with ammonium sulfate, was determined by Tris-in-SDS PAGE method and molecular size of active protein band was approximately 5 kDa. By API ZYM test, activities of esterase, esterase lipase, leucine arylamidase, α -chymotrypsin, acid phosphatase, naphthol-AS-Bi-phosphohydrolase were determined positive; α -galactosidase, β -galactosidase, β -glucuronidase, α/β -glucosidase, N-acetyl- β -glucosaminidase, α -mannosidase and α -fucosidase activities were negative. The lipolytic activity results of MBE1-9 were negative on Luria Bertani and Spirit Blue Agar. %auto-aggregation of MBE1-9 at the end of the 4th h and 24th h were calculated as 17.70±0.57 and 41.05±0.14, respectively. %co-aggregation values calculated as a result of incubation of MBE1-9 with pathogen suspensions for 24 h, *E. coli* ATCC25922 41.29±1.66, *L. monocytogenes* ATCC19115 40.14±0.48, *S. Typhimurium* ATCC144028 37.31±1.51 and *S. aureus* ATCC43300 was determined 33.22±0.66. It was observed that MBE1-9 increased by 20.59±2.56% at 3rd h and 22.53±1.39% at 24th h after lysozyme application and was resistant to lysozyme. MBE1-9 remained viable in presence of 0.4% phenol at the end of both 3h and 24h incubation period.

Keywords: *Enterococcus faecalis*, enterocin, technological properties, probiotic, food safety

**İŞE ALINMA SÜRECİNDE NEPOTİZME BAŞVURMA ÜZERİNE NİTEL BİR
ARAŞTIRMA**
EMPLOYMENT ON REFERENCE TO NEPOTISM IN THE PROCESS A QUALITATIVE
RESEARCH

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ÖZET

Akrabalık bağlarının toplum içerisinde geçmişten günümüze önemli bir yeri bulunmaktadır. Bu önemli akrabalık bağları bazı tüzel ve/veya aile şirketlerinde nepotizmin (akrabalık kayırmacılığı) uygulanmasına sebep olmaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, işe alınma sürecinde nepotizme başvurmuş olan farklı sektörlerden katılımcıların görüşlerini belirlemektir. Nitel araştırma deseni ile yürütülen bu çalışmada Siirt ili şehir merkezinde bulunan farklı sektörlerde istihdam eden ve işe alınma sürecinde nepotizme başvuran 15 kişiden veriler toplanmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında görüşme tekniği kullanılarak elde edilen veriler içerik analiz tekniği ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, işe alınma sürecinde kaynak kişilerin çoğunlukla ilk işlerinde ve bir kez nepotizme başvurdukları, işe alınma sürecinin daha hızlı ilerlemesi ve daha kolay işe ulaşabilme gibi nedenlerden ötürü tercih ettikleri, nepotizmin iş ortamında iletişim kolaylığı ve motivasyonu artırmak gibi avantajları sağladığı bulgularına rastlanmıştır. Ayrıca iş ortamında bulunan diğer kişilerin kendi haklarında olumsuz düşünceleri gibi olumsuz sonuçları olduğu bilgilerine ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kayırmacılık, Nepotizm, Nepotizme Başvuru, İşe Alınma Süreci

ABSTRACT

Kinship ties have an important place in society from past to present. These important kinship ties cause nepotism (nepotism) to be practiced in some legal and/or family companies. The purpose of this research is to determine the opinions of participants from different sectors who have applied to nepotism during the recruitment process. In this research, which was carried out with a qualitative research design, data were collected from 15 people who were employed in different sectors in the city center of Siirt and applied to nepotism during the recruitment process. The data obtained by using the interview technique in the collection of data were analyzed with the content analysis technique. As a result of the research, it has been found that the resource people mostly apply to nepotism in their first job and once, they prefer it for reasons such as faster recruitment process and easier access to work, and nepotism provides advantages such as ease of communication and increasing motivation in the work environment. In addition, it has been learned that other people in the business environment have negative consequences such as negative thoughts about themselves.

Keywords: Nepotism, Nepotism, Application to Nepotism, Recruitment Process

SULU TARIM VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR TARIM İKİLEMİ
THE DILEMMA OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE

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ÖZET

Sulama suyu yönetiminde sürdürülebilirlik, gıda güvenliği ve sulama ile ilgili doğal kaynakların sürdürülebilirliği eş zamanlı olarak sağlandığı sürece mümkündür. Bu iki amaç belirli koşullar altında çatıştığında, uygun sulama yönetimi uygulamalarına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Ne yazık ki çoğu kurak bölgede geliştirilebilir yeni yüzey suyu artık bulunmamakta ve sulu tarım için gerekli olan yer altı suyunun hali hazırdaki yüksek miktarda çekimi daha fazla arttırılmaz durumdadır. Mevcut durumdaki su kullanım hızının sulama açısından sürdürülebilir olmadığı da bir diğer önemli endişe kaynağıdır. Yeraltı suyunun bu aşırı çekimi yeraltı suyunda azalma ve sonucunda kentsel kullanımı da içine alan diğer kullanım alanlarında su eksikliği ve kıyısal alanlarda deniz suyunun yeraltı suyuna karışması ile sonuçlanır. Veriler tam olarak bilinmese de birçok gelişmemiş kurak ve yarı kurak ülkede bu durum daha da ciddidir. Kurak yörelerde sulamayı devam ettirmek su kaynaklarının sürdürülebilir kullanımı ile mümkündür. Bu tür durumlarda suyun yeniden kullanımı gerekli olabilir ancak bu yaklaşım su yönetimi ya da drenaj hacminin azaltılması için alternatif bir stratejiden ziyade tamamlayıcı bir yaklaşım olarak görülmelidir. İdeal su kullanımı başlangıçta kullanılan sudan maksimum faydanın sağlanarak, drenaj suyu hacminin minimuma indirilmesidir. Bu durum, drenaja ihtiyacı azaltır dolayısıyla drenaj suyunun nehirlere ya da yeraltı sularına karışarak buradaki suyun kalitesinin azalmasına engel olur. Sulu tarımın uygun drenaj olmadığı koşullarda devam ettirilebildiği maksimum süre hidrojeoloji ve sulama yönetimine bağlıdır.

Tuzların toprakta birikmesi uygulanan suyun tuzluluğuna, toprağın başlangıç tuzluluğuna ve bitki kök bölgesinden tuzların yıkanma oranına bağlıdır. Bitki kök bölgesindeki su yükü geçirgen olmayan toprak katmanına ve vados bölgesindeki derine sızma kapasitesine bağlıdır. Eğer geçirgen olmayan tabaka yüzeye yakın ise bu iki tabaka arasında su birikmesi oluşur ve birkaç on yıl gibi kısa sürede tuzluluk meydana gelir. Bu duruma evapokonsantrasyon denilen

olay neden olur ve bir noktaya kadar engellenmezse toprak degradasyonu tuzluluk ve/veya alkalinite ile sonuçlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sulu Tarım, Sürdürülebilir Tarım, Tuzluluk

ABSTRACT

Sustainability in irrigation water management is achievable as long as food security and sustainability of natural resources related to irrigation are provided, simultaneously. When these two purposes conflict under certain conditions, appropriate irrigation management practices need come to the fore. Unfortunately, in most arid regions, new developable surface water is no longer available, and the current high withdrawal of groundwater required for irrigated agriculture cannot be increased any further. Another important concern is that the current rate of water use is not sustainable in terms of irrigation. Excessive groundwater withdrawal results in a reduction in groundwater depth and, as a result, a lack of water in other uses, including urban use, and the intrusion of seawater into groundwater in coastal areas. Although the data are not fully known, this situation is even more serious in many undeveloped arid and semi-arid countries. It is possible to maintain irrigation in arid regions with sustainable use of water resources. In such cases, the reuse of water may be necessary however, this approach should be seen as a complementary approach rather than an alternative strategy for water management or reduction of drainage volume. The ideal water usage is minimizing the volume of drainage water by obtaining the maximum benefit from the water used initially. This reduces the need for drainage, so it prevents the quality of water in these places from decreasing by mixing drainage water with rivers or groundwater. The maximum period in which irrigated agriculture can be sustained in conditions without proper drainage depends on hydrogeology and irrigation management. The accumulation of salts in the soil depends on the salinity of the applied water, the initial salinity of the soil, and the rate of leaching of salts from the plant root zone.

The water load in the root zone depends on the impermeable soil layer and the percolation capacity in the vados zone. If the impermeable layer is close to the surface, water accumulation occurs between these two layers and salinity occurs within a few decades. This is caused by a phenomenon called evapoconcentration, and if not prevented to a point, soil degradation can result in soil salinity and/or alkalinity.

Keywords: Irrigated agriculture, Sustainable agriculture, Salinity

ARE MY STUDENTS AUTONOMOUS? READINESS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**Said Oussou**

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ABSTRACT

Learner autonomy has received its due amount of attention in the literature of English language teaching (ELT, henceforth). The concept has begun life since the 1980s in Europe. A common thread of research has revealed that there are correlations between learner autonomy and other variables related to learners, which therefore calls for the promotion of learner autonomy in EFL classes. It has been found that, throughout the related literature, promoting learner autonomy and involvement is universally encouraged and is thus deemed an unquestionable goal of education. Indeed, in the Moroccan context, following a number of reforms at the general policies and educational levels (National Charter 1999, Strategic Vision 2015-2030, Framework Law 51-17), learner autonomy has been considered as a goal of education. In essence, the study will show that autonomy can be a prerequisite for effective learning; it will display strategies to promote autonomy; and give some recommendations for teachers, students, and all the stakeholders. These recommendations will be research based. That is, they will be based on the guidelines extracted from the related literature of the most prominent scholars who have defined the concept of learner autonomy, devised its models, classified strategies, and have recommended ways for both teachers and students to enhance autonomy.

Keywords: Autonomy; Council of Europe; EFL; Henry Holec; Moroccan schools

DİYALOJİK İLETİŞİM ARACI OLARAK SOSYAL MEDYA: TÜRKİYE'DEKİ HAVAYOLU ŞİRKETLERİNİN FACEBOOK HESAPLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

SOCIAL MEDIA AS A DIALOGICAL COMMUNICATION TOOL: A RESEARCH ON
FACEBOOK ACCOUNTS OF AIRLINE COMPANIES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Sosyal medya hem bireyler hem de markalar açısından bilgi yayma ve diyalog oluşturmada önemli araçlardan biridir. Sosyal medya tek yönlü iletişim yerine daha katılımcı ve dengeli bir iletişime imkân sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca markalar açısından düşük bütçe kullanılarak büyük bir kitleye ulaşma ve hedef kitlesini daha iyi anlama şansı vermektedir. Günümüzde sosyal medya, tüketicilerin kurum ya da markayla iletişim kurmak istediğinde başvurdukları araçlardan biridir. Artık tüketiciler ürün ve hizmetle ilgili beğeni, istek ve eleştirilerini sosyal medya paylaşımları aracılığıyla markalara duyurmaktadır. Dolayısıyla sosyal medya markaların takipçileriyle etkileşim kurma ve ilişki geliştirmeleri için dâhil olmaları gereken bir araçtır. Bu nedenle sosyal medyanın kurum ve markalar için etkin kullanılması ve yönetilmesi gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, markaların hedef kitleleriyle etkileşim kurmak için sosyal medyayı diyalojik iletişim özellikleri açısından nasıl kullandıklarını ortaya çıkarmaktır. Bu amaçla çalışmada Türkiye'deki 4 havayolu şirketinin resmi Facebook hesapları incelenmiştir. Çalışmada betimleyici araştırma tasarımı yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sürecinde havayolu şirketlerinin resmî Facebook hesaplarındaki 2 aylık paylaşımları incelenmiştir. Paylaşımlar aktiflik, gönderi kaynakları ve etkileşim kaynakları özellikleri açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmada, markaların paylaşımları diyalojik iletişim özellikleri açısından belirlenen başlıklar altında niceliksel içerik analizi yöntemiyle değerlendirilmiştir.

Elde edilen sonuçlara göre incelenen markaların Facebook'u diyalojik iletişim açısından etkin kullanmadığı belirlenmiştir. İncelenen markaların Facebook'ta çoğunlukla etkileşim türü olarak tek yönlü iletişime imkân sağlayan bilgilendirici içerikte paylaşımlarda bulunduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu paylaşımların çoğunluğu ise ürün /hizmet bilgisine yöneliktir. Paylaşımlarda etkileşimsel kaynaklar açısından grafiksel kaynaklarda metin ve emoji, görsel-ışitsel kaynaklarda videolar, interaktif kaynaklarda ise çoğunlukla linklerin tercih edildiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Facebook, Diyalojik İletişim, İçerik Analizi.

ABSTRACT

Social media is one of the important tools for disseminating information and creating dialogue for both individuals and brands. Social media enables a more participatory and balanced communication instead of one-way communication. It also gives brands the chance to reach a large audience and better understand their target audience by using a low budget. Today, social media is one of the tools that consumers use when they want to communicate with the institution or brand. Now, consumers announce their likes, wishes and criticisms about products and services to brands through social media shares. Therefore, social media is a tool that brands should be involved in in order to interact and develop relationships with their followers. For this reason, it is necessary to use and manage social media effectively for institutions and brands.

The aim of this study is to reveal how brands use social media in terms of dialogic communication features to interact with their target audiences. For this purpose, the official Facebook accounts of 4 airline companies in Turkey were examined in this study. Descriptive research design method was used in the study. During the research process, the 2-month posts of airline companies on their official Facebook accounts were examined. Shares were evaluated in terms of posting activity, post sources and interaction sources. In the research, the shares of brands were evaluated by quantitative content analysis method under the titles determined in terms of dialogic communication features.

According to the results obtained, it has been determined that brands do not use Facebook effectively in terms of dialogic communication features. It has been revealed that the examined brands mostly share informative content that allows one-way communication as a type of interaction on Facebook. The majority of these shares are for product / service information. In terms of interactive resources, it has been determined that text and emoji are preferred in graphical resources, videos are preferred in audio-visual resources, and links are mostly preferred in interactive resources.

Keywords: Social Media, Facebook, Dialogical Communication, Content Analysis

DOES UNDERPRICING ANOMALY EXIST IN CRYPTOCURRENCIES ? A RESEARCH ON INITIAL COIN OFFERINGS (ICOS)

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ABSTRACT

Initial Coin Offering (ICO), which is used to finance new projects, has been recently gaining popularity as a result of factors such as innovation in funding and similarity to Initial Public Offering (IPO) in the financial world, while it is been recognized as a legal issue since it is a financial tool that enables company owners to raise capital without being subject to any legal regulation. etc. ICO is generally referred to as the process where companies fund their new projects by selling them in exchange for bitcoin and ether with tools called tokens. In this study, the underpricing anomaly observed in the short-term after issuance in IPOs, which is frequently examined in the literature, will be analyzed for ICOs. The main purpose of the study is to analyze whether the investors purchasing at issuance in ICOs can achieve an abnormal return (residual return) above the market average. For this purpose, the data set of ICOs performed in the widest possible time period will be used. In the analysis, raw return, abnormal return, cumulative abnormal return and compound abnormal return will be calculated using the data of ICO offering price and 1st, 3rd and 7th day trading closing price, respectively. With the t-test analysis to be made, whether these returns are statistically significant will be examined and the results will be interpreted.

Keywords: ICO, Token, IPO, Underpricing, Abnormal Return, t-test

ROLAND BARTHES'S REFLECTIONS ON PHOTOGRAPHY**Monica GAROIU**

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on Roland Barthes's seminal book, *Camera Lucida* (1980), a subjective examination of multiple photographs and a touching autobiographical disclosure of his love for his mother.

My analysis will draw in particular on the duality between Barthes's two theoretical concepts, *studium* and *punctum*. Moreover, it will analyze the famous Winter Garden Photograph connected to the author's anticipation of his own death. Barthes's reading of this photograph, which he decided not to reproduce in the book, establishes a link between photography and loss that perpetuates its association with death. Thus, the narrative of *Camera Lucida* creates a substitute for what has died and transcends the emptiness of loss: it succeeds to develop the brutal reality of death into the reality of literature.

Keywords: Roland Barthes, *Camera Lucida*, photography and literature, autobiography, loss.

HINDERING FACTORS OF TURKEY'S ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

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ABSTRACT

The European Union is the only international organization in the world that still offers standards to the world in many directions, be it in economic terms, social issues, state organization or education system. Membership of EU remains a fundamentally important goal for many states to this day, including for the Republic of Turkey. It is true that Turkey is a developed country, but if we look at the "Copenhagen Criteria", we will find many interesting aspects, the non-fulfillment of which is the reason for the official refusal to join. Some of them can be considered as political reasons.

In our study we will try to analyze these causes and talk about each component. We will analyze why, for example, the population is considered to be of a political aspect and so on.

One of the main obstacles of Turkey's accession to the EU is the number of population, named unofficially. By joining the Union, Turkey will have the right to influence the EU's decision by quotas depending on the number of population. But European countries do not want to grant this right to Turkey (owning ten quotas). Europe cannot easily submit to transfer such huge leverage to the country.

Such developments between the EU and Turkey have prompted a number of Turkish statesmen to make a skeptical statement. In 2002, for example, the chairman of Parliament, Ömer İzgisaid that Turkey had an alternative in other area except the EU. With this statement, he confirmed the existence of a multifaceted foreign policy course for Turkey.

The EU is constantly emphasizing that if the European norms are met, the door is open to everyone.

Keywords: Turkey, EU, membership of EU.

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION BY UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN GEORGIA: WHAT LIES BEHIND THE POSITIVE EVALUATION?

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ABSTRACT

The present paper¹ discusses the educational outcomes of the university graduates in Georgia who have completed their Bachelor's studies in 2008-2020 in the aftermath of higher education reforms implemented by Georgia after joining the Bologna Process in 2005. The paper is based on the statistical analysis of the survey of 1202 respondents conducted in winter-spring 2021 and looks at several aspects, such as: the overall evaluation of the quality of the undergraduate education by the respondents, the role of education in their career prospects, and the self-assessment of the transferable skills the university graduates developed in the university settings. The results of the analysis show that even though the overall assessment of the education tends to be positive, the research respondents have a sort of ambivalent attitude towards universities' role in their career prospects, especially considering the fact that their self-assessment of transferable skills varies. Namely, the cognitive skills, such as analytical reasoning and argumentation, self-reflection skills, etc. are quite positively evaluated, while rather technical and practical skills, such as research skills, preparation of business plans, data analysis, presentation and writing skills, etc., that are predominantly required by the labor market and seems much easier to verify, are assessed less positively.

Keywords: Quality of Higher Education, Career Prospects, Transferable Skills, Georgian Higher Education

¹ The paper is prepared within the scope of the research project "Challenges to Bologna: High-productive Labour Force and Higher Education in Georgia" supported by Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia (SRNSFG) [grant number FR 18-13966]

TEACHING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC: SCHOOL MANAGEMENT STAFF VIEWS AND COPING

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ABSTRACT

The COVID 19 pandemic led the education systems in Israel and around the world to an emergency state. During this time the education systems maintained a routine of teaching and learning using distance learning. Distance learning has several disadvantages that are particularly significant for students with special needs. Shortly before the outbreak of the plague, the special Israeli education law was changed to anchor the inclusion of students with special needs in mainstream education. The school management has a decisive influence on the school's success and the inclusion processes. This effect can even intensify in times of crisis. This study's aim was to trace the management of schools in general and in the context of inclusion of students with special needs during the emergency state. Derived from this goal the research question was: How do the principals' and counselors' management paths affect the inclusion process during the COVID crisis? The question was answered using semi-structured interviews with twenty-two principals and counselors. An analysis of the respondents' answers revealed that during the period of closures and distance learning, the management team dealt with solving difficulties and problems in a very intensive manner. The analysis shows that both principals and counselors have spent most of their time trying to address challenges and difficulties that have arisen among students, families, and teachers. The counselors focused primarily on assisting students. This research delves into the difficulties of principals and counselors during a crisis and the need to build research-based protocols that may assist the management team in an emergency.

Keywords: Coronavirus Pandemic, Inclusion, principals, counselors, emergency state.

TEST DIMENSIONALITY AND CONDITIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF UNDERGRADUATE PHYSICS TEST ITEMS OF NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA: PERSPECTIVE FROM LATENT TRAITS MODEL (LTM) PACKAGE OF R LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Physics test items developed by the National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN) to measure test-takers proficiency in Elementary Mechanics, Heat, and Properties of Matter (PHY101) are intrinsically multidimensional. However, we observed the current method used by the university to score test-takers proficiency in the course is premised on Classical Test Theory, which has been criticised in the literature for its limitations, and a measurement model for unidimensional tests. Consequently, using an inappropriate model to model test-takers responses to items would adversely affect their true proficiency in the course. Therefore, this study assessed the dimensionality and conditional independence of physics test items of NOUN using the ltm package in the R language. A non-experimental design of survey research type was adopted. Test-takers responses to the 35 PHY 101 multiple-choice items across NOUN study centres in the 36 States of Nigeria were retrieved from the Directorate of Examination of Assessment (DEA) and used for the study, with empirical reliability of 0.80. Nine hundred seventy-eight test-takers responses were captured and analysed with modified parallel analysis test and Yen Q3 statistics implemented in ltm package of R language software, version 4.0.2. Findings remarked that NOUN physics items had more than one predominant dimension to account for the observed performance of test-takers in the course. Also, residual correlations of ten item pairs severely violated the conditional independence benchmark of 0.20. We conclude that PHY 101 of NOUN is intrinsically multidimensional. Test-takers responses to the test items are due to their locations on multiple latent variables. We recommend that a psychometric unit be established within the DEA of the university to check the appropriateness of the test items developed by the faculty lecturers.

Keywords: physics test-items; item response theory; National Open University of Nigeria; multidimensionality; latent trait model; R language; modified parallel analysis test.

ALLAMIH SAYYID MUHAMMAD HUSAIN TABATABAI'S PRESUPPOSITIONS IN HIS COMMENTARY OF THE QUR'AN

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ABSTRACT

Allamih Sayyid Muhammad Husain Tabatabai (1904-1981) is distinguished Shia theologian, who offered a new method of interpretation of the Quran –interpreting the Quran with the help of the Quran. In his book *Al-Mizan fi tafsir al-Qur'an* he interpreted the Quranic verses by considering other verses of the holy text. Allamih has interpreted the Quran based on specific principles and this research intends to explore his method and find out on which contemporary hermeneutical principles his commentary was based, more precisely this study focuses on his presuppositions in his interpretation of the Qur'an. Allamih believed that sacred texts, particularly the Quran, have specific characteristics, which distinguished them from non-religious texts. Since sacred texts have a particular purpose and are considered to be a guideline for all human beings, some methods of interpretation cannot be applied to them. In other words, the Quran should be interpreted within the Quranic framework. In Allameh's view, the reader (interpreter) has an important position and since no one can empty one's mind from presuppositions, this quality of human understanding must be taken into account. Indeed, the reader's presuppositions can lead him toward prejudices and consequently different types of interpretation. Consequently, the debate about presupposition became one of the controversial issues debated in the interpretation of the Quran. It can be argued that his way of thought was a major shift in the Quranic hermeneutics. His life and views provides the framework on which the Quran's exegesis should be based. This study is a library research based on text analysis.

Keywords: Allamih Tabatabai, Qur'an, commentary, presupposition.

ANDROID-BASED WORKSHEETS SUPPORTING PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING

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ABSTRACT

This article is motivated by the Covid-19 outbreak that has hit the world, especially Indonesia. The lockdown policy was put in place to minimize the number of people exposed to the spread of Covid-19. Students learn from home with the aim of stopping the spread of Covid-19. During the online learning period, students have learning difficulties and need media for online learning. Researchers developed learning media for Electronic Student Worksheets (e-LKPD) to be used by Class VII students at SMPN 18 Purworejo, with math material in rectangular shapes. This study uses quantitative methods through instrument validators and product validators. The development of e-LKPD uses a 4-D model (four-D model) with the type of research and development. Data collection instruments in the development of e-LKPD include instruments to measure validity, practicality, and effectiveness. Testing the validity and reliability of the instrument in the form of tests and non-tests with revisions from the validation of material experts and media experts. The developed E-LKPD is said to be effective if the minimum level of effectiveness reaches the $60\% \leq 80\%$ category "effective or can be used but needs minor revision". The purpose of research on the development of android-based e-LKPD supporting Problem Based Learning is expected to be able to improve students' critical thinking with e-LKPD that meet valid, practical, and effective criteria..

Keywords: Development, e-LKPD, Online, PBL and Critical Thinking

GLİKOZUN SORBİTOLE Ru/SBA-15-SO₃ ile SEÇİMLİ KATALİTİK HİDROJENASYONU

SELECTIVE CATALYTIC HYDROGENATION OF GLUCOSE INTO SORBITOL WITH
Ru/SBA-15-SO₃

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ÖZET

Sorbitol, her karbon atomuna bağlı OH içeren şeker alkollerinden biridir ve aynı zamanda platform kimyasallar grubundadır. Farklı yöntemlerle çeşitli yenilenebilir ve sürdürülebilir kaynaklardan elde edilebilir.

Hidrotermal sıvılaştırma, kritik altı reaksiyon ortamı ve uygun katalizörler, platform kimyasallarının seçici bir üretimini sağladığı için yenilenebilir kaynaklardan sorbitol üretmek için etkili ve umut verici bir yaklaşımdır.

Bu çalışmada sorbitol, glikozdan Ru/SiO₂, Ru/AC, Ru/SBA-15 ve Ru/SBA-15-SO₃ ile kritik altı koşullar altında elde edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda, öncelikle katalizörler sentezlenmiş ve SEM, BET, FT-IR ve XRD analizlerini içeren bir karakterizasyon çalışması yapılmıştır. Daha sonra, glikozun hidrojenasyonu yoluyla sorbitol üretimi için test edilmişlerdir.

Glikozun hidrotermal sıvılaştırılmasıyla en yüksek sorbitol verimi (%), Ru/SBA-15-SO₃ varlığında 1 saatlik reaksiyon süresi için % 3,8 olarak bulunmuştur. GC-MS sonuçlarına göre bu reaksiyonun ara ürünleri belirlenmiştir ve böylece, bir reaksiyon yolu geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sorbitol, Glikoz, Hidrotermal sıvılaştırma, Ru/SBA-15-SO₃

ABSTRACT

Sorbitol is one of the sugar alcohols that contain OH attached to each carbon atom and it is also in the group of platforms chemicals. It could be obtained from various renewable and sustainable sources by different processes.

Hydrothermal liquefaction is an effective and promising approach to produce sorbitol from renewable sources because the subcritical reaction media and appropriate catalysts provide a selective production of platform chemicals.

In this study, sorbitol was obtained from glucose with Ru/SiO₂, Ru/AC, Ru/SBA-15, and Ru/SBA-15-SO₃ under subcritical conditions. In this context, firstly, the catalysts were synthesized and a characterization study comprises SEM, BET, FT-IR and XRD analyses was performed. Then, they were tested for the sorbitol production via hydrogenation of glucose.

The highest sorbitol yield (%) by hydrothermal liquefaction of glucose was found as 3.8 % for 1 h of reaction duration in the presence of Ru/SBA-15-SO₃. Based on GC-MS results, the intermediate products of this reaction were identified and hence, a reaction pathway was developed.

Keywords: Sorbitol, Glucose, Hydrothermal liquefaction, Ru/SBA-15-SO₃

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ABSTRACT

Trying to dominate the world, even the universe, with the power of advancing science and technology, human beings cannot prevent death that ends their own life. The idea of being able to live forever has inspired many phenomena throughout history. For example, for centuries alchemists have struggled to find the elixir of immortality that will prolong life forever, as well as turning worthless materials into gold. Gilgamesh, who seeks immortality in the Epic of Gilgamesh, which describes the human pursuit of immortality and knowledge by glorifying it, set out to find the only immortal human Utnapishtim and learn this secret from him. The immortality of the soul is one of the five important theories that make up Platon's philosophy. However, it is really possible to talk about an immortal thing that never perished and can continue to exist: Solitons. Finite-energy local wave solutions, which have the ability to sustain their lives forever by preserving their shape, are expressed with solitons. Instantons, on the other hand, can be defined as a special type of solitons that can maintain their unique properties during any collision. Soliton-type solutions with space-time expansion, zero energy, and finite action are called instantons. In this study, we will focus on the instanton dynamic, which exhibits some very important and interesting behaviors.

Keywords: Quantum, instanton, particle, awareness

CHAOS SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Chaos is defined as the finite and random behavior of a deterministic nonlinear dynamical system, which shows extreme sensitivity to the initial conditions and the development of physical parameters such as amplitude and period over time is unpredictable. Systems that are not deterministic and have random external effects are stochastic systems. Chaotic behavior is nonperiodic, unpredictable and sensitive to initial conditions. According to chaos theory, a simple, predictable set of entities and laws; can have a complex and unpredictable outcome. It is an important feature of chaos that very small changes lead to larger changes. Chaos occurs in many places, be it the economy, the stock market, the weather, brain states, even a dripping faucet or sometimes the beating of the human heart. Contrary to traditional understanding of science, Chaos Theory deals with nonlinear phenomena that are very difficult to predict or control. Understanding the mechanisms behind the chaos is not just the behavior of a floating leaf, irregular heartbeats and a dripping faucet; it will also help us understand many aspects of the universe on both the small and large scales. Because of this feature, chaos theory has taken its place in all branches of science.

Keywords: Chaos, nonlinear, science

EVALUATION OF PRELIMINARY THERMOLUMINESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF PORCELAIN CONTENT USED IN LIGHT SWITCHES

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the preliminary thermoluminescence (TL) properties of porcelain materials which are frequently used in light switches in many buildings, were investigated. Porcelain powder samples were annealed between 500 and 1000 °C in increments of 100 °C, respectively, using an optimum annealing time of 30 min. Structural characterizations of the prepared non-annealed and annealed samples were utilized by X-ray powder diffraction (XRD). Approximately 20 mg of non-annealed and annealed powder samples were irradiated with a beta source and TL glow curves were obtained using different optical filter combinations in the TL reader. The most convenient TL glow curves with the optimum TL intensity were obtained by using IRSL-TL 565 nm filter. As a result of the XRD analysis, it was observed that the annealing did not cause a visible change in the structure. Similarly, there was no change in the TL glow curve of the porcelain samples after irradiation under the same conditions. 500 °C was selected as an optimum annealing temperature for the porcelain sample to carry out the further TL investigations. It was observed that the glow curve obtained after 10 Gy test dose had two visible TL maxima around 85 and 195 °C, and the low temperature maximum was erased by applying the preheat test. After preheating, dose-response (between 0.1 and 500 Gy), reusability (for 15 cycles), the effect of heating rate (between 0.1 and 10 °C/s), and short-term fading were investigated for non-annealed and annealed at 500 °C porcelain samples by TL method. In both samples, the reusability was within the $\pm 5\%$ confidence interval. In addition to a visible maximum of 195 °C, a maximum of around 350 °C was observed at high doses. Moreover, it was observed that the peak area decreased substantially with increasing heating rate due to the thermal quenching.

Keywords: Thermoluminescence, Porcelain, XRD, Annealing, Preheat.

REPURPOSING THE INHIBITORS OF COVID-19 SPIKE GLYCOPROTEIN THROUGH MOLECULAR DOCKING APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic, or coronavirus pandemic, emerged on December 1, 2019, in the city of Wuhan, the capital of the Hubei region of China. A new coronavirus, called SARS-CoV-2, was diagnosed after several patients developed pneumonia that developed without a specific cause and did not respond to treatment and vaccines. A global epidemic was declared by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. On March 13, 2020, it was reported that Europe has now become the epicenter of the coronavirus crisis. As of January 1, 2022, 291,000,000 confirmed cases in the world, 5,500,000 patients died due to the virus. In this process, although the scientific world gives high priority and importance to drug and vaccine studies in treatment, a 100% effective drug has not been developed and a vaccine that provides full protection has not been put on the market. Because drug research and development processes require very long periods and labor power, drug repositioning studies have been the starting point for science people at the point of combating covid 19. In this process, the determination of the crystal structure of important proteins of the corona virus is an important step, but it has accelerated the repositioning studies of drugs used for other purposes in the market. In this study, the interaction of spike glycoprotein (6VSB), which is one of the key proteins in the structure of coronavirus, of afitinib and dacomitinib compounds, which are generally used in the treatment of lung cancer, with the molecular insertion technique and in-silico methods was investigated. The binding energies of the stable complexes formed according to the results obtained were -7.7 kcal/mol for dacomitinib and -7.4 kcal/mol for afitinib. According to these results.

The compounds showed a high binding affinity with the target protein 6VSB. hence, they might prove as potential therapeutic agents to treat COVID-19 after clinical trials

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, Molecular Docking, Drug repurposing.

INVESTIGATION ON EFFECTS OF NI-CONTENT ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF Fe_2O_3

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, the effects of the addition of nickel (Ni) on the morphology of iron (III) oxide (Fe_2O_3) structure were investigated in detail by using the scanning electron microscopy (SEM) technique. In this context, Ni-free and Ni-doped Fe_2O_3 structures were prepared by using the wet chemical method. Using the SEM analyses, the morphology for each sample was observed, and the particle size distributions of the samples were determined. The elemental compositions of the samples were also investigated by using the energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectroscopy. It was observed that the morphology and particle size distribution belonging to the Fe_2O_3 structure were affected by Ni content. The introduction of Ni into the Fe_2O_3 structure was detected by the EDX analysis.

Keywords: EDX Analysis, SEM Analyses, Morphology, Band Structure

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**Author Mehmet Hanifi KEBİROĞLU is a Ph.D. scholar in computational science and engineering subdivision with the grant of 100\2000 from the council of (YÖK-TURKEY) Higher Education (CoHE) of Turkey.

SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF MIFEPRISTONE (RU-486) MOLECULE BY QUANTUM PROGRAMING

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ABSTRACT

Mifepristone can be considering as a receptor and preventing progesterone's activity. This causes the prostaglandin levels to rise, and enhanced uterine sensitivity to prostaglandins to rise, resulting in uterine contractions and probable blastocyst ejection. Computational approaches are used to investigate the structural, electrical, and spectroscopic features of the biological evaluation molecule mifepristone (RU-486). The FTIR, UV-VIS spectroscopy, and Fukui functions have been calculated and examined to determine the active side of the chemical compound. The impact of the structure of an RU-486 molecule on the absorption peak of numerous molecules (CH₂CH₃, CH₃, F, FH, KOH, NO₂, OH) was explored. It was found that the numerous molecules that shown above has a big effect considering the forbidden band structure of the RU-486. For all calculations, a DFT method combined with the GaussView5 [1] and Gaussian09 [2] were used to carry out this study.

Keywords: DFT, FTIR, UV-Vis, Fukui functions, Mifepristone (RU-486)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Author Mehmet Hanifi KEBİROĞLU is a Ph.D. scholar in computational science and engineering subdivision with the grant of 100\2000 from the council of (YÖK-TURKEY) Higher Education (CoHE) of Turkey.

**This abstract was extracted from the doctoral thesis of Mehmet Hanifi KEBİROĞLU and was supported by the PhD thesis supervisors, Niyazi BULUT, and Sultan ERKAN.

DEGRADATION OF TOXIC ORGANIC POLLUTIONS FROM WASTEWATER BY USING EFFECTIVE IONIZING RADIATION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

The environmental pollution that arises with the increase in the world population and the development of the industry not only pollutes the water resources but also affects the atmosphere negatively. These negative conditions have hazardous results for human health and nature. In recent years, the purification of chemicals in the industrial wastewater and toxic organic pollutants has turned into a major problem. Radiation technology has generally been used to degrade toxic organic compounds. The use of radiation technology has provided important developments in the wastewater treatment because it forms radicals that are formed as a result of radiolysis of water and have oxidation potential. Radiation chemistry helps to minimize environmental problems, especially by degrading pollutants in wastewater. Ionizing radiation is a very effective method in the degradation of compounds that are difficult to biodegrade and in the purification of the waters containing high organic pollutants. The ionizing radiation method is a clean, safe, and environmentally friendly process, as there is no need to use any additional chemicals. Electromagnetic radiation is divided into two groups: ionizing radiation and non-ionizing radiation. Ionizing and non-ionizing radiations have different uses. X-rays and gamma radiation are ionizing radiation and these rays cause great harm to cells by disrupting their functions. Microwaves, on the other hand, do not cause ionization and therefore do not have the energy to break the bonds of molecules. Radiation energy is expressed in electron volts (eV).

Keywords: Ionizing Radiation, Toxic Organic Compounds, X-rays, Gamma Radiation, Micro Waves.

SYNTHESIS OF METAL OXIDE/GRAPHENE OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES AND DIFFERENT NANOTECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The carbon atom is the most plenty element in the nature and is present in every aspect of our lives. Allotropes of the carbon atom are diamond and graphite. While the carbon atom is free in nature, the synthesis of the carbon compounds is made of artificialy. When the thermodynamic properties of diamond and graphene allotropes are examined, the graphene phase is more stable than the diamond phase. Graphite is the most stable phase of carbon and has a layered structure. In graphite sheets, carbon atoms are separated at a distance of 0.142 nm in the hexagonal lattice and the distance between surfaces is 0.335 nm. Carbon atoms in the plane have a strong structure because they are covalent bonding to each other. However, the interlayered bonds in graphite can be broken easily because they are connected to each other by Vander Waals interactions. Graphene oxide is described as highly oxygenated due to the presence of many oxygen containing functional groups such as epoxy, hydroxyl, carbonyl and carboxyl groups between basal layers. Graphene oxide large surface area, highly surface functional groups, show an effective adsorption feature against toxic ions to their dispersive properties in water and easy modification. Nanocomposites synthesized by modification of graphene oxide with metal oxides are used in different nanotechnology applications. Modified graphene oxide is formed by the bonding of the different organic or inorganic groups to graphene oxide by chemical reaction. With the addition of groups with different properties (metal oxide, organic and inorganic groups) to graphene oxide, the functionality of graphene oxide is increased, enabling it is multifunctional use in different applications. Metal oxide/graphene oxide nanocomposites are used in nanotechnological areas such as electrochemical sensors, electroanalytical applications, biosensors, capacitors and catalytic applications.

Keywords: Graphite, Metal Oxide/Graphene Oxide Nanocomposites, Graphene Layereds, Electrochemical Sensors, Catalytic Applications.

FASULYE MUTASYON ISLAHINDA BAZI MUTAJENLERİN VE PRİMING UYGULAMALARININ M3 JENERASYONU ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ
THE EFFECT OF SOME MUTAGENS AND PRIMING APPLICATIONS OF COMMON BEAN IN M3 GENERATION

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ÖZET

Mutasyon ıslahında yaygın olarak kullanılan materyallerden biri olan tohumlar üzerinde, uygulanan mutajenin (Gama ışını ve EMS) miktarına ve süresine bağlı olarak çeşitli hasarlanmalar meydana gelmekte ve sonrasında tohumlarda çimlenme ve çıkış aşamasında problemler yaşanmaktadır. Mutajen uygulamalarının bu olumsuz etkilerini en aza indirmek amacı ile fasulye (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. Gina cv.) tohumlarına mutasyon uygulamaları öncesinde hümidifikasyon (H) ve hümidifikasyon + neem yağı (HN) priming uygulamalarının etkileri araştırılmıştır. Priming uygulamaları sonrasında, tohumlara mutasyon işleminde Gama ışını kaynağı Cobalt 60 cihazı ile radyasyon (120 Gy) ve yine mutasyon işlemlerinde EMS'nin (Etil Metan Sülfonat) üç farklı dozu (30, 40 ve 50 mM) uygulanmıştır. M1 ve M2 jenerasyonu denemeleri sonrasında seçilmiş 98 hattın karşılaştırıldığı M3 jenerasyonunda ise ele alınan parametrelerden bitki boyu, bakla boyu, bakla eni, bakla ağırlığı, bakla sayısı, toplam dane sayısı, toplam dane ağırlıkları, taze fasulye verimi ve kuru fasulye verimi bakımından kontrol grubundan belirgin olarak çok sayıda farklı hatlar tespit edilmiştir. İleriki jenerasyonlarda verim ve kalite özellikleri bakımından ön plana çıkan hatların mikro ve makro verim denemelerine tabi tutulması ve morfolojik ve moleküler farklılıklarının belirlenmesinin faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: EMS, Fasulye, Gama, Islah, Mutasyon, Priming

ABSTRACT

Various damages occur on seeds, which is one of the materials commonly used in mutation breeding, depending on the amount and duration of the applied mutagen (Gamma ray and EMS), and then there are problems in the germination and emergence phase of the seeds. In order to minimize these negative effects of mutagen applications, the effects of humidification

(H) and humidification + neem oil (HN) priming applications on bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. Gina cv.) seeds were investigated before mutation applications. After the priming applications, three different doses (30, 40 and 50 mM) of EMS (Ethyl Methane Sulfonate) were applied to the seeds in the mutation process with a Gamma ray source Cobalt 60 device and radiation (120 Gy). In the M3 generation, where 98 lines selected after the M1 and M2 generation trials were compared, it was significantly better than the control group in terms of plant height, pod length, pod width, pod weight, pod number, total grain number, total grain weight, green bean yield and dry bean yield. Many different lines have been identified. It is thought that it will be useful to subject the lines that stand out in terms of yield and quality characteristics in future generations to micro and macro yield tests and to determine their morphological and molecular differences.

Keywords: EMS, Bean, Gamma, Breeding, Mutation, Priming

**ALKANLARIN YANMA REAKSİYALARI TƏNLİKLƏRİNİN ELEKTRON
BALANSI
ÜSULU İLƏ ƏMSALLAŞDIRILMASI TƏDRİSİNƏ DAİR
ELECTRONIC BALANCE OF THE EQUATIONS OF COMBUSTION
REACTIONS OF ALKANES ON THE TEACHING OF COEFFICIENTS BY THE
METHOD**

Aliyeva Gizilli Mustafa gizi

Nakhchivan Teachers' Institute, Honored Teacher of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic Doctor of
Philosophy in Pedagogy

Əliyeva Qızılı Mustafa qızı

Naxçıvan Müəllimlər İnstitutu, Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının Əməkdar müəllimi
Pedaqogika üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru

ÖZET

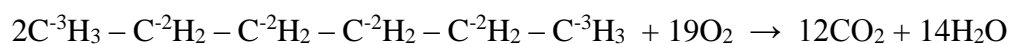
Bildiyimiz kimi alkanlar üzvi birləşmələrin əsas siniflərindən biridir. Alkanlar mövzunu keyfiyyətli şəkildə tədris etdikdə digər sinif karbohidrogenlərin tədrisi vəziyyəti asanlaşır. Həmçinin alkanlarda oksidləşmə dərəcəsinin təyininə geniş yer verdikdə növbəti dərslərdə mənimsəmə asanlaşır. Ümumiyyətlə, üzvi maddələrdə karbonun oksidləşmə dərəcələrinin təyininə və yanma reaksiyalarının oksidləşmə- reduksiya reaksiyaları üsulu ilə əmsallaşdırılmasına çox az yer verilir. Bu da şagirdlərdə üzvi maddələrin yanma tənliklərinin əmsallaşdırılmasında müəyyən çətinliklər yaradır. Bəzi hallarda şagirdlər onların əmsallarını əzbər şəkildə yazırlar. Məlumdur ki, bütün üzvi maddələrin yanma reaksiyaları nəticəsində CO₂ və H₂O alınır. Karbohidrogenlərin izmerlərinin sayı artdıqca karbon atomlarının oksidləşmə dərəcələrində müəyyən fərqlər yaranır. Bu fərqləri alkanlarda hərtərəfli şəkildə izah etdikdə növbəti dərslərdə şagirdlərin qavramasında müsbət dəyişikliklər yaranır.

Şagirdlərin diqqətinə çatdırılır ki, bütün üzvi birləşmələrdə karbon atomu IV valentli olur. Lakin karbohidrogenlərin quruluşundan asılı olaraq karbon atomu hətta eyni molekul daxilində müxtəlif oksidləşmə dərəcəsinə malik olurlar. Oksidləşmə- reduksiya reaksiyalarının tənliklərini əmsallaşdırmaq üçün birləşmələrdə elementlərin oksidləşmə dərəcələrini düzgün təyin etmək əsas məsələ kimi qarşıya qoyulur. Bildiyimiz kimi üzvi maddələrdə oksidləşmə dərəcələrinin tapılmasına az yer verilir. Üzvi birləşmələrdə karbon atomları arasındakı C- C rabitələri bir- biri ilə kovalent rabitənin qeyri – polyar rabitəsini əmələ gətirirlər. Karbonun digər atomlarla əmələ gətirdiyi rabitə polyar- kovalent rabitə hesab olunur. Karbonin hidrogenli birləşmələrində rabitələrin polyarlığı az dəyişir. Bu zaman C atomunun oksidləşmə dərəcəsi – 4 və + 4 intervalında dəyişə bilər. { 2- 60 }. Məsələn, C⁻⁴H₄ → C⁻²H₃Cl → C⁰H₂Cl₂ → C⁺²HCl₃ → C⁺⁴Cl₄. Bu üzvi birləşmələrdə karbonun oksidləşmə dərəcəsinin tapılmasını aşağıdakı kimi izah etmək olar: C⁻²H₃Cl molekulunda 3 hidrogen atomu hər biri 1 elektron itirməklə cəmi 3 elektron itirirlər. İtirilən elektronlardan birini Cl alaraq mənfi yüklənir. Qalan 2 elektronu isə C

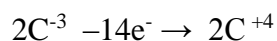
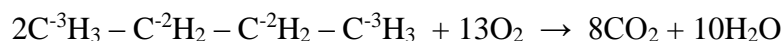
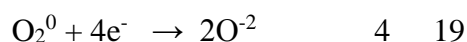
atomu alaraq – 2 oksidləşmə dərəcəsi göstərir. $C^0H_2^+Cl_2^-$ molekulunda 2 hidrogen atomunun itirdiyi elektronları hər xlor atomu birini almaqla mənfi yüklənir. Karbon atomları isə sıfır yüklə yüklənir. $C^{+2}H^+Cl_3^-$ molekulunda elektromənfililiyi karbon və hidrogendən böyük olan xlorun hər biri 1 elektron alaraq – yüklənir. Mənfi yüklənmiş 3 sayda xlor ionu cəmi 3 elektronun birini hidrogendən, ikisini isə C atomundan aldıqlarından C^{+2} oksidləşmə dərəcəsi göstərir və s.

Müxtəlif siniflərə malik üzvi maddələrin oksidləşmə dərəcələrini düzgün tapmaq vacibdir. Məs: $C^{-3}H_3 - C^{-1}H = C^{-2}H_2$, $C^{-2}H_2 = C^{-2}H_2$, $C^{-3}H_3 - C^{-1}H_2 - O - C^{-1}H_2 - C^{-3}H_3$

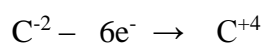
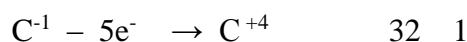
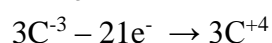
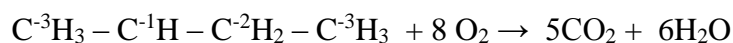
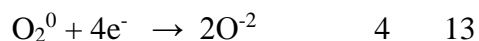
Üzvi maddələrdə oksidləşmə -reduksiya reaksiyalarının tədrisində ən vacib məsələlərdən biri reaksiya tənliklərinin əmsallaşdırılması qaydasını şagirdlərə hərtərəfli izah etməkdir. Karbohidrogenlərin yanma reaksiyaları nəticəsində 0, -1, -2, -3 və -4 oksidləşmə dərəcəsinə malik karbon atomlarının hamısı oksidləşmə dərəcələrini +4-ə çatdırırlar, yəni oksidləşirlər. Karbohidrogenlərin yanma reaksiyalarında elektron tənlikləri sol tərəfə görə tərtib olunur. Yəni tapılan əmsallar əvvəlcə sol tərəfə yazılır, sonra isə sağ tərəf bərabərləşdirilir. { 1-4}. Alkanlardan bəzilərinin yanma reaksiyalarının tənliklərinin elektron balansı üsulu ilə tərtibinə baxaq:



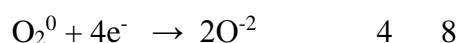
Cəmi: $38e^-$



Cəmi: $26e^-$



Cəmi: $32e^-$



Beləliklə, dərş müddətində alkanların yanma reaksiyalarının tənliklərinin elektron balansı üsulu ilə əmsallaşdırılmasını şagirdlərin yaddaşında möhkəmləndirdikdə karbohidrogenlərin digər siniflərinin oksidləşmə- reduksiya tənliklərinin mükəmməl öyrənilməsi asanlaşır.

ABSTRACT

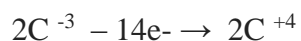
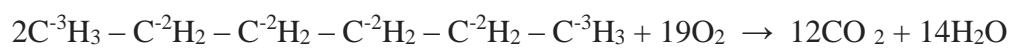
As we know, alkanes are one of the main classes of organic compounds. Other classes of hydrocarbons are easier to teach in the form of a decision on the subject of alkanes. Also, the determination of oxidation in alkanes is easier to master in the classroom. In addition, very little is given to the determination of carbon oxidation in suction substances and by the oxidation-reduction reactions of combustion reactions. This creates a certain result in the coefficient of the equations of organic substances in combustion. Some groups memorize their ratios. It is known that combustion reactions of all organic substances are obtained CO_2 and H_2O . As the number of hydrocarbon isters increases, their differences in the oxidation of carbon atoms appear. Explaining these differences in any way results in their perception in new lessons.

Students are reminded that the carbon atom in all compounds is IV valent. However, depending on the structure of the hydrocarbons, the carbon atom has the same oxidation in the form of a molecule. In order to factorize the equations of redox reactions, the main task is to determine the level of oxidation of elements in compounds. As we know, little attention is paid to the detection of oxidizing compounds in organic substances. The additional C-C bonds of the bonded carbon atoms in the members form a non-polar bond of covalent bonds with each other. The bond formed by carbon with other atoms is called a polar-covalent bond. In hydrogenated hydrogen compounds, the polarity of the bonds varies little. In this case, the oxidation of the atom decreases C in the range of -4 and +4. {2- 60}. For example, $\text{C}^{-4}\text{H}_4 \rightarrow \text{C}^{-2}\text{H}_3\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{C}^0\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}^{+2}\text{HCl}_3 \rightarrow \text{C}^{+4}\text{Cl}_4$. This can be explained as the discovery of carbon oxidation in organic compounds: In the $\text{C}^{-2}\text{H}_3\text{Cl}$ molecule, 3 hydrogen atoms lose only 3 electrons, each losing 1 electron. Cl is overloaded from one of the lost electrons. The addition of the remaining 2 electrons to the C atom increases the oxidation of 2. The electrons lost by 2 hydrogen atoms in the $\text{C}^0\text{H}_2^+\text{Cl}_2^-$ molecule are charged by taking one of each chlorine atom. Carbon atoms are charged with zero charge. In the $\text{C}^{+2}\text{H}^+\text{Cl}_3^-$ molecule, chlorine, which has an electronegativity greater than that of carbon and hydrogen, is charged with 1 electron each. Since 3 negatively charged chlorine ions take one of the 3 electrons from the hydrogen and two from the C atom, they affect the oxidation of C^{+2} , and so on.

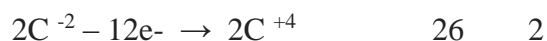
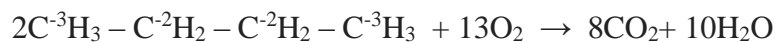
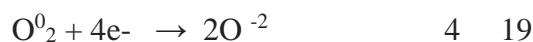
It is important to properly establish the oxidation of organic substances of different classes. For example: $\text{C}^{-3}\text{H}_3 - \text{C}^{-1}\text{H} = \text{C}^{-2}\text{H}_2$, $\text{C}^{-2}\text{H}_2 = \text{C}^{-2}\text{H}_2$,



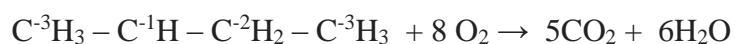
One of the most important issues in the study of oxidation-reduction reactions in organic substances is a comprehensive explanation of the rules of coefficients of reaction equations. Combustion reactions of hydrocarbons lead to the oxidation of all atoms with oxidations 0, -1, -2, -3 and -4 to carbon + 4, ie they are oxidized. In the combustion reactions of hydrocarbons, the electronic equations are drawn to the left. the selected found coefficients are written to the left, then adjusted to the right. {1-4}. Let's look at the structure of the equations of combustion reactions of some alkanes by the method of electronic balance:



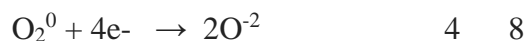
Total: 38e-



Total: 26e-



Total: 32e-



Thus, the perfect study of the oxidation-reduction equations of other classes of hydrocarbons is facilitated when the students' memory is strengthened by the electronic balance of the equations of combustion reactions of alkanes during the lesson.

TV DİZİ ADLARINDA METAFOR KULLANIMI THE USAGE OF METAPHOR ON THE NAMES OF TV SERIES

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ÖZET

Sonra veya öte manasındaki “meta” ile taşımak manasındaki “phrein” kelimelerinin birleşiminden oluşan “metafor” kavramının kelime karşılığı, bir yerden başka bir yere götürmektir. Klasik belagatçılar tarafından salt edebî sanatlar içerisinde değerlendirilen metaforlar ilk ortaya çıktığı kaynaklarda süslü ve etkili bir anlatım sağlamak gibi sanatsal maksatla var olan dilsel birimler olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Ancak Batı’da Aristoteles’ten bu yana dilin karakteristiği ile ilgili bir mevzu olarak değerlendirilen metaforu Black’in zihnin bilişsel boyutuyla ilişkilendirip açıklamasıyla bilim dünyasında metafor algısı adeta yeni bir boyut kazanmıştır. Günümüzde ise metafor kavramı üzerine yapılan araştırmalar neticesinde metaforun salt kelimelerle ilgili bir durum olmadığı, gündelik yaşamdaki dil ve hatta düşünce ya da eylemle sıkı ilişki içinde olduğu görüşü yaygınlık kazanmıştır. Nitekim dünyanın hemen her yerinde olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de gündelik yaşamın önemli bir kısmını kaplayan TV dizilerinin adları oluşturulurken de metaforlardan sık sık faydalandığı görülmüştür.

Çalışma için reyting bazında en çok izlenen ATV, FOX, Kanal D, Kanal 7, Show TV, Star TV ve TRT 1 kanallarında 1990’lı yıllardan 2020 yılına kadar yayınlanan 576 dizi adı tespit edilmiş ve bu dizi adlarındaki metaforik kullanımların dilde hangi yolla anlatım bulunduğu, sıklıkla hangi durumlarda tercih edildiği deşifre edilmiştir. Neticede 576 dizi adının 200’e yakın bir bölümünün metaforik özellik taşıdığı ve metaforik özellik taşıyan dizi adlarının ise daha çok gündelik olayların anlatıldığı dizilere verildiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metafor, TV, TV Dizileri, Dil.

ABSTRACT

Consisted of the words ‘meta’(beyond) and ‘phrein’ (transport) metaphor has a lexical meaning of taking away something from somewhere to one another. Classical rhetoricians deemed metaphors in literary arts. It was regarded as an linguistic unit in order to ensure an euphuistic and compact expression in early sources. Having been accepted as a matter of characteristics of a language from the time of Aristotle, metaphor has got a new dimension in science World by Black’s approach that he associates metaphor to cognitive domain of mind. Researches Show that metaphor deals not only with words, but also with daily language furthermore thought and

practice. Thus, it is seen that on the names of tv series is made use of metaphor frequently. Tv names have a significant effect on daily life in Turkiya like any other country in the World.

For this study. 576 names of tv series broadcasted between 1990 and 2020 on ATV, FOX, Kanal D, Kanal 7, Show TV, Star TV and TRT 1 are selected and examined that in which way and which cases metaphors are made use of. As a conclusion, approximately 200 of those 576 have metaphorical characteristics. Their themes are mainly fictionalised of everyday life situations.

Keywords: Metaphor, TV, TV Series, Language.

GAGAUZ TÜRKÇESİNDEKİ SORU CÜMLELERİNİN SEMANTİK DÜZLEMDE ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN GAGAUZ TURKISH ON THE SEMANTICAL PLANE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Gagauz Türkçesindeki soru cümlelerinin işlevsel yönden ne tür anlamlar barındırdığı tespit edilmiştir. Anlamsal düzeyde semantik ve pragmatik ile bağlantılı bir yapı sergileyen soru ibaresi, doğrudan bağlam ve şartları dikkate alınarak anlamlandırılmıştır. İncelenen metinlerde soru ekinin ve soru sözcüklerinin geçtiği cümleler saptanmıştır. Vurgu, tonlama ve yorum gücünün yardımıyla soru cümlelerinin gizil işlevleri açığa çıkarılmıştır. Anlamlandırma sürecinde soru cümlelerinin biçimsel ve derin yapı işaretleyicileri de işe koşulmuştur. Böylece anlamdan biçime doğru ilerleyen bir çalışma örneği sunulmuştur.

Çalışmada gerçek soru cümleleri ve sözde soru cümlelerinin işlevlerini belirlemek adına, anlam ve işlev odaklı inceleme esas alınmıştır. Metinlerden derlenen soru cümlelerinin işlevsel boyutu, iletişim ortamında bulunan birtakım unsurlar nedeniyle değişken ve çokanlamlı görünüm arz etmiştir. Baskın işlevin belirlenmesinde ekin ya da sözcüğün metin bağlamındaki çeşitli çağrışımları ve duygu değerleri aktif rol üstlenmiştir.

Çalışmada Gagauz Türkçesindeki soru eki (mI)'nin Türkiye Türkçesinde olduğu gibi, eklendiği sözcükten ayrı yazıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Türkiye Türkçesinde soru ekinin şahıs ekinden önce geldiği bilinmektedir. Fakat Gagauz Türkçesindeki soru eki, şahıs ekinden önce ya da sonra gelebilmektedir. Fiile gelen soru eki şahıs ekinden önce geldiğinde fiile bitişik, sonra gelmesi hâlinde ise ayrı yazıldığı görülmektedir.

Taranan metinler neticesinde soru cümlelerinin yalnızca soru bildirmediği, cümlede soru ekleri ve soru sözcükleri bulunmasına rağmen soru dışında aynı anda birden çok anlam ifade ettiği ortaya konulmuştur. Soru cümlelerine anlamsal bir sınır çizmek olanaksız olduğundan, incelenecek olan her yeni metin, yeni bir işlevi gün yüzüne çıkaracaktır. Çalışmanın bundan sonraki süreçte, bu bağlamda yapılacak olan yeni çalışmalar için katkı sağlaması arzu edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gagauz Türkçesi, Soru Cümleleri, Semantik, İşlev, Bağlam.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it has been determined what kind of functional meanings the interrogative sentences in Gagauz Turkish have. The question phrase, which exhibits a structure related to semantics and pragmatics at the semantic level, is directly interpreted by considering the context and conditions. In the analyzed texts, sentences with question suffix and question words were determined. With the help of emphasis, intonation and interpretation power, the latent functions of interrogative sentences are revealed. In the interpretation process, the formal and deep structure markers of the interrogative sentences were also used. Thus, an example of a work progressing from meaning to form is presented.

In order to determine the functions of real interrogative sentences and so-called interrogative sentences in the study, meaning and function-oriented analysis was taken as basis. The functional dimension of the interrogative sentences compiled from the texts showed a variable and polysemous appearance due to some elements in the communication environment. Various connotations and emotional values of the suffix or word in the context of the text played an active role in determining the dominant function.

In the study, it has been determined that the question suffix (mI) in Gagauz Turkish is written separately from the word to which it is added, as in Turkey Turkish. It is known that the question suffix comes before the personal suffix in Turkey Turkish. However, the question suffix in Gagauz Turkish can come before or after the person suffix. It is seen that when the question suffix comes before the person suffix, it is written adjacent to the verb, and if it comes after it, it is written separately.

As a result of the scanned texts, it has been revealed that interrogative sentences do not only state a question, but also have more than one meaning apart from the question, although there are question suffixes and question words in the sentence. Since it is impossible to draw a semantic boundary to interrogative sentences, each new text to be examined will reveal a new function. It is desired that the study will contribute to new studies to be carried out in this context in the next period.

Keywords: Gagauz Turkish, Interrogative Sentences, Semantics, Function, Context.

UNİVERSAL KONSEPTLƏRİN DİSKURSDA TƏSVİRİ ON THE REPRESENTATION OF UNIVERSAL CONCEPTS IN THE DISCOURSE

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalə universal konseptlərin diskursda representasiyasının öyrənilməsinə həsr edilmişdir. Məqalədə bu problemin ətraflı şəkildə öyrəniləyi linqvistik mənbələr nəzərdən keçirilir, müəllif tərəfindən linqvistik ədəbiyyatın xronoloji ardıcılıqla təhlili aparılır, bundan əlavə həmin mənbələr əsasında problemin öyrənilmə səviyyəsi müəyyənləşdirilir. Müasir humanitar elmlərdə müxtəlif milli mədəniyyət və mentalitetlərin xüsusiyyətləri ilə bağlı məsələlərin müzakirəsinə də məqalədə xüsusi yer ayrılır. Bu müasir dilçilikdə diqqət mərkəzinə dil strukturlarını deyil, danışan insanı - dil daşıyıcısını gətirən antripsentrizmin vüsət alması ilə bağlıdır. İnsan şüurunun gerçəkliyin qavranılmasında dünyagörüşü və ideoloji sxemlərə cavabdehlik daşıyan universal koqnitiv strukturlarının öyrənilməsi də məqalədə xüsusi maraq kəsb edir. Diskursda verballaşmış konseptlər sistemini təhlil edərkən onların statusundakı fərqləri, konseptual sahələrin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsini və kəsişmələrini, habelə konseptual məzmunun variativləşmə xüsusiyyətlərini nəzərə almaq da məqsədəuyğundur. Məqalədə müəllif linqvokulturologiyanın metodlarını təsvir edən V.A.Maslova və eyni zamanda C.Lakoffun nəzəriyyəsinə də öz münasibətini bildirir. Bütün dil sistemlərində eyni cür qəbul olunan, müxtəlif xalqların dünya mənzərəsini əks etdirən əlavə mənə, səciyyə və assosiasiyaların təbəqələşməsi yolu ilə yeni konseptlər yaranan bölünməz universal elementlər fərqləndirilir. Dünya mənzərəsi hər bir mədəniyyətdə universal konseptlərin və mədəniyyət konstantlarının – məkan, zaman, say, taleh, həyat və s. kimi bütöv bir cərgəsindən yaranır. Lakin, universal konseptlərin mövcudluğuna baxmayaraq, hər bir xalqda xüsusi və yalnız ona xas olan konseptlər arasında münasibətlər vardır ki, onlar da milli dünyagörüşünü və dünyanın dəyərləndirilməsinin təməlini təşkil edirlər. Linqvomədəni konsept elmin müxtəlif sahələrində işlədilər digər mental vahidlərdən dəyər elementinin qabarıq olması ilə fərqlənir. Bununla yanaşı, hər bir xalq məxsusi dünyagörüşü şkalasına, məxsusi dəyərlər şkalasına malikdir. Beləliklə hər bir mədəniyyət özünün dünyagörüşünə əsaslanan şüur və davranışının xüsusi stereotiplərini formalaşdırır.

Açar Sözlər: Universal Konseptlər, Diskurs, Representasiya, Koqnitiv Struktur, Verballaşma

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the representation of universal concepts in the discourse. The article examines the linguistic sources in which this problem is studied in detail, the author analyzes the linguistic literature in chronological order, in addition, the level of study of the problem is determined on the basis of these sources. The article also discusses issues related to the characteristics of different national cultures and mentalities in modern humanitarian sciences. This is due to the rise of anthropocentrism in modern linguistics, which focuses not on language structures, but on the speaker - the bearer of language. The study of the universal cognitive structures of the human mind, which are responsible for the worldview and ideological schemes in the perception of reality, is also of particular interest in the article. When analyzing the system of verbalized concepts in the discourse, it is expedient to take into account the differences in their status, the interrelationships and intersections of conceptual areas, as well as the variability of conceptual content. In the article the author also expresses his attitude to the theory of V.A. Maslova who describes the methods of linguoculturology, as well as to the theory of J. Lakof. All language systems are divided into indivisible universal elements, which are formed in new concepts through the stratification of additional meanings, characteristics and associations that are equally accepted and reflect the worldview of different peoples. The linguocultural concept differs from other mental units used in various fields of science in that the value element is prominent. At the same time, each nation has its own scale of worldview, its own set of values. Thus, each culture forms specific stereotypes of consciousness and behavior based on its own worldview.

Keywords: Universal Concepts, Discourse, Representation, Cognitive Structure, Verbalization

USE OF METONYMY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the topic of the use of metonymy in English. Metonymy is a stylistic device in which one word is replaced by another based on the relationship of their meanings by contiguity. The study of this stylistic technique will be useful for everyone who wants to be fluent in any language. So, an example of metonymy is given with the replacement of the word "royalty" (royal power) by "crown".

One of the leading researchers who describe stylistic units using the material of the English language, Ilya Romanovich Galperin, believed that metonymy is based on the relationship between the meanings in the dictionary and the meanings in the context, based on a certain association that connects the concepts expressed by these meanings of words. There are several types of metonymic relations: the relationship between a subject and its feature, the relationship between content and material, the relationship between a person and an instrument etc. There is also an example of a favorite metonymic process in American English, where part of a longer expression is used to represent the entire expression. The article gives a detailed analysis of the difference between the real world and the metonymic world based on some examples. In conclusion, the article examines the definitions of metonymy given by such researchers of linguistics as Yuri Lotman, James Lacan and Roman Jakobson.

Keywords: Metonymy, Linguistics, Metonymic Relations, Expression, Metonymic Process, Object, Subject, Sentence, English, American English

Аннотация

В данной статье затрагивается тема употребления метонимии в английском языке. Метонимия – это стилистический прием, в котором одно слово заменяется другим, основываясь на связи их значений по смежности. Изучение данного стилистического приема будет на пользу всем желающим свободно владеть любым языком. Так, приводится пример метонимии с заменой слова "royalty" (королевская власть) на "crown" (корона). Один из ведущих ученых, описывающих стилистические единицы на материале английского языка, Илья Романович Гальперин полагал, что метонимия основывается на

связи между значениями в словаре и значениями в контексте, основанными на определенной ассоциации, которая связывает понятия, выраженные в данных значениях слов.

Существует несколько видов метонимических связей: связь субъекта с его признаком, связь содержимого с содержащим, связь субъекта и орудия и т.д. Также приводится пример излюбленного метонимического процесса в американском английском, где часть более длинного выражения используется для демонстрации всего выражения. В статье описывается тщательный анализ разницы между реальным миром и метонимическим миром на основе примеров. В заключение в статье рассматриваются определения метонимии, данные такими исследователями лингвистики, как, например, Юрий Лотман, Джеймс Лакан и Роман Якобсон.

Ключевые слова: метонимия, лингвистика, метонимические связи, выражение, метонимический процесс, объект, субъект, предложение, английский, американский английский

ƏRƏB ƏDƏBİYYATINDA MÜHACİRLƏR MÖVZUSUNU YARADAN AMİLLƏR FACTORS RAISING THE THEME OF IMMIGRANTS IN ARABIC LITERATURE

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ÖZƏT

Bu gün müasir dünyada müşahidə edilən müxtəlif səbəblərlə idarə olunan miqrasiya prosesləri çağdaş ictimai-siyasi, sosial-iqtisadi reallıqların nəticəsi olmaqla, ən global, düşündürən problemə çevrilib.

Miqrasiya faktını labüdləşdirən bir çox obyektiv və subyektiv səbəblər var – iş, təhsil məqsədilə, silahlı qarşıdurmalar, siyasi baxışlar və təqiblər üzündən və s.

Konkret olaraq Ərəb Şərqində bu prosesin təhlilinə baxarkən qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, mühacirlərin böyük əksəriyyətini əmək miqrantları təşkil edir.

Miqrantlara münasibətdə dini dözümsüzlük, irqi, milli ayrı-seçkilik və ksenofobiya hallarının olması isə təəssüf ki, günümüzün acı reallığıdır və bununla ələlxüsus ərəb mühacirlərin üzləşdiyini vurğulamaq yanlış olmaz.

Beləliklə, ərəb ədəbiyyatında reallıqların diktəsi ilə yeni problematikanın – istiqamətin özünü bürüzə verdiyini qeyd etmək olar. Xüsusən XXI əsrdən başlayaraq əsas qəhrəmanları mühacirətdə olan, süjet xətti əcnəbi ölkələrin fonunda cərəyan edən çox sayda maraqlı əsərlər yazılmağa başlayır. Belə ki, bu gün, artıq neçə illərdir Suriyada səngiməyən vətəndaş müharibəsi, ayrı-ayrı silahlı qruplaşmalar və xarici dövlətlərin də iştirakı ilə müxtəlif cəbhələrdə hərbi əməliyyatlar nəticəsində minlərlə suriyalı ərəbin qaçqın düşərək Türkiyə və Avropa ölkələrinə mühacirət etməsi müasir ərəb ədəbiyyatında bu mövzunu daha da aktual etmişdir.

Açar Sözlər: Mühacirlər Mövzusu, Mühacirlər, Misir, Ərəb Ədəbiyyatı, Miqrasiya.

ABSTRACT

The multifaceted and diversified migration processes observed in the modern world today, as a result of modern socio-political and socio-economic realities, have become the most global and thought-provoking problem.

There are many objective and subjective reasons that necessitate the fact of migration - for work, education, armed conflict, political views, and persecution, and so on.

In particular, when analyzing this process in the Arab East, it should be noted that the vast majority of migrants are labor migrants.

The existence of religious intolerance, racial, national discrimination and xenophobia towards migrants is, unfortunately, a bitter reality today, and it would not be wrong to emphasize that this is especially true of Arab immigrants.

Thus, it can be noted that in Arabic literature, dictated by realities, a new problem - the direction has manifested itself. Especially since the XXI century, many interesting works have been written, the main characters of which are in exile, the plot of which takes place against the background of foreign countries. Today, thousands of Syrian Arabs have fled to Turkey and European countries because of the ongoing civil war in Syria, various radicals, armed groups and military operations on various fronts with the participation of foreign countries made this theme more actual.

Keywords: Immigrants, Egypt, Arabic Literature, Migration

**XX YÜZYILIN İLK YARISINDA FRANSIZ LİRİK ŞİİRİNİN ANA
TEMSİLÇİLERİNİN YENİ BİÇİM VE İÇERİK ARAYIŞI**
THE SEARCH FOR A NEW FORM AND CONTENT OF THE MAIN
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRENCH LYRIC POETRY IN THE FIRST XX CENTURY

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ÖZET

Bu makalenin amacı, yirminci yüzyıl Fransız şiirinin biçim ve içeriğindeki değişiklikleri, yeni akımların gelişimini ve bu akımın başlıca temsilcilerinin yaratıcılığını incelemektir.

Fransa'da, yirminci yüzyılın ilk on beş yılının şiiri, Belle Époque'un durumuna özgü coşkulu bir tarzla gelişti. Somut ve hızlı yaşam tarzı sayesinde, farklı akımlar ve diğer şiir okulları açısından zengin olan bu şiir, Charles Péguy Paul Valéry , Apolliner gibi modernistlerin yanı sıra egzotizm, kozmopolitlik, evrenselcilik ve diğerlerine bağlı olan diğer şairlerin ilhamlarıyla daha da büyüdü. Makalede, Fransa'daki edebi ortam da dahil olmak üzere, yirminci yüzyıl Avrupa'sındaki kültürel ve sosyal hayattaki değişiklikler anlatılıyor. Belle Époque (Muhteşem Yüzyıl), sanat alanında farklı akımların özgünlük için savaştığı, fikirlerin ve kültürlerin karıştırıldığı harika bir dönemdir. Resimdeki yeni akımlar ve akımları yansıtan sanatçıların isimleri de çizilmektedir.

Genel eğilim, yeni yüzyılın coşkusu ve kutlaması olarak edebi ve sanatsal etkinlikte yeni bir ölçüt olarak entelektüel coşkunun yükselişidir. Çalışma, yirminci yüzyılın başlarında "Belle Époque" olarak adlandırılan şiirin ana yönünün muzaffer bir modernite ve iyimserliğin tam bir ifadesi olduğunu göstermektedir. Modern şairlerin, müzisyenlerin ve sanatçıların Montmartre ve Montparnasse gibi sembolik yüksek yerlerde bir araya gelerek çalışma grupları ve dergiler oluşturmaları hedeflendi. Ondokuzuncu yüzyılın en önemli edebi akımları arasında en son ortaya çıkan sembolizm hakkında konuşulmuş , Péguy , Valéry, Claudel, Apollinaire gibi büyük ustaların yeni yüzyılın başlangıçları, geçmişe dayalı özgün eserler yaratmak için, akımların ve edebi okulların sınıflandırmalarını aşan yenilik adımları gösterilmiştir. Onlar geçmişten miras kalan formlara ve temalara küresel olarak meydan okuyan estetik bir evrim çağrısında bulunuyorlar. Makalede bu 4 şairin her birinin hayatı ve eserleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İrik Şiir, Şairler, Yeni Akımlar, Estetik Evrim

ABSTRACT

The aim of this article is to examine the changes in the form and content of twentieth century French poetry, the development of new movements and the creativity of the main representatives of this movement.

In France, the poetry of the first fifteen years of the twentieth century developed in the exuberant style typical of the Belle Époque situation. Thanks to its concrete and fast lifestyle, this poetry, rich in different currents and other schools of poetry, was further enhanced by the inspirations of modernists such as Charles Peguy, Paul Valéry, Apollinier, as well as other poets who adhered to exoticism, cosmopolitanism, universalism and others. The article describes the changes in cultural and social life in twentieth-century Europe, including the literary milieu in France. The Belle Époque (The Magnificent Century) was a wonderful period in the field of art, where different currents fought for originality, mixing ideas and cultures. The names of the artists reflecting the new trends and trends in the painting are also drawn.

The general trend is the rise of intellectual enthusiasm as a new benchmark in literary and artistic activity, as the enthusiasm and celebration of the new century. The study shows that the main direction of the poem, which was called "Belle Époque" in the early twentieth century, is a full expression of victorious modernity and optimism. It was aimed that modern poets, musicians and artists gather in symbolic high places such as Montmartre and Montparnasse to form study groups and magazines. Among the most important literary movements of the nineteenth century, the last emerging symbolism was talked about, the beginning of the new century, the innovation steps of great masters such as Peguy, Valéry, Claudel, Apollinaire, in order to create original works based on the past, beyond the classifications of movements and literary schools. They call for an aesthetic evolution that globally challenges inherited forms and themes. In the article, the life and works of each of these 4 poets were examined.

Keywords: Lyric Poem, Poets, New Movements, Aesthetic Evolution

DİVANU LÜGATİ'T-TÜRK'TE GEÇEN ATASÖZLERİ İLE İLGİLİ MUKAYESELİ BİR İNCELEME

A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION ON PROVERBS IN DIVANU LUGATI'T-TURK

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ÖZET

Divanu Lügati't-Türk, Türkçe sözcüklerin karşılıklarının Arapça olarak verildiği ve böylece Araplara Türkçe'nin tanıtılıp öğretildiği en eski yazılı Türkçe kaynaktır. Türklerin İslam'a girdikten sonra yazdıkları ilk eserlerden olan bu önemli kitapta verilen sözcükler çoğu defa tanık atasözleri ile desteklenmiştir. Bu atasözlerinin çoğu, Anadolu'da bugün de kullanılan sözlerle aynı manada olup pek çok çağdaş Türk lehçesinde de yaşamaktadır. Mukayeseli bir çalışmanın sağlıklı olabilmesi Türk dillerinin en eski sözlüğü durumundaki Divanu Lügati't-Türk merkez alınarak yapıldığında mümkün olabilir ki Anadolu ve eski Türkçe atasözleri arasındaki tarihî derinlik de bu yolla anlaşılabilir. Bu amaçla Osmanlı'nın son yılları ile Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin ilk yıllarında çeşitli çalışmalar yapılmış olup bunlardan birisi de Kastamonu Davâ Vekilleri Barosu İkinci Başkanı Abdulaehad Nuri tarafından hazırlanmıştır. Bı kitap önce 1918'de Yeni Osmanlı Matbaasında, daha sonra da 1923'te Kastamonu'da basılmıştır. Kapağında Eski Türkçe gayet faydalı ve özlü atasözlerini İstanbul Türkçemizde bulunabilen karşılıklarını, söylenme sebeplerini ve bazı uygun düşünceleri içerir" ibaresi bulunmaktadır. Divanu Lügati't-Türk'te toplam 290 atasözü geçmekte olup bunların bir kısmı manzumdur. Çalışmamızda bu kitapta geçen atasözleriyle Anadolu atasözleri arasında bir karşılaştırma yapılacak ve bunun için Abdulaehad Nuri'nin hazırladığı eser referans alınacaktır. Önce Divan'da geçen atasözünün asıl metni verilip daha sonra da bir değerlendirme yapılarak Osmanlı atasözlerinden hangisine uyduğu, yakın veya uzak anlamlı olduğu incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Divanu Lügati't-Türk, atasözü, Anadolu, mukayese.

ABSTRACT

Divanu Lügati't-Türk is the oldest written Turkish source in which Turkish words are given in Arabic and thus Turkish is introduced and taught to Arabs. The words given in this important book, which is one of the first works written by the Turks after they converted to Islam, are often supported by witness proverbs. Most of these proverbs have the same meaning as the words used in Anatolia today and live in many contemporary Turkish dialects. The soundness of a comparative study can only be possible when it is based on Divanu Lügati't-Türk, which is the oldest dictionary of Turkish languages, and the historical depth between Anatolian and old Turkish proverbs can be understood in this way. For this purpose, various studies were carried

out in the last years of the Ottoman Empire and the first years of the Turkish Republic, one of which was prepared by Abdulaehad Nuri, the Vice President of the Kastamonu Lawyers' Bar Association. This book was first published in 1918 in the Yeni Ottoman Printing House, and then in 1923 in Kastamonu. On its cover, there is the phrase "It contains very useful and concise proverbs in Old Turkish, their equivalents in Istanbul Turkish, the reasons for saying them and some appropriate thoughts". There are 290 proverbs in total in Divanu Lügati't-Türk, some of which are in verse. In our study, a comparison will be made between the proverbs in this book and the Anatolian proverbs, and the work prepared by Abdulaehad Nuri will be taken as reference. First, the original text of the proverb in the Divan will be given, and then an evaluation will be made and it will be examined which of the Ottoman proverbs it fits and whether it has a close or distant meaning.

Keywords: Divanu Lügati't-Türk, proverb, Anatolia, comparison.

**EBUSSUUD EFENDİ’NİN TEDAVİ AMAÇLI MÜKEYYİFAT KULLANIMINA DAİR
FETVALARI**
FATWAS OF EBUSSUUD EFENDI ON THE USE OF MUKEYYIFAT FOR
THERAPEUTIC

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ÖZET

Ebussuud Efendi Osmanlı'nın şair kimliğe sahip büyük şeyhülislamlarından birisi olup verdiği manzum fetvalarla Osmanlı'da manzum fetvâ geleneğinin gelişmesinde de büyük bir paya sahip olmuş, dil ve edebiyat başta olmak üzere pek çok konuda ilginç fetvalar vermiştir. Fetva mecmualarında Ebussuûd Efendi'nin fetvalarından seçilen ilginç örnekler çok sık karşımıza çıkmakta ve bunlar genellikle “kerâhiyyet ve istihsân, eşribe, icare” gibi bölümlerde yer almaktadır. Mesela dil ve edebiyatla ilgili fetvaları arasında esrar, afyon, şarap, tütün, kahve, boza gibi pek çok konu geçmekte ve bunların hükmü ortaya konulmaktadır. Cevaplar bazen mizahî ve iğneleyici olabilmektedir. Çeşitli fetva mecmualarında Ebussuud Efendi'ye ait bu cinsten fetvalar, içinde bulunduğu devrin en önemli meselelerini de ortaya koymaktadır. Özellikle esrar, afyon, şarap, kahve, tütün hakkında verdiği fetvalar bunların tedavi amaçlı kullanılıp kullanılmayacağını da ortaya koymaktadır. Çünkü o devirde bu içeceklerin tedavi amaçlı kullanılabileceğine dair çeşitli görüş ve iddialar ortaya atılmış ve bunlar sert tartışmalara yol açtığından sık sık şeyhülislam ve müftülere bunlarla ilgili soru sorulmuştur. İşte Ebussuud Efendi bu tür sorulara genellikle ret cevabı vermiş, bazen de kahve gibi içeceklerin tedavi amaçlı kullanılabileceğini belirtmiştir. Bu bildiride Ebussuud Efendi'nin bu tür içeceklerle ilgili verdiği fetvalar incelenip tanıtılmaktadır. Seçilen fetvalar arasında manzum fetvalar da bulunmakta olup bunların edebî yönden de büyük önemi bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ebussuud Efendi, fetva, mükeyyifat, tedavi, ilaç.

ABSTRACT

Ebussuud Efendi, who was one of the great sheikh al-Islams of the Ottoman Empire with a poet identity, had a great share in the development of the verse fatwa tradition in the Ottoman Empire with his verse fatwas, and gave interesting fatwas on many subjects, especially language and literature. Interesting examples selected from Ebussuud Efendi's fatwas are frequently encountered in fatwa journals, and these are usually included in sections such as "kerâhiyyet ve istihsân, esribe, icare". For example, among his fatwas on language and literature, many subjects such as cannabis, opium, wine, tobacco, coffee, boza are mentioned and their rulings are revealed. The answers can sometimes be humorous and sarcastic. This kind of fatwas

belonging to Ebussuud Efendi in various fatwa journals also reveal the most important issues of the period he was in. In particular, his fatwas on cannabis, opium, wine, coffee and tobacco reveal whether they will be used for therapeutic purposes. Because at that time, various opinions and claims were put forward that these drinks could be used for therapeutic purposes, and since these led to fierce debates, questions about them were frequently asked to Shaykh al-Islam and muftis. Ebussuud Efendi generally gave a refusal to such questions and stated that sometimes beverages such as coffee could be used for therapeutic purposes. In this paper, the fatwas given by Ebussuud Efendi about such drinks are examined and introduced. Among the selected fatwas, there are also verse fatwas, which also have great importance in terms of literature.

Keywords: Ebussuud Efendi, fetwa, mükeyyifat, therapeutic, medicine.

**KÜTLƏVİ İNFORMASIYA VASİTƏLƏRİNİN VƏ TEXNİKİ ƏDƏBİYYATIN
TƏRCÜMƏSİNİN ÜSLUBİ ÖZƏLLİKLƏRİ**
STYLISTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF MASS MEDIA AND TECHNICAL
LITERATURE

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ÖZET

Qəzet informasiya materiallarının və texniki ədəbiyyatın mətnləri əsasən lüğət fondunun xüsusi layını təşkil edən terminlərin çoxluğu ilə səciyyələnir.

Texniki ədəbiyyatın tərcüməsində terminlər xüsusi əhəmiyyətə malikdir.

Qəzet-informasiya mətnlərində istifadə olunan terminlər əsasən siyasi nomenklaturaya (idarə və təşkilatların, partiyaların, vəzifələrin adlarına) aid olur.

Qəzet informasiya materiallarının və texniki ədəbiyyatın tərcüməsi zamanı söyləmin həcmi əsasən oxucunun diqqətinin yayınmasına xidmət edir. Bütün bu qrup mətnlər əsas lüğət fondunun və terminologiyanın vəhdətini özündə ehtiva edir. Cümlələr əsasən sadə quruluşlu olur, mürəkkəb sintaktik konstruksiyalara nisbətən az yer verilir. Diplomatik sənədlərdə və kütləvi informasiya vasitələrinin mətnlərdə beynəlxalq münasibətlər və idarə, müəssisə, təşkilat, vəzifə adlarını ifadə edən terminlər üstünlük təşkil edir.

Qeyd edilən bu çətinliklər həm ingilis dilindəki qəzet-informasiya mətnləri, həm də ingilis dilinin üslub xüsusiyyətləri ilə əlaqədardır.

Kütləvi informasiya vasitələrinin tərcüməsi həm qrammatik həm mənə uyğunlaşması problemləri ilə üz-üzə qalır. Həmçinin kütləvi informasiya mətnləri böyük auditoriyaya sahib olduğu üçün tərcümədə üslubiyyət məsələlərinə də xüsusi diqqət yetirmək vacibdir.

Açar sözlər: Qəzet informasiya materialı, Texniki ədəbiyyat, Əsas lüğət fondu, Qəzet üslubu, Üslubi normalar

ABSTRACT

The texts of newspaper information materials and technical literature are mainly characterized by a large number of terms that make up a special layer of the dictionary. Terms are of special importance in the translation of technical literature.

The terms used in newspaper and information texts mainly refer to the political nomenclature (names of departments and organizations, parties, positions).

When translating newspaper information materials and technical literature, the volume of speech mainly serves to distract the reader. All this group of texts includes a combination of basic vocabulary and terminology. Sentences are generally simple in structure, with less space for complex syntactic constructions. Diplomatic documents and media texts are dominated by international relations and terms denoting the names of departments, enterprises, organizations and positions.

These difficulties are related to both English-language newspaper and information texts and the stylistic features of the English language.

Translation of the media faces both grammatical and semantic problems. It is also important to pay special attention to stylistic issues in translation, as media texts have a large audience.

Key words: Newspaper information material, Technical literature, Basic dictionary fund, Newspaper style, Stylistic norms.

ARCHAIC TURKISH WORDS PRESERVED IN AZERBAIJANI-TURKISH DIALECTS

AZERI-TÜRK LEHÇELERİNDE KORUNMUŞ ARKAİK TÜRKÇE KELİMELER
AZƏRBAYCAN-TÜRK DİLİ ŞİVƏLƏRİNDƏ QORUNAN ARXAİK TÜRK SÖZLƏRİ

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ABSTRACT

Azerbaijani, which belongs to the Oghuz group of the Turkic language family, is one of the ancient languages. In the process of historical development, the lexical system of our language has changed and developed, and a group of words have become archaic. However, archaic words have become archaic for the modern Azerbaijani literary language. In the dialects and dialects of the language, these elements continue to be preserved. The study of these language units, research, preparation of dictionaries is one of the urgent issues of our modern linguistics. We all know that the study of dialects and dialects is the lifeblood of the language to which it belongs. This means that both the language and the people to whom the language belongs have an ancient history. In this article, we will talk about the archaic lexical units currently used in our dialects. Let's look at examples:

1) **Yazı**-chöl, bayır, yaban. In the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epos, **Yazı**//yhazi-çöl//chol (bayır,yaban) are used in the sense of steppe, desert, plain. For example, the month of Qazan is: Someone once told him not to leave his companion on the ground and run away.

In the written monuments of the ancient Turkic languages (Orkhon-Yenisey inscriptions) it is given in the form of "yazı, yazü" in the sense of field, space.

In Mahmud Kashgari, "yazı, yazü" is given in the sense of emptiness, openness. In the dialects and dialects of the modern Azerbaijani language, especially in the dialects of the Western group, we still come across this word. In the Gazakh region, in the toponym Garayazi, in the name of the place Gilazi lives the word "yazi" in the sense of land. The same word is found in classical literary examples, including the works of Gazi Burhaneddin. For example; Sənciləyin ben yara irməmişəm, Mən **yazıya** atduğum dərməmişmən (Q.B.)|| Sənciləyin ben yara irməmişəm, Mən **yazıya** atduğum dərməmişmən (G.B.).

2) **Eşik**//eshik - In the sense of the word door. The word meaning door is also found in Mahmud Kashgari, where it is also used to mean door. In all the monuments we have considered, the word threshold is used in the sense of a door, a yard and a chimney: Shäha, bänüm olur isän yägin budur ki, olur, Eshikdä bändä fäläklär mäläk gulam äldä(2; 303), Gapundan ayru oldu khätayi shikästä hal,

Ümmid ilän eshiğinä dərmanä gälmishäm(3; 142)In the language of the epos "Kitabi-dada Gorgud" the word threshold is also used in the sense of a **eşik**//eshik (door). For example, Beyrak aydir: - Right bays sitting on the right, left bays sitting on the left are cows on the threshold.

This archaic word developed in the language of Gazi Burhaneddin is also found in the language of Khatai, Fuzuli, Vagif and Zakir. In the dialects of the western group of the Azerbaijani language, we find this word (eşik//eshikh) in the sense of a door, a yard. The Western group of the Azerbaijani language is currently being developed in dialects. For example;

Uşaxlar eşiyə çıxdılar// Ushaxlar eshiya chikhdılar //The children came to the door.

Keywords: dialect, dialect, archaic, word, ancient, history ...

ÖZET

Türk dil ailesinin Oğuz grubuna ait olan Azerice, eski dillerden biridir. Tarihsel gelişim sürecinde dilimizin sözlük sistemi değişip gelişmiş, bir grup kelime arkaik hale gelmiştir. Ancak, modern Azerbaycan edebi dili için arkaik kelimeler arkaik hale geldi. Dilin ağız ve lehçelerinde bu unsurlar korunmaya devam etmektedir. Bu dil birimlerinin incelenmesi, araştırılması, sözlüklerin hazırlanması modern dil bilimimizin acil konularından biridir. Ağız ve lehçelerin incelenmesinin ait olduğu dilin can damarı olduğunu hepimiz biliyoruz. Bu, hem dilin hem de dilin ait olduğu insanların eski bir tarihe sahip olduğu anlamına gelir. Bu yazımızda ağızlarımızda günümüzde kullanılan arkaik sözcük birimlerinden bahsedeceğiz. Örneklere bakalım:

1) **Yazı**-çöl,bayır,yaban (dışarı) “Kitabi-Dada Korkut” destanlarında yazı, yazı ve yazı-vahşi imgeler bozkır, çöl, ova anlamlarında kullanılır. Örneğin, Kazan ayı şudur: Bir keresinde biri ona arkadaşını dışarıda bırakıp kaçmamasını söylemişti.

Eski Türk dillerine ait yazılı metinlerde (Orhun-Yenisey yazıtları) alan, mekan anlamında "yazi, yazı" şeklinde verilmiştir.

Kaşgarlı Mahmud'da "yazı, yazı" boşluk, açıklık anlamında verilmiştir. Modern Azerbaycan dilinin lehçelerinde, özellikle Batı grubunun lehçelerinde bu kelimeye hala rastlamaktayız. Gazah yöresinde, Garayazı yer isminde, Gilazi' adında, toprak anlamında "yazı" kelimesi geçer. Aynı söz, Gazi Burhaneddin'in eserleri de dahil olmak üzere klasik edebî örneklerde bulunur. Örneğin; Yaralanmadım, yazılı olarak yaralanmadım (K.B.). Sənciləyin bən yara ırməmişəm, Mən **yazıya** atduğum dərməmişəm (Q.B.).

2) Eşik//kapı kelimesi anlamında. Kapı anlamına gelen kelime Kaşgarlı Mahmud'da da bulunur ve kapı anlamında da kullanılır. Ele aldığımız tüm anıtlarda eşik kelimesi kapı, avlu ve baca anlamında kullanılmaktadır: Shaha, bana olursa muhtemelen olur, Kapıda köle meleksi köleyi alır (2; 303), Kapıya umutla geldim (3; 142)

"Kitabi-dada Gorgud" destanının dilinde **eşik** kelimesi kapı anlamında da kullanılır. Örneğin Beyrak aydır: - Sağda oturan sağ beyler, solda oturan sol beyler eşikte inaçlardır.

Gazi Burhaneddin dilinde geliştirilen bu arkaik kelime, Hatayi, Fuzuli, Vagif ve Zakirin eserlerinde de bulunmaktadır. Azerbaycan dilinin batı grubuna ait lehçelerde bu kelimeye kapı anlamlarında rastlarız. Azerbaycan dilinin Batı grubu lehçelerinde çağdaş dönemde de geliştirilmektedir. Örneğin; Çocuklar eshiye çıxdılar// Çocuklar dışarı çıkdılar.

Anahtar kelimeler: lehçe, lehçe, arkaik, kelime, eski, tarih ...

XÜLASƏ

Türk dilləri ailəsinin oğuz qrupuna daxil olan Azərbaycan dili qədim dillərdən biridir. Tarixi inkişaf prosesində dilimizin leksik sistemində dəyişiklik, inkişaf baş vermiş, bir qrup sözlər arxaikləşərək dildən çıxmışdır. Lakin arxaikləşmiş sözlər müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dili üçün arxaikləşmişdir. Dilin dialekt və şivələrində həmin elementlər özlərini qoruyub saxlamaqda davam edir. Həmin dil vahidlərinin araşdırılması, tədqiqi, lüğətlərinin hazırlanması müasir dilçiliyimizin aktual məsələlərindən biridir. Hər birimizə məlumdur ki, dialekt və şivələrin öyrənilməsi elə məhz mənsub olduğu dilin tarixini yaşatmasıdır. Bu da həm dilin, həm də dilin mənsub olduğu xalqın qədim tarixə malik olduğunu ehtiva edir. Təqdim etdiyimiz məqalədə biz hazırda şivələrimizdə işlənən arxaik leksik vahidlərdən söhbət açacağıq. Nümunələrə baxaq:

1)Yazı-çöl,bayır,yaban. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanında yazı, yazi və yazı-yaban şəkillərində çöl, səhra, düzən mənasında işlədilmişdir. Məsələn,Qazan aydır: Bir dəxi kimsə yazi yerdə yoldaş qoyub qaçmayə dedi ; Ozan, evin tayağı oldur ki, yazıdən-yabandən evə bir qonaq gəlsə, ər adəm evdə olmasə, ol onu yedirər, içirər, ağırılar.

Qədim türk dillərinə dair yazılı abidələrdə (Orxon-Yenisey yazılarında) “yazı, yazü” şəklində çöl, boşluq mənasında verilir.

Mahmud Kaşğaridə “yazı, yazi” şəklində boşluq, açıqlıq mənasında verilir. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin dialekt və şivələrindəş xüsusilə Qərb qrupu şivələrində bu gün də biz həmin sözə rast gəlirik. Qazax bölgəsində Qarayazı –toponimində, Giləzi yer adının tərkibində -torpaq mənasında “ yazı” sözü yaşayır. Klassik ədəbi nümunələrdə, o cümlədən Qazi Bürhanəddinin əsərlərində də həmin sözə rast gəlinir. Məsələn; Sənciləyin bən yara irməmişəm, Mən **yazıya** atduğum dərməmişəm (Q.B.).

2)Eşik sözü-qapı mənasında. Qapı mənasını ifadə edən söz də, həmçinin, Mahmud Kaşğaridə də rast gəlinmişdir və orada da qapı mənasında işlənmişdir.

Nəzərdən keçirdiyimiz abidələrin hamısında eşik sözü demək olar ki, qapı, həyət-baca mənasında işlədilmişdir.

Şəha, bənüm olur isən yəqin budur ki, olur

Eşikdə bəndə fələklər mələk qulam əldə(2; 303)

Qapundan ayru oldu Xətayi şikəstə hal,

Ümmid ilən **eşiginə** dərmanə gəlmişəm(3; 142)

“Kitabi-dədə Qorqud” dastanının dilində də eşik sözü qapı mənasında işlədilmişdir. Məsələn, Beyrək aydır: – Sağdə oturan sağ bəklər, solda oturan sol bəklər eşikdəki inəqlər.

Qazi Bürhanəddinin dilində işlənmiş bu arxaik sözə Xətainin, Füzulinin, Vaqifin, Zakirin dilində də rast gəlinir. Azərbaycan dilinin qərb qrupu dialekt və şivələrində bu sözə qapı, həyət mənasında rast gəlirik. Azərbaycan dilinin Qərb qrupu dialect və şivələrində hazırda işlənməkdədir. Məsələn; Uşaxlar **eşiyə** çıxdılar.

Açar sözlər: Dialekt, Şivə, Arxaik, Söz, Qədim, Tarix.

**HUMAN SENSITIVITY IN IVAN TURGENYEV'S NOVEL ARAFA
IVAN TURGENYEV'İN AREFE ROMANINDA İNSANÎ DUYARLILIK**

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ABSTRACT

Ivan Turgenev is considered one of the greatest artists of Russian literature. Both the psychological analyses he performed by inclining to the inner world of the man and that he presented social and political criticism in his novels in a way not to bother the readers make him a world-class author. It is observed that the author reflected some portions of his life on the characters in the novel having an autobiographical aspect. The author turned to social criticism based on the love between an emotional young Russian girl who seeks happiness in a simpler life despite spending her childhood in a mansion and an idealistic Bulgarian teenager who feels the pain of the oppressed class in his heart. It is obvious that the nihilism seen in his novels from time to time has also been reflected in this novel. Turgenev inclined towards mankind by doing what he does best in this novel. Mankind is reflected in the characters with all the pain, sincere feelings, and childishness. How childhood friendships and tragedies led to ridiculed traumas was narrated via a Gypsy girl.

The character types in Ivan Turgenev's novels will be emphasized in this study.

Keywords: Ivan Turgenev, *Nakamune (On the Eve)*, Epidemic, Russian novel, Character analysis.

ÖLÜM HÜKMÜ ROMANINDA VEBA SALGINI
PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN THE NOVEL OF *ÖLÜM HÜKMÜ*

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ÖZET

Elçin Efendiyev, son dönem Azerbaycan Türk edebiyatının yetiştirdiği en büyük yazarlardan biridir. Romanlarında kullandığı metinlerarasılık, bilinç akışı, pastij, kolaj, geriye dönüş, iktibas, üstkurmaca, okur merkezlik, söylem çoğulluğu, imgesel anlatım, metafor, ironi, parodi ve simgesellik gibi yöntemlerle Postmodern romancılara yaklaşır. Fakat yaşadığı coğrafyaya ait değerleri, dil ve kültürü kendine has anlatımıyla aktarması onu özgün bir yazar kılar. O, bozulan Sovyet Sosyalist devlet sistemini veba salgını ve her türlü kötülüğün merkezi haline gelmiş mezarlık metaforlarıyla anlatmaya çalışır. Romanda, veba salgını yüzünden romanın ana karakteri Hüsrev Hoca'nın aile bireyleri ve Hadrut kentinden birçok insan ölür. Romanda asıl ironik olan, cahil halkın vebanın düşmanlar tarafından kendilerine karşı kullanılan bir sabotaj olduğunu düşünmeleri ve salgın sonucu ölenlerin mezarlarını geceleri açıp cesetlerden bıçakla parçalar koparmaları ve bu yolla salgının yayılmasına sebep olmalarıdır. Doktorların uyarıları fayda etmeyince alınan sert önlemlerle salgının yayılması durdurulur ve Hüsrev Hoca Bakü'de öğretmen olarak çalışmaya başlar. Fakat ülkenin düştüğü politik bozulma ve her tarafa sıçramış muhbirlik sistemi, vebadan daha fazla can almaya ve insanları yurtlarından koparmaya devam eder. Hüsrev Hoca, rüyasında sürekli Mir Cafer Bağirof'u görür ve onu vebaya benzetir. Azeri halkına zarar veren sistemin çürümüşlüğü kendi taraftarlarıyla birlikte kendi yok oluşunu hazırlar. Hüsrev Hoca sürgün edilir ve arkadaşlarının çoğu idam edilir. Ancak birlikte yemek yediği arkadaşlarının çoğu idam edilir. Ülkede sistemin yürütücüsü Mir Cafer Bağirof da romanın sonunda idam edilenler arasındadır.

Bu çalışmada *Ölüm Hükmü* romanında vebayla birlikte Stalinist sistemin insanlar üzerinde yarattığı sosyolojik ve psikolojik yıkım analiz edilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elçin Efendiyev, *Ölüm Hükmü*, Veba, Azerbaycan Edebiyatı, Stalin.

ABSTRACT

Elçin Efendiyev is one of the greatest writers of recent Azerbaijani Turkish literature. He approaches Postmodern novelists with the methods he uses in his novels such as intertextuality, stream of consciousness, pastige, collage, flashback, quotation, metafiction, reader-centeredness, plurality of discourse, imaginative expression, metaphor, irony, parody and symbolism. However, the fact that he conveys the values, language and culture of the geography he lives in with his unique expression makes him an original writer. He tries to explain the

deteriorated Soviet Socialist state system with the metaphors of the plague epidemic and the cemetery that has become the center of all kinds of evil. In the novel, family members of the main character Hüsrev Hoca and many people from the city of Hadrut die due to the plague epidemic. The real irony in the novel is that the ignorant people think that the plague is a sabotage used against them by the enemies, and that they open the graves of those who died as a result of the epidemic at night and cut pieces from the corpses with a knife, thus causing the epidemic to spread. When the warnings of the doctors did not help, the spread of the epidemic was stopped with the drastic measures taken and Hüsrev Hoca started to work as a teacher in Baku. But the political deterioration of the country and the spreading whistleblower system continue to take more lives from the plague and drive people out of their homes. Hüsrev Hodja constantly sees Mir Cafer Bağirof in his dreams and likens him to the plague. The corruption of the system that harms the Azeri people, together with its supporters, prepares its own destruction. Hüsrev Hodja is exiled and most of his friends are executed. Mir Cafer Bağirof, the executive of the system in the country, is among those executed at the end of the novel. In this study, it will be tried to analyze the sociological and psychological destruction that the Stalinist system created on people together with the plague in the novel *Ölüm Hükümü*.

Keywords: Elçin Efendiyev, *Ölüm Hükümü*, Plague, Azerbaijan Literature, Stalin.

BEING A MEMBER OF OR A STRANGER TO TURKISH CULTURE: THE CASE OF GAY INDIVIDUALS²

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ABSTRACT

Cultural identity is established through belonging to a culture, nation, or group. Depending on the definition of cultural identity, the paper aims to figure out how gay individuals in Turkey construct their cultural identities, and how much they are attached to or detached from Turkish culture, which is significantly characterized with the impacts of discourses like heteronormativity, patriarchy, and masculinity. In doing so, this study bears two important points in mind. First, culture, with its various meanings, is a multifaceted and a difficult term to define. As ordinary practices of ordinary people are the articulations and the reflections of dominant discourses which generate hegemonic bloc and stand as a means to define what culture is, the definition of culture is aligned with daily life practices and experiences of ordinary people. In other words, the study holds on to the ‘culture is ordinary’ definition. Second, in order to figure out the extent of gays’ attachment to Turkish culture, Simmel’s concept of ‘Stranger’ is referenced which seems to be a meaningful category to comprehend where one places him/herself in a culture. The paper presents data collected from 13 interviewees aged 18-50, who are contacted through snowball technique and interviewed with semi-structured questions. The data demonstrates that in terms of cultural identity, gays significantly feel detachment, in other words, strangeness as they do not meet the needs, requirements, and the expectations of Turkish culture.

Keywords: Cultural Identity, Stranger, Gay Individuals.

² This work presents partial findings of my ongoing PhD dissertation titled “Construction of Cultural Identity in a Globalized World: The Case of Gay Individuals in Turkey”.

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS LETTERS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF BUSINESS DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

Business writing always serves to exact communication, and it deals with urgent and topical issues, addressed to a specific communication partner. Partners, goals, conditions, methods and organization of communication in written communication are the structure of business discourse. The full and accurate application of these components in business correspondence allows for positive and effective communication. The article deals with the texts of business letters, which are one of the main means of written business communication. A business letter is a legally binding business document that serves to access store and transmit information. Business letters involve a certain reaction of the applicant in the frame of communicative situation, assumed letters will be followed by a series of texts with a thematic connection with it. Categories of business communication are applied in the official headings of the business correspondence document and directly in the text content. The analysis leads to the conclusion that there is a rational compatibility of standard elements and normalized language tools in the business letter with individualized elements, including expressive language tools at all language levels and in all headings of the business correspondence documents. The article examines the features of business discourse in the genre of business letter, which consists of a rational combination of standardized and individualized linguistic elements, researches the texts of e-mails, one of the types of regulated letters, aimed at solving the main problems of regular economic and legal situations. The expediency of the analysis of the texts of business letters within the discursive approach is substantiated.

Keywords: written business communication, business letter, dialogue, business discourse, components of business discourse.

**ÖĞRENCİLERİN DİL ÖĞRENME BECERİLERİNDE EDMODO TABANLI
ÖĞRENME ORTAMLARININ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ: İHTİYAÇ ANALİZİ**
DEVELOPING EDMODO-BASED LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN STUDENTS'
LANGUAGE LEARNING SKILLS: NEED ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Koronavirüs salgınının neden olduğu olumsuzluklar neticesinde tüm öğrenme ve öğretme etkinliklerinde çevrimiçi etkinliklerin yoğunlukla kullanıldığı bir dönem yaşanmaktadır. Bu yeni süreçte öğrenme sadece öğretmenlerin sınıf ortamında öğrencilere öğretme süreci olarak düşünülmemektedir ve öğretmenlerin merkezde olduğu geleneksel sınıfın pasif öğrenme modu yerini çevrimiçi süreçlerle desteklenen, öğrencilerin aktif olduğu ortamlara bırakmıştır. Edmodo gibi öğrencilerin ilgisini çekebilecek ve akranları ile işbirliği çerçevesinde başarılarının artırılmasını sağlayacak eğitici sosyal sitelerin yaygın kullanımı pandemi süreçlerinde yaşanacak olumsuzlukların önüne geçilmesinde önemli bir rol oynayabilir. Ancak bilim okuryazarı olan bireylerin yetiştirilebilmesine ve öğrenenlerin özerk olarak çalışabilmelerine olanak sağlayan Edmodo gibi eğitici sosyal sitelere ilişkin çalışmaların kısıtlı kaldığı söylenebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı bireylerin dil öğrenme becerilerinin artırılabilmesi için çevrimiçi etkinlik planlamalarında ve modül geliştirme süreçlerinde ihtiyaçların belirlenmesidir. Bu temel amaca ulaşmak için nicel araştırma yönteminden faydalanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Türkiye’de yer alan bir devlet üniversitesinin yabancı diller yüksekokulunda İngilizce öğrenimi alan 51 öğrenci ve İngilizce öğretim süreçlerinden sorumlu 33 öğretim elemanı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan veri toplamam aracının analiz sürecinde yüzde ve frekans gibi tanımlayıcı istatistikler yöntemlerden faydalanılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda elde edilen veriler değerlendirildiğinde dil öğrenme becerisinin geliştirilmesinde çevrimiçi modül veya uygulamaların öğretmen ve öğrenciler tarafından desteklendiği anlaşılmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra hem öğretmenlerin hem de öğrencilerin bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini ve eğitime destek olabilecek sosyal platformları sıklıkla kullandıkları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koronavirüs Salgını, Bilim Okuryazarı Bireyler, Eğitici Sosyal Siteler.

ABSTRACT

As a result of the negativities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a period in which online activities are used intensively in all learning and teaching activities. In this new process,

learning is not only considered as the process of teaching students in the classroom environment, and the passive learning mode of the traditional classroom, in which the teachers are at the center, has been replaced by environments where students are active and supported by online processes. The widespread use of educational social sites such as Edmodo, which can attract the attention of students and increase their success within the framework of cooperation with their peers, can play an important role in preventing the negative effects of the pandemic processes. However, it can be said that studies on educational social sites such as Edmodo, which enable scientifically literate individuals to be trained and learners to work autonomously, are limited. The aim of this study is to determine the needs in online activity planning and module development processes in order to increase the language learning skills of individuals. Quantitative research method was used to achieve this main purpose. Quantitative data collection was used to achieve this main purpose. The sample of the research is made up of 51 students studying English at a foreign languages school of a state university in Turkey and 33 lecturers responsible for English teaching processes. When the data obtained at the end of the study were evaluated, it was understood that online modules or applications were supported by teachers and students in the development of language learning skills. In addition, it has been determined that both teachers and students frequently use information and communication technologies and social platforms that can support education.

Keywords: Coronavirus Pandemic, Literate Individuals, Educational Social Sites.

**REPRESENTATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT-RELATED ISSUES IN ADICHIE'S
SHORT STORIES AND NOO SARO-WIWA'S LOOKING FOR
TRANSWONDERLAND: TRAVELS IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge production experiences some noticeable widening and tends to become interdisciplinary in its scope. With globalization and transnationalism, postcolonial African literary corpus presents a growing interest from migrant writers in events happening in their place of origin. In their fictional craftsmanship, these writers attempt to deepen their commitment to issues related to development in what is known as 'postcoloniality.' Drawing on postcolonialism theory, this paper explores texts from two third-generation Nigerian writers namely Adichie and Noo Saro-Wiwa by revealing their contribution to a better understanding of African developmental challenges in their narratives. The essay continues the conversation over the need to locate development fiction within the development aesthetic paradigm. The two writers under scrutiny, the paper contends, strive to contextualize impediments to advancement in Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa in line with their elder writers like Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka, Obi Wali to cite a few in their socio-political activism. Adichie's short stories: "Cell One" and "The American Embassy" direct the reader to development-related issues in terms of bad governance, safety, and security challenges while Saro-Wiwa's travelogue points to city mismanagement and city transportation mayhem. The essay concludes that their fictional rendition of development-related issues appears as an attempt to bridge the gap between literature and development studies and thus, appraising 'interdisciplinarity' over traditional disciplinary compartmentalization in academia.

Keywords: Immigration narratives, Development, Adichie, Noo Saro-Wiwa

EQUIVALENT TRANSLATION OF EUPHEMISMS IN MODERN KAZAKH, ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article is written on researches about euphemisms in English and Kazakh languages, their classifications, logic of origin and compared with each other to understand how will the translate processes must be done. Searching answers for questions like how to translate euphemisms from English to Kazakh and against. At the beginning, as a tradition the article started with translation theory than smoothly changes to types of translation. Further we discuss about equivalent translation also talking a little bit about phraseology.

In many papers that we researched during writing this work we find out that no one has compared translation euphemisms between Kazakh and English languages. Euphemisms are the hard and less researched topic itself and that is why there are few works about this topic and nothing about their translation at least into Kazakh language.

As a researching method we use comparing by finding out translations of euphemism in the novel “The path of Abay” from Kazakh into Russian language directly and from Russian language into English indirectly. We find out that translators are not Kazakh native speakers that is why they did not understand euphemisms from the ethno culture point of view as a result they made omission or cut the euphemism from the sentence.

Finally the topic comes to the translation of euphemism, especially methods of translation we conclude that the best methods in translating euphemisms would be equivalent translation, adaptation, generalization, localization, specialization etc. We consider what the euphemisms mean, how to translate, how they are formed and problems of euphemisms as infestations of euphemism and how to solve this problem, classifications and examples. The article sums up the research results.

Keywords: Euphemism, Translation, Translation methods, Phraseology.

CLASSROOM COMMUNICATION: AN INVESTIGATION OF TEACHERS' AND LEARNERS' USE OF FRENCH LANGUAGE DURING ENGLISH CLASS SESSIONS

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ABSTRACT

The use of the French language (L1) in the EFL classrooms is common and even inevitable in the bilingual or multilingual language teaching and learning context such as the Congolese one where English is taught to learners who have already acquired or learned French language which is their official language (L1) prior to be introduced to English. Accordingly, the purpose of the present paper is to investigate the reasons why teachers and learners use their first language in classrooms in order to teach and learn English. i.e., in this study, the main concern is to provide the answer to the following double question: why and when do teachers and learners use L1 in the English language teaching and learning process? To provide the response to this question, with a sample population of 1.138 junior secondary school learners and 13 junior secondary school teachers of English, data were collected through classroom observations mixed with audio recordings, questionnaires, and interviews. The results of the present research reveal that the L1 is widely used both by teachers and learners in the EFL classes with the statistical mean score of 9.36 for teachers (see table n°1) and 9.90 for learners (table n°2) knowing that the assumed mean was set at $P \leq 5.00$. As far as the reasons and situations in which the L1 was used, the results show that they (teacher and learners) frequently use their L1 for rapport building, for saving time, and for checking or getting concepts' comprehension on the one hand, and on the other hand, the French language (L1) was used, once more, to give instructions, to explain difficult and abstract concepts, to make jokes or funs, to maintain discourse as a communication strategy, and for classroom management.

Keywords: Bilingualism, communication, code-switching, exolingual communication.

MEMOIRS: MAHAYAG WOMEN DURING THE MARTIAL LAW, 1972**Dirb Boy O. SEBRERO**

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ABSTRACT

In 2021, the Philippines commemorates the 49th anniversary of the declaration of Marcos Martial Law. The commemorations were done through several demonstrations of activists, students, and survivors who demand that the lessons of the Marcos Martial Law be not forgotten. Despite these efforts however, rampant campaigns of individuals, and political parties try to deny the narratives of struggles against the Marcos dictatorship. Through a phenomenological approach, this study presents testimonial narratives of women and their lived experiences during the 1972 Martial Law in Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur. Anchored to the Challenge and Response Theory, this study also looks into how these women cope with their experiences during those years. Through series of interviews using a semi-structured questionnaire, informants shared experience of being sexually assaulted by uniformed personnel and one whose husband has been killed by the authorities after being branded as a communist rebel. These experiences have created a traumatic distrust for the informants and their family toward uniformed personnel and the people of authority. Studies such as this one is high time important as it puts emphasis on the struggles of women as they are underrepresented in the narratives already available in the existing literatures about 1972 Martial Law or in the history of conflicts in the Philippines. Above all, this local study will contribute into the national historical narrative of 1972 Martial Law.

Keywords: 1972 Martial Law, Memoirs of Struggles, Women, Mahayag

GLOBAL SOCIETY IN THE QUR'AN SURAH AN-NISA VERSE 17**Inayah priyatun**

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ABSTRACT

According to Abu Nizhan in his book Mutiara Sahih Asbabun Nuzul mentions that this surah is one of the most social suras. The purpose of this research is to explain the Global Society in the Qur'an Surah An-Nisa. This research method uses literature review or library research such as citing journals, articles and books that refer to global or general societal issues related to the Qur'an. Surah An-Nisa in their daily lives. Especially public relations as a servant to his Lord. In the verse also contains the meaning Indeed repentance that Allah will surely accept is only for those who do evil in an ignorant condition, then they repent from a near future, then it is they whom Allah accepts their repentance for, and Allah is All-Knowing, All-Wise. Then the results of this study are to explain that a person's repentance can be accepted if he commits an immoral act, namely disobedience to Allah either intentionally or not, done because of lack of knowledge or because of lack of patience or because he really does not know that the act is forbidden, then come consciousness, then he regrets his actions and immediately repents asking forgiveness for all his mistakes and promises with all his heart that he will not repeat the act again. It is such people whose repentance is accepted by Allah, because Allah is aware of the weaknesses of His servants and also knows the condition of His servants who cannot be separated from doing wrong intentionally or not.

Keyword: Society, servant and repentance.

HOMework IN PRIMARY EDUCATION: THE PURPOSE AND DIFFERENT TREATMENT BY PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to explore the form, the extend and the aims of homework in the Cypriot education system, the factors that influence homework and the relationship between homework and student performance, with the focus on Language and Mathematics. In order to answer the above research questions, an exploratory-descriptive research was conducted, since the current literature on the above subject for Cyprus is scarce. The research method was the survey. The population of the study included students of the fifth and sixth grade of primary schools in Cyprus, their parents, and their teachers. The sample was selected with convenience and purposive sampling method. Participants included 290 students, 209 parents and 90 teachers.

The main research tool was the questionnaire, which was constructed for the above purpose. Quantitative data were analyzed with SPSS 20, with descriptive and inferential statistical tests. Qualitative data were analyzed with content analysis. The research lasted for one year and took place in primary schools in Cyprus. The whole research process was based on research ethics. The main findings were that the frequency of homework is on daily basis, while it lasts for approximately 30 minutes; parents help their children to improve their performance; teachers check homework, which is usually like work in the classroom. It was also found that the aim of homework is to enable a better understanding of the lesson. In addition, it was found that homework is influenced by the family, the student's grades and their motives. Finally, it was found that homework is influenced by educational, family, personal and environmental factors.

Hence, it is recommended to re-examine homework in order to render it beneficial for students, the way they think is better, since, as found in this research, there is disagreement among participants regarding time spent for homework, degree of parental involvement, influencing factors and attitudes. The contribution of this research to the academic field is related to the fact that it includes views and attitudes from all the stakeholders, i.e. students, teachers and parents. In addition, it refers to Cyprus, for which research on homework regarding primary school student is scarce, while no other research was found with data from the above three populations.

Keywords: Homework, Results, Student's performance.

ABOUT OF THE HUMAN URINARY BLADDER GLANDS GENITAL PECULIARITIES

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ABSTRACT

The structure of the glands in the walls of different inner organs, the laws of their morphogenesis have been studied in sufficient details. In the literature, there are a large quantity of works devoted to age, individual and regional characteristics of the glands of tubular organs. However, the genital features of the glands of a urinary bladder walls in this direction have not been adequately investigated. Purpose of investigation is to learn the genitally features of the human urinary bladder glands of the different periods of a postnatal ontogenesis. In postnatal ontogenesis the glands in the walls of urinary bladder are investigated by a macro-microscopical and histological methods. Statistical data processing included calculation of arithmetic-mean values, their errors, confidential intervals. The glands in the walls of the human urinary bladder in postnatal ontogenesis are characterized with the genital features. In reproductive periods, the parameters of the alveoli departments and the quantity of alveoli of a glands in the women more than men. The glands of a walls of a human urinary bladder in reproductive periods of postnatal ontogenesis are characterized with a individually peculiarities. The limits of individual variability of the indecators of a urinary bladder glands in teenage and maturity periods more deviations were found. In the reproductive period of postnatal ontogenesis, the regional difference of the glands is more characteristic of the upper and middle parts of the organ.

Keywords: Human urinary bladder, Reproductive period, Genital features of a wall glands

MORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF VARIATION AND ANGULATION OF AORTIC ARCH AND ITS BRANCHES

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ABSTRACT

The anatomy of the aortic arch and its branches vary from person to person. Endovascular approaches to the aortic arch are challenging due to the unique anatomy and physiology of this region. The aim of this study is to classify the aorta according to the location of the supraaortic vessels on MDCT images, to analyze the arc angle of the arcus aorta and the angulation of the supra-aortic branches, and to contribute to the literature for the benefit of interventional radiologists, neck and thoracic surgeons. In addition, we aim to support the development of “ready-made” thoracic stent grafts with this literature knowledge. 119 images (41 female, 78 male) suitable for our purpose were selected in the archive search. After three-dimensional reconstruction of MDCT images, they were divided into groups according to their arcus aorta branching. The angles of the arcus aorta and supraaortic branches were measured in the parasagittal plane, where all branches can be seen best. Accordingly, 40 (33.6%) images in men and 29 (24.4%) images in women were in group 1 aortic type. In Group 2 aortic type, 31 (26.1%) cases in men and 8 (6.7%) cases in women were detected. Group 3 aortic type was seen in 4 (3.4%) cases of both genders. In Group 4 aortic type, it was not seen at all in women, but was detected in 3 (2.5%) images in men. When we evaluated at whether there was a relationship between age and the angulation of the vessels, we observed that only the angulation of the aortic arch had a weak positive correlation with age ($p < 0.05$, $r = 0.21$). When we examined the relationship between the vessel angles, we found a weak ($p < 0.05$, $r < 0.39$) negative correlation between the aortic arch angle and the left subclavian artery, left common carotid artery and brachiocephalic trunk angles. We observed a weak positive correlation between the angles of the supraaortic branches ($p < 0.01$, $r < 0.39$). It has been reported that the branching pattern of the supraaortic arteries may cause hemodynamic disorders and aneurysms. Characterizing aortic arch morphology is essential for proper device selection and advances in stent-graft technology and may aid in the design of the endograft used for endovascular arch repair.

Keywords: Aortic arch, MDCT, Angle.

FEATURES OF THE ANGLE OF THE SECOND KNEE OF THE FACIAL CANAL IN PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT HEAD SHAPES

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge of the details of the topography of the facial nerve canal is of particular importance in clinical practice. The aim of the study was to determine the relationship between the angle of the second knee of the facial nerve canal and the shape of the head, which is displayed on computed tomography images. We evaluated the results of computed tomography in 28 patients. In all patients, the angle was measured on the second knee of the facial canal, in oblique sagittal sections of the temporal bone. To study the correlation of the angle on the second knee of the facial canal with the shape of the head, craniometric measurements were performed. To determine the shape of the head, the head index was used, the ratio of the maximum width of the head to the maximum length of the head, multiplied by 100. In this case, in brachiocephals, the maximum angle of the second knee of the facial canal was 162.90 on the right, 159.30 on the left, and the minimum on the right 129 , 80, left - 135.00; in mesocephals, these indicators were 154.10 and 128.70 on the right, 153.70 and 138.30 on the left. As the angle of the second knee increases, the mastoid segment of the facial nerve is displaced posteriorly in the mastoid process. The results obtained are of practical importance as normative data in the study of people with pathology leading to deformation and various changes in the facial canal and can be the basis for the comparative anatomy of the facial canal of the temporal bone in people with different head shapes.

Keywords: facial canal, head index, angle on the second knee of the facial canal.

**DURUMU KRITİK OLAN BİR YENİDOĞANDA KALITSAL METABOLİK
HASTALIK**
HEREDITARY METABOLIC DISEASE IN A CRITICALLY ILL NEWBORN

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ÖZET

Yenidoğanlarda kalıtsal metabolik hastalıklar hemen her zaman acil yaklaşım gerektiren durum olup, yaşam boyu ağır sekillere, hatta ölüme yol açabilmektedir. Kalıtsal metabolik hastalıklara ön tanı konulması zordur, çoğu kez hastaların akrabalık öyküsü ve kendilerine özgü bulguları vardır.

Serimizdeki olgu erkek çocuk 25 yaşında sağlıklı anneden, miadında doğum öyküsüne sahipti. Doğum sonrası hasta semptomsuz olup, 3 gün sonra uyku hali, emmeme, uyandırılmama, kol ve bacaklarda sıçrama şeklinde nöbetlerinin başladığı ve sarılık nedeniyle başvurdu. Başvurudaki fizik muayenede hastada yenidoğan reflekslerinde azalma olup, letarjik görünümü mevcuttu. İzlemlerinde yüzeyel ve apneik solunumu gözlenen, arteriyel kan gazında solunumsal asidozu saptanan hasta entübe edilerek mekanik ventilatörde izleme alındı ve erken neonatal sepsis ön tanısıyla kan kültürü alınarak ampirik antibiyoterapi başlandı.

Hastanın kan üre (102 mg/dL), kreatinin (1,3 mg/dL), sodyum (148 mEq/L) ve total bilirubin (24 mg/dL) düzeyleri yüksek saptanmış olup, olası akut bilirubin ensefalopatisi açısından fototerapi uygulandı. Ağır hipotoni nedeniyle istenen kas enzimleri, laktat, pirüvat ve vitamin B12 düzeyleri normal, plazma amonyak düzeyi yüksek- 783,6 bulundu. Hipotoniyle seyredebilecek doğumsal metabolizma hastalıkları açısından istenen tandem kütle spektrofotometrisinde (Tandem-MS) plazma glisin düzeyi incelendi ve yüksek saptandı- 724,2mmol/l.

Bu bulgularla hastaya nonketotik hiperglisinemi (NKH) tanısı konularak sodyum benzoat, folik asit ve piridoksin başlandı. Yüksek enerjili beslenme başlanarak protein alımı kısıtlandı. Yaşamının 56. gününde araya giren nozokomiyal sepsis atağı nedeniyle kaybedildi.

Nonketotik hiperglisinemi (NKH) yenidoğan ve erken sütçocukluğu döneminde ilerleyici seyir gösteren, otozomal resesif geçişli, ender bir doğumsal metabolizma hastalığıdır, temel metabolik defekt dört özgül proteinden oluşan mitokondriyal glisin parçalayıcı enzim kompleksindeki aktivite eksikliği sonucunda dokularda glisin yıkımı olmaz ve özellikle beyin dokusunda biriken glisinin toksik etkilerine bağlı olarak hastalık tablosu gelişir.

Akraba evliliklerinin sık olduđu ÷lkemizde, dođum sonrası belli bir süre iyilik halini takiben ağır hipotoni, dirençli konvülziyonlar ve ensefalopati tablosuyla gelen, rutin laboratuvar bulguları normal olan infantlarda NKH'nin de düşün÷lmesi ve erken tanınması önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: nonketotik hiperglisinemi,yenidođan, konvülziyon

ABSTRACT

Nonketotic hyperglycinemia (NKH) is a rare congenital metabolic disease with autosomal recessive inheritance, which has a progressive course in the newborn and early infancy. Its incidence is 1/250000 live births, and the main metabolic defect is the lack of activity in the mitochondrial glycine-degrading enzyme complex, which consists of four specific proteins: pyridoxal phosphate-dependent P protein, T protein that requires tetrahydrofolate, H protein that carries hydrogen to the enzyme, and L protein, which is a type of lipoamide dehydrogenase. As a result of the complete or partial deficiency of this enzyme complex, any of its proteins or co-factors or a decrease in their activities, there is no glycine destruction in the tissues, and a disease picture develops due to the toxic effects of glycine accumulated in the brain tissue.

In our country, where consanguineous marriages are common, it is important to consider NKH in infants with normal routine laboratory findings, who present with severe hypotonia, resistant convulsions, and encephalopathy after a period of well-being after birth, and to promptly detect specific tests in a timely manner.

Keywords: Nonketotic Hyperglycinemia, Newborn, Convulsion.

APPLICATION OF THE «COLD TEST» IN THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CROHN'S DISEASE AND ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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ABSTRACT

Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory bowel disease characterized by periods of relative inactivity alternating with acute flare-ups. As Crohn's disease progresses, inflammation often spreads deep into the layers of the affected bowel wall. Evaluating the response to treatment in Crohn's disease is evolving from focusing on symptoms alone toward the consideration of objective data about inflammatory activity; this shift in endpoints is occurring because clinical symptoms alone are neither sensitive nor specific in determining lesion severity. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the intestine, characterized by ulcerative-necrotic changes in the mucous membrane, which is localized primarily in her. Ultrasonography play a fundamental role in the diagnosis and follow-up of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colits, providing information on the extent of disease, disease activity, and the presence of extramural complications. Early and correct diagnosis of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis play an important role in choosing the treatment.

Intestinal US requires no specific preparation, although it is preferable for patients to fast for at least 4 hours before the examination to reduce air and peristalsis in the large bowel. The examination should begin with a general survey of the abdomen with a 3–5 MHz convex probe, starting in the right iliac fossa or by exploring the large bowel. It is also essential to use high-resolution convex or linear probes (at least 5 MHz) to ensure that the layers of the bowel wall can be differentiated and that the surrounding mesentery can be adequately assessed. 22 IBD patients was examined in our center. First, all the necessary standard ultrasound examinations were performed. Then, after 10-30 minutes of cold gel contact with the suspected part of the large intestine, a re-examination was performed. The time varies depending on the thickness of the subcutaneous fat layer and the sensitivity of the patient.

The wall thickness and character of peristaltics of the pathological colon segment were measured after the «Cold test». Changes in colon wall thickness and peristalsis were found in 8 patients with Crohn's disease. However, no difference was found in 14 patients with ulcerative colitis after a «Cold test».

The use of «Cold test» imaging of ultrasound, which is also easily available in the periphery and is a non-invasive method, will help in the early diagnosis of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. This will reduce the percentage of surgical treatment in this group of patients.

Keywords: Crohn disease; ulcerative colit; inflammatory bowel disease

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION GIVEN TO HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS TAKING RADIOTHERAPY ON SYMPTOMS AND QUALITY OF LIFE

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted as a randomized, controlled experimental study to examine the effects of training given to head and neck cancer patients receiving radiotherapy on symptoms and quality of life.

The study was completed between June 2020-October 2021 with 64 patients, including the training group (n:33) and control groups (n:31). The training was given in the first interview in line with the training guide and was repeated every week. The patients were evaluated in terms of symptoms at 8th week. The training and symptom assessment process continued between 10th-24th weeks. Data were collected with a questionnaire, symptom evaluation form, quality of life scale, and head and neck module. Symptom evaluation form applied every week in the first two months, and applied every two weeks in the third and fourth months, and once a month in the fifth and sixth months. The average score of mucositis, taste change, saliva density were higher other than the first follow-up in the control group compared to the training group. The score of dry mouth, pain, weight loss, skin burn, nausea, and fatigue were markedly higher than in first two follow-ups; and dysphagia score was higher in the processes other than the first three follow-ups. Moreover, the score of anorexia of control group was significantly higher than that of training group in all periods. The mean score of quality of life scale and head and neck module of both groups also was significant. in all follow-up processes. It was determined that training decreased the mean score of symptoms and positively affected the quality of life. In this respect, it is recommended that patients with head and neck cancer receiving radiotherapy trained and monitored by nurses.

Keywords: Head and Neck Cancer, Training, Symptom, Quality of Life, Nursing.

KALP YETERSİZLİĞİ OLAN GERİATRİK HASTALARDA BAKIM YÖNETİMİ CARE MANAGEMENT IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE

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ÖZET

Tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de demografik yapı hızla değişmektedir. Yaşlı nüfusun toplam nüfus içindeki oranı gittikçe artmaktadır. Toplumun yaşlanması beraberinde bulaşıcı olmayan hastalıkların da atışına neden olmuştur. Bulaşıcı olmayan hastalıklar içerisinde yer alan kalp yetersizliği (KY), geriatric bireyler arasında yaygın görülmektedir. Semptomlar çoğu zaman KY'ye özgü olmadığından özellikle ilk tanının konulması gecikmektedir. Ayrıca KY prognozu geriatric hastalarda gençlere kıyasla daha kötüdür. Bu nedenle tedavide semptomların hafifletilmesi, iyilik halinin desteklenmesi, hastalık yükünün olabildiğince azaltılması ve hastaların yaşam kalitesinin artırılması hedeflenmelidir. Bilindiği gibi geriatric hastalarda yaşlanmaya özel daha fazla komorbidite, kırılabilirlik, yetersiz beslenme, sarkopeni, kaşeksi gibi durumlar nedeniyle bakım gereksinimleri genç hastalara göre daha karmaşıktır. Ayrıca bakımın tüm bileşenleri çoğu zaman tam sağlanamadığından, hastaların yaşam kaliteleri de düşüktür. Bu nedenle hemşirelerin KY hastalarında yeniden yatışları önlemek, semptom yükünü hafifletmek ve yaşam kalitesini iyileştirmek için etkili öz-yönetim müdahalelerinde bulunmaları gerekmektedir. Çünkü hemşirelerin; diyet uygulaması, aktivitelerin sürdürülmesi, ilaçların düzenli alınması, sigara ve alkolün bırakılması, günlük kilo takibinin önemi konularında KY hastalarına eğitim vermesi, taburculuk sonrasında telefon ve ev ziyaretleriyle devamlı izlemlerinin yapılması hastaların öz bakım gücünü arttıracak ve sağlıklı davranışlarını geliştirecektir. Dolayısıyla KY olan geriatric bireylerin bakım yönetiminin bireysel olması ve hasta izleminin yakından yapılması son derece önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakım yönetimi, geriatric, hemşirelik, kalp yetersizliği.

ABSTRACT

As in the whole world, the demographic structure is changing rapidly in our country as well. The proportion of the elderly population in the total population is increasing gradually. The aging of society has also led to the rise of non-communicable diseases. Heart failure (HF),

which is one of the non-communicable diseases, is common among geriatric individuals. Since the symptoms are not specific to HF most of the time, especially the initial diagnosis is delayed. In addition, the prognosis of HF is worse in geriatric patients compared to younger patients. Therefore, treatment should be aimed at alleviating symptoms, supporting well-being, reducing the burden of disease as much as possible, and increasing the quality of life of patients. As it is known, geriatric patients' care needs are more complex than younger patients due to more aging-specific comorbidities, fragility, malnutrition, sarcopenia, cachexia. In addition, since all components of care are often not fully provided, patients' quality of life is also low. Therefore, nurses are required to engage in effective self-management interventions to prevent readmissions, alleviate symptom burden, and improve quality of life in HF patients. Because nurses; Educating patients with HF on diet practice, maintaining activities, taking medications regularly, quitting smoking and alcohol, the importance of daily weight monitoring, continuous follow-up by telephone and home visits after discharge will increase the self-care power of the patients and improve their health behaviors. Therefore, it is extremely important that the care management of geriatric individuals with HF is individual and that the patient is followed closely.

Keywords: Care management, geriatrics, heart failure, nursing.

MANAGEMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

Clinical manifestations leading to increased morbidity and mortality caused by changes in the pathological level of breathing pattern during sleep are defined as “sleep breathing disorders”. These disorders include “Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS); refers to the formation of airway obstruction due to decreased tonus of muscles that keep the upper airway open during sleep and the development of intraluminal negative pressure. OSAS is a clinical condition where symptoms such as daytime sleepiness, severe snoring, witnessed apnea or sleep obstruction are observed and five or more occlusive respiratory incidents per night are recorded arousal associated with apnea, hypopnea or respiratory effort. PAP is often used to prevent collapse of the upper airways, especially in severe cases. As a result of disappearance of sleep divisions of arousals at night with PAP treatment, for patients with OSAS who sleep for a sufficient time and quality, many symptoms, especially excessive sleepiness during the day can improve. In addition, cognitive and psychological functions such as memory, attention, and ability to plan are positively affected in these patients whose performance increases in daily activities. Patients' quality of life also improves, especially since morning headaches and tiredness disappear. Accordingly, in the treatment and follow-up of OSAS patients; Compliance with PAP and other treatment approaches is very important in terms of keeping the upper airway open during sleep, providing effective ventilation and thus reducing fatigue, and providing sleep quality. For this reason, in the management of OSAS, health professionals should emphasize approaches that will improve compliance to treatment and educate patients about the importance of compliance.

Keywords: Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome, Management, Positive Airway Pressure

NURSING CARE IN OSTEOARTHRITIS

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ABSTRACT

Osteoarthritis, which is a degenerative and progressive joint disease, affects many people all over the world and in our country, and is the main cause of disability in middle age and old age. Osteoarthritis is a chronic disease that starts from the articular cartilage and is characterized by mechanical wear and loss of artillary in the joints, pain, deterioration in functionality and narrowing of the joint opening. It has been reported that this health problem is symptomatic in 9.6% of men and 18% of women over the age of 60 and can affect any joint in the body. The joints most commonly affected include the hands, hips, knees, and spine. As a result of deterioration in the articular cartilage structure, changes occur in the bone tissue under the cartilage. Growths in the bone and protrusions at the edge of the joint disrupt the normal structure of the joints, causing limitation in movements and pain. Therefore, the main purpose in the treatment of osteoarthritis; relief of the patient's pain, limitation of movements and difficulties in daily living activities, and prevention of progression of the disease. The first step in treatment is the education of the patient. First of all, the nurse should raise the awareness of the patient about the disease and provide counseling on issues such as relieving pain, reducing fatigue, increasing movement, improving body awareness and gaining competence in individual care. In particular, the patient should be given awareness about avoiding heavy exercises and excessive use of the affected joint, losing weight and resting during painful periods.

Keywords: Osteoarthritis, Nursing, Care

***IN SILICO* DRUG SCREENING FOR RIBOSOMAL S6 KINASE TARGETED CANCER THERAPY**

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is the second most common cause of death after cardiovascular disease. There is an increasing interest to develop new and effective small molecule inhibitors for ribosomal S6 kinases (RSKs) as an encouraging molecular target due to their dysregulation in cancer. The expression levels of RSKs are highly upregulated in cancer cells, thus, they are notable therapeutic targets. The 90 kDa Ribosomal S6 Kinase (RSK) family is a group of highly conserved Serine/Threonine kinases that are downstream effectors of the RAS/RAF/MEK/ERK signaling pathway. There are four isoforms (RSK1-4) that contain N- terminal kinase domain (NTKD) and C-terminal kinase domain (CTKD) of RSK family. This is a unique feature that distinguishes them from other proteins. RSKs phosphorylate cytosolic and nuclear targets and they take part for the regulation of several cellular processes including cell proliferation, growth, survival, and motility. Therefore, there are still needed to discovery of their inhibitors for cancer therapy. In silico studies guide to design and discovery of new drug candidates. Thus, currently, there is a highly interest in computational approaches that have many advantages for pharmaceutical research. For this purpose, in this study, a pharmacophore model of the known inhibitor was generated by using Discovery Studio 2021, and the best pharmacophore model was used to screen molecules through two different drug databases. Molecular docking study was performed to determine binding modes of the matched drugs. According to our obtained results, the determined drugs may contribute to further studies and show new avenue for the design of novel RSK inhibitors.

Keywords: Cancer, Ribosomal S6 Kinase (RSK), Pharmacophore, Molecular Docking

This study contains a part of master thesis of SK (ÇOMÜ BAP Project TYL-2021-3815).

ROLE OF XIST AND TSIX LNCRNAs IN CANCER

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ABSTRACT

The X-inactive specific transcript (XIST) is a lncRNA that has an important role in the dosage adjustment of the X chromosome during embryonic development. Several studies confirmed that, lncRNA-XIST functions as an oncogene through promoting tumorigenesis. Antisense lncRNAs are synthesized from the opposite strand of protein coding or non-coding genes and can regulate gene expression by cis-trans effect. lncRNA TSIX is an antisense transcript of XIST and similar to XIST it has an important role in X inactivation. However, the role of TSIX in carcinogenesis is still not fully understood and needs to further examine. In this study we aimed to determine expression patterns of XIST and TSIX in different types of normal human tissues and cancers. First, chromosomal location and subcellular localization of XIST and TSIX were determined by using bioinformatics databases. Next, we analyzed expression levels of XIST and TSIX in Human Total RNA Master Panel II (20 different human tissue samples). To further evaluate expression levels of XIST and TSIX in 22 different cancer types we used TNMplot web tool that includes RNA-seq data from TCGA and GTex databases. The results demonstrated that XIST and TSIX were located on human chromosome Xq13.2 region. XIST was localized in nucleus, mitochondria and cytoplasm while TSIX was mainly localized in nucleus, cytoplasm and plasma membrane. Expression level of XIST was lost in small intestine, prostate and testis while high in uterus and kidney tissues. Meanwhile, TSIX expression was low in testis, prostate, kidney and highest in uterus tissues. According to bioinformatics analyses XIST was upregulated in acute myeloid leukemia, breast, lung cancers, and downregulated in colon, ovarian and uterine cancers. TSIX was upregulated in acute myeloid leukemia, breast, prostate, stomach cancers, and downregulated ovarian, colon and uterine cancers. Taken together, XIST and TSIX have tissue specific expression patterns and both of them are highly expressed in uterus tissues while their expressions were low in testis. In conclusion, XIST and TSIX might be potential biomarkers in acute myeloid leukemia, ovarian and uterine cancers and correlation between them needs to further clarify.

Keywords: lncRNAs, Antisense, Bioinformatics, TSIX, XIST

INTER-INCISIVE INDEX IN BULGARIANS AND ITS APPLICATION IN DENTISTRY

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ABSTRACT

Background: In recent years, aesthetic dentistry has become a major focus for the public. Facial attractiveness plays a key role on modern society and the creation of harmonious smile is an aim for every dentist.

The **aim** of this study was to define certain values of the inter-incisive index in Bulgarians, the sexual dimorphism and bilateral asymmetry and to verify differences of this index between Bulgarians and other Balkan populations.

Materials and methods: The present study included 121 males and 111 females of Bulgarian origin aged 20-40 years. Mesiodistal dimensions of maxillary central and lateral incisors were measured by Dentistry Sliding Vernier Caliper. We used the technique of direct anthropometry, modified by Prof. Y. Yordanov. We calculated the inter-incisive index as ratio of the mesiodistal dimension of maxillary lateral incisor to the mesiodistal dimension of the maxillary central incisor. The measurements were analyzed with SPSS 23. The level of statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results: The inter-incisive index showed no statistically significant differences between left and right side of the dental arch in both sexes. We did not find statistically significant

differences between males and females as well. On the other hand, we found statistically significant differences in MD values of incisors between Bulgarians and other Balkan nations.

Conclusion: Inter-incisive index shows no sexual dimorphism and bilateral asymmetry in Bulgarians. This can be helpful in aesthetic dentistry, in prosthodontics and in orthodontic treatment planning.

Keywords: Bulgarians, inter-incisive index, aesthetic dentistry

INDUCED PLURIPOTENT STEM CELLS GENERATED FROM SKIN PUNCH BIOPSY: CHARACTERIZATION OF PLURIPOTENCY AND DIFFERENTIATION CAPACITY

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ABSTRACT

Induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) have made a significant contribution to the field of regenerative medicine. Since their discovery, they have become invaluable technology for drug screening and modelling a plethora of particular human diseases. Skin fibroblasts, obtained by skin biopsy from a healthy 51-year-old male donor, were successfully reprogrammed into iPSCs by use of episomal vectors non-integrating system. In order to identify emerging iPSCs, alkaline phosphatase live stain was employed as early as 14 days post-transduction by use of fluorescence microscopy. One iPSC clone was selected for further expansion in a feeder-free environment and was confirmed to have normal karyotype. Evidently, the selected iPSC line exhibited the standard hallmarks of pluripotency and differentiation capacity into the three primary germ layers. No evidence of mycoplasma contamination was detected in iPSC cultures as judged by a negative diagnostic PCR test. The mRNA and protein expression level of the pluripotent transcription factors NANOG, OCT4 and SOX2 was qualitatively and quantitatively determined by use of RT-qPCR and immunofluorescence, respectively. Moreover, the mRNA expression level of *SOX17/ACTA2/TUBB3* genes, as specific differentiation markers of endoderm/mesoderm/ectoderm, was profiled by use of RT-qPCR. Taken together, the generated iPSC line entirely exhibits features of pluripotent stem cells and can therefore be derived into any differentiated cell type that is useful to perform disease modelling and drug screening studies.

Keywords: Stem cell differentiation, Induced pluripotent stem cells, Drug Screening, Disease, Modelling.

ADULT KNOWLEDGE TOWARD THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) IN MOSUL CITY

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ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization has declared Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) a pandemic. Global attempts have been made to prevent the disease from spreading by governmental decisions and personal habits, both of which are dependent on public awareness. The aim of this study is to assess the adult knowledge toward Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) in Mosul City and find a relationship between adult knowledge and demographic characteristics. A descriptive study was conducted from 22 August to 10 October . A random sample was used for selecting the adult participation (252), through questionnaire constructed, and correlation for items which that the reliability estimate for was ($r = 0.78$). Data collected and analyzed by Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS, Version 24) the data a significant at ($P. \text{value} \leq 0.05$). Level of knowledge was significantly moderate among adults was (83.3%). The majority of participants are urban (79.4%) and have a university certificate (57.9%). In general, participants had good knowledge about Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). Also, a significant relationship between adult knowledge and demographic characteristics. The study recommended more effort is needed to educate the adult people. Encouragement to existing health care services about a vaccine and a treatment.

Keywords: Adult, Knowledge, Coronavirus Disease

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND DISEASE BURDEN ASSESSMENT OF MYELOPROLIFERATIVE AND LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hematologic neoplasms (HN) are frequently encountered in the structure of morbidity by malignant tumors, manifesting in the advanced stages and phases a severe evolution, restrained prognosis and unfavorable socio-economic impact.

Purpose: The aim of the study was to evaluate the epidemiological and disease burden aspects of leukemias and malignant lymphomas.

Methodology: The patients were followed-up between 2016-2020 at the comprehensive cancer center – Institute of Oncology. We applied the following research methods: epidemiological, descriptive statistics, clinico-analytic. The diagnosis was proved by histopathological, immunohistochemical, cytological, cytogenetic, molecular and immunophenotyping examinations.

Results: The incidence of HN does not exhibit any trend, being estimated in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 at 17.6, 19.5, 14.6, 17.7 and 15.1 cases per 100,000 population. In 2020, the incidence of Hodgkin's lymphoma was 1,6, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas – 5.1, multiple myeloma and plasma cell tumors – 1.3, lymphoid leukemias – 2.8, myeloid leukemias – 1.5, other leukemias – 2.7 per 100,000. The gender analysis of morbidity showed that males were 51,5%, females – 48,5%. The average age of men was 54,7 years, of women – 57,9 years. In both gender groups, the patients aged between 50 and 79 years prevailed (males – 65%, females – 72,5%), partially fitting the category of a workable population. The children constituted 4.0% of the newly diagnosed cases. As in 2019, the period of disease onset - diagnosis confirmation

ranged between 1 – 24 months, averaging 5.63 months, with no significant difference from the same average parameter in 2019 (5.76 months).

Conclusions: The epidemiological study revealed the slightly lower morbidity by HN in Moldova as compared to the West European countries. The patients with lymphomas, male gender and age categories of 50-79 years proved to be commonly registered. Patients with HN may experience a considerable disease burden with negative impact on their employment status and working productivity, which may be associated with low annual household income.

Keywords: Hematologic Neoplasms, Leukemias, Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas, Morbidity, Incidence, Gender, Diagnosis, Disease Burden.

THE ENIGMATIC RELATIONSHIP OF WOUND FLUID PH AND DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS: PELLUCID OR PERPLEXING?

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ABSTRACT

Background: Ulcerated Diabetic foot is a silent pandemic and a global health issue. It is a complex problem with high morbidity requiring well-coordinated, multidisciplinary management. Quandary arises in early estimation of wound condition and infection status. This situation is highly enervating as the risk of infections in diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) is very high, inflammatory cues are minimal and consequences of complications are agonizing. This demands the need for early yet easy means of diagnosis. Wound fluid, a protein rich exudate is the “window to wound” and reflects the clinical condition of the wound. In this study, we have attempted to elucidate the complex relationship between wound fluid pH and diabetic foot infections, which may be translated into therapeutic options in future.

Aim: To assess the complex relationship between wound pH, wound healing, bacterial burden and MMP 9 levels in DFU.

Method: Forty patients with DFU attending wound clinic were included in the study. Sterile wound swab and tissue fluid were collected to measure wound pH and for bacteriological assessment. Digital pH meter was used for wound pH measurement. Other parameters recorded were the MMP 9 levels from wound fluid and serum.

Results: Among 40 patients with DFU, 72.5% had infected wounds. The baseline wound pH in infected cases was 7.69 ± 0.82 . 84% wounds of more than 9 weeks' duration had pH >7. A significant positive correlation between wound pH and MMP 9 levels in wound fluid and serum was also observed.

Conclusion: Wound fluid pH is positively associated with duration of wound, bacterial characteristics and MMP 9 levels. Therefore, wound fluid analysis is simple, sensitive, reliable, practical and objective method that provides vital clinical information regarding wound healing and infection. It can be used as wound surveillance tool and as a therapeutic guide to diabetic foot infections.

Keywords: Diabetic foot ulcers, wound fluid, wound pH, MMP 9, wound healing, infection

UPDATED REVIEW ON BURNOUT OF NURSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Background and Aims: The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has been acknowledged as a pandemic in March 2020. COVID-19 has profoundly impacted the health care system globally, and the nursing system in particular, including their mental well-being; hence leading to burnout. The pandemic has twisted the nursing workforce prospects to meet patient's demands. The objective of our study is to assess factors behind the burnout of nurses during such pandemic and to provide preventive strategies.

Methods: A Pubmed search was conducted using the following keywords: ((covid-19) AND (burnout)) AND (nurse*). Studies conducted exclusively on nurses were included from July 2021 until early November 2021.

Results: A total of 40 papers were matched. Studies show that increased workload and compromised work environment led to both physical and psychological stress. Burned-out nurses suffered from insomnia, depression, hostility, and isolation. Challenges faced were exhaustion, insufficient protective supplies, overtime, and reassignment to unfamiliar work environments. Continuous change in work environment, poor communication, infection or death of family members/colleagues, and fear of infecting relatives were also among the negative factors. The following ways were deemed useful in obviating burnout: Self-care provided in different forms such as wellness and mindfulness programs and decompression activities. Social and psychological support and appreciation from colleagues, supervisors, family, and in form of text messages about well-being and taking vacations when feasible have a buffering and protective effect.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic has obstructed the quality of life and mental health of nurses aggravating burnout. Nurse's well-being is of utmost priority, to achieve proper working environment and optimal medical care. A survey study is already being conducted in our tertiary center, to better highlight the wellbeing and burnout among nurses, during the pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, nurses, burnout

CAN GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE AND NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO PREDICT POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS?

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ABSTRACT

The high incidence of postoperative complications and mortality associated with emergency surgery makes it essential to predict the likelihood of these negative outcomes pre-operatively. The need of the hour is of simple, inexpensive and accurate prognostic markers. This study evaluated the prognostic value of serum Gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT) and Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) for patients undergoing emergency surgery, by correlating them with the grades of postoperative complications according to the Clavien Dindo system. It is an observational longitudinal, prospective and retrospective study. The preoperative GGT and NLR, and admission APACHE II score were measured in patients undergoing emergency surgeries. The patients were monitored for complications in the immediate postoperative period and followed up until the 30th postoperative day. The post-operative complications were recorded as Clavien Dindo grades. The values of GGT, NLR and APACHE II score were correlated with the Clavien Dindo grades using Chi square test, Fischer exact and Kruskal Wallis test. Gamma-glutamyl transferase (X^2 11.282, p 0.127) and NLR (X^2 8.571, p 0.285) did not show a significant association with the Clavien Dindo grades. APACHE II score correlated significantly with Clavien Dindo grades ($\chi^2 = 133.080$, p <0.001) and emerged as the best parameter in terms of AUROC, positive predictive value and, diagnostic accuracy. GGT and NLR did not significantly predict post-operative complications following emergency surgery. APACHE II scoring system proved superior to the novel markers, GGT and NLR, under evaluation.

Keywords: Gamma glutamyl transferase; Neutrophil Lymphocyte ratio; Emergency surgery; Clavien Dindo classification; APACHE II score

NOMOPHOBIA LEVELS IN YOUNG ITALIAN NURSES: A WORRING TREND

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ABSTRACT

The Smartphone is more and more influencing subjects' lives and smartphone is becoming essential for everyone. Especially, smartphone usage has become essential in the young adult age group. The most worried aspect in nomophobia disorder is the displace real-life relations and interactions to digital social media in the current digital world by defining them as an epidemic outbreak. Moreover, nomophobia induces changes in several daily lifestyle habits by indicating positive correlations between nomophobia disorders and health problems. In the nursing context, the overuse of smartphones can also influence social relationships especially in their quality by resulting into the disregard of one's responsibilities and the decline of rappsots between colleagues, additionally provoking unemployment and high staff turnover. In the healthcare scenario, where nomophobia appears to be very popular, all effects above detailed on nomophobia disorder can have critical consequences on patients as they can result disregarding to essential nursing duties, forgetting vital patient data, making neglectful errors and compromising professional patient communication, provoking a reduction in the quality of the care provided. The aim of this study is to investigate nomophobia levels in young Italian nurses.

An on-line questionnaire was administered. Data relating to: gender, age expressed in years and nomophobia condition.

An interesting scenario, since nobody among participants reported no nomophobia disorder and 50% subjects recruited registered mild levels, 40.4% moderate levels and 9.6% severe levels, respectively. Additionally, the present findings suggested that significant differences in nomophobia levels were reported between males and females, since females recorded significantly higher levels in nomophobia disorder than males ($p=.004$).

There is an urgent need for the nursing community and educational institutes to coordinate and take necessary measures to ensure that this vulnerable group is given sufficient information and education about nomophobia and to change the prevalent misperceptions. Implementing awareness and contributing appropriate counseling approaches by educated nurses can play an important role in contrast nomophobia.

Keywords: Emotion Regulation; Mindfulness; Nursing Personnel.

PREVALENCE AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERNS OF BACTERIAL AGENTS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND GENITAL TRACT AMONG WOMEN IN SHEKHAN DISTRICT, IRAQ.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Urinary tract and urogenital tract is linked and interconnected so invasion by resistant microbial pathogens can extend and complicate women health.

Objective: to know bacterial causes and efficacy of antibiotics of urinary and genital tracts infection of Iraqi women for better understanding of antibiotic treatment strategy.

Method: During January 2018 till September 2020, 224 women (from inside and outside of Shekhan in campuses) that clinically suspected with urinary and urogenital tract infections were referred to Gynecologist clinic in Shekhan. Midstream urine (78) and HVS (146) samples were collected in the laboratory and inoculated on blood, Chocolate, MacConkey agar media in duplicate aseptically and incubated aerobically at 37°C. Colony forming units were counted 24 hours later, and if count $\geq 100,000/\text{ml}$, antimicrobial sensitivity studies were then performed and read after a further 24 hours. Microorganism identification and characterization using routine morphological and biochemical methods were applied. Antibiotic-susceptibility test was performed using disk-diffusion method.

Results: Exactly 107 (73.2%) and 57 (73%) revealed positive growth for HVS and urine respectively. Single infections were predominant. *Escherichia coli* revealed the highest prevalence 18 (32%) in urinary tract, while *non-hemolytic Streptococcus* was highest in genital tract 32(30%). *Staphylococcus aureus* showed the next highest rates 21(20%) and 8(14%) in HVS and urine respectively. *Candida albicans* detected 19% and 9 % in HVS and urine respectively. Amikacin expressed efficacy 87% and 71% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively followed by nitrofurantoin 77%, 63%, gentamicin 64%, 68% for urine and HVS isolates, respectively. The highest resistance rates and low efficacy were recorded to ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefixime and nalidixic acid. There was no statistical significant variation in drug susceptibility between isolate from urine and HVS

Conclusion: various microbial causes could interconnect to infect urinary tract and vaginal tissues. Moreover, incorrect use and high dose of antibiotics may leads 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

GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN

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ABSTRACT

Background Studies have demonstrated the presence of gut dysbiosis (alterations in gut bacterial homeostasis) secondary to spinal cord injury in dogs. The dysbiosis is thought to impair recovery by decreasing the production of short-chain fatty acids which play a role in suppressing inflammation within the central nervous system.

Objective Therefore, targeting gut dysbiosis could have significant therapeutic value in the management of spinal cord injury. The purpose of this study is to determine if gut dysbiosis occurs in dogs with spinal cord injury. Another area of potential intervention interest is in situations of spinal injury where there is an urgent need to generate new neurons. To arrive at these observations, the authors examined how Polenoplasmin and diet solve paralysis in dogs.

Materials and methods The most common cause of spinal problems in dogs is trauma. We are currently assessing whether indoles can also stimulate formation of neurons in dogs with paralysis.

Results We found that gut microbes that metabolize tryptophan-an essential amino acid-secrete small molecules called indoles, which stimulate the development of new brain cells in dogs, also demonstrated that the indole-mediated signals elicit key regulatory factors known to be important for the formation of new neurons.

Conclusion This study is another intriguing piece of the puzzle highlighting the importance of lifestyle factors and diet.

In conclusion, the link between the health of the microbiome and the health of the brain shows how microorganisms in the gut solve paralysis. Gut microbe secreted molecule linked to formation of new nerve cells in paralysed dogs.

Keywords: Intestinal Dysbiosis, Indoles, Paralysed Dog, Polenoplasmin.

A DIGITAL WORKSHEET BASED ON A PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS IN MATHEMATICS LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Creative thinking skills are one's ability to give birth to something new, both ideas and obvious works that differ from those that have existed before. The study is intended to analyze the need for a digital worksheet that matches the student's characteristics and what the student needs, which can develop the student's creative thinking skills in math study. This is based on students' difficulties in resolving problems, students still lack understanding of the problem and still lack the availability of a digital worksheet that can enhance students' creative thinking skills. The technique used in this study is addie. In ADDIE engineering, there are five stages; (1) Analysis, (2) Design, (3) Development, (4) Implementation, and (5) Evaluation. Data collection instruments include observation, interviews, tests of both pre-test and post-test and angket students. The subject of this study is teachers and eighth graders in the nearly 20 cities of Bengkulu. Research shows that students' creative thinking skills are still low, where students and teachers need a digital worksheet based on the problem based learning that can enhance students' creative thinking skills. For a digital worksheet after field testing results in an average of valiance and a digital worksheet of 82.74% with very valid criteria, an average practical score of 84.23% with highly practical criteria, whereas an average effectiveness of 71.43% with effective criteria. Thus, it may be concluded that a digital worksheet based on a problem based learning can enhance students' creative thinking skills.

Keywords: Creative Thinking Skills, Problem Based Learning, Digital Worksheet.

INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) IN EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY: USING STEMTECH MODEL TO DESIGN SMART HOME SYSTEM FOR EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the internet has become an indispensable part of life, internet of things (IoT) devices are growing rapidly in many aspects allowing remote connection and control across a network infrastructure that makes human life more convenient and easier. The trend of IoT in education has started to prevail, leading to the need to design appropriate educational activities. A widely adopted educational model that response this requirement is the STEM education model. At the proposal of experts from Arizona State University (ASU), a technology-centric STEM education model was born: the STEMTech model. In this paper, applying the STEMTech model with robotics technology, the Smart Home System (SHS) is designed to serve experiential learning in secondary schools. We have proposed a STEM-oriented smart system topic teaching process. A survey study in the form of questionnaires and interviews was conducted for teachers of STEM-related subjects in secondary schools to evaluate SHS and make scientific recommendations. The results show that the STEMTech model has proven its effectiveness in teaching as well as contributing to the sustainable development of future human resources.

Keywords: IoT in education, STEM education, STEMTech model, Smart Home System, Experiential Learning, Sustainability.

A STUDY ON COMPARE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES EFFICIENCY IN A CONVENIENCE STORE DURING A STATE OF “NEW NORMAL” IN VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to set forth the changes in the feelings, thoughts and behaviours of people, during the pandemic. To this end, studies on religion or pietism and Covid-19 pandemic in Turkey were tried to be collected. Firstly, articles, theses and books drafted in this field were analysed. In the research period, concepts and phrases like coronavirus, coronavirus and religion, coronavirus and spiritualism, coronavirus and pietism, etc. were searched in the search engines. However, when the related literature in Turkey is reviewed, no books or theses based on empirical research, covering the concepts of both coronavirus and religion were found out. Some non-empirical books partially mention the effects of pandemic on religious emotions, thoughts and behaviours of people. However, 9 articles on the subject were identified, 4 of which were theoretical and 5 were empirical. Data for 4 empirical researches were obtained through quantitative method while data for 1 of them were obtained through qualitative method. The researcher carried out the study by categorizing the concerned studies dated 2020 according to their subjects, objectives, methods, findings and results. In this study, meta analysis method was applied and the data were analysed through content analysis. According to the results of the research, it was determined that the pandemic has an important effect on the religious emotions, thoughts and lives of people and even that there has been an increase in people's tendency towards religion in such pandemic periods.

Keywords: Coronavirus Pandemic, Vietnam, preventive measure, safe adaptation, modern retail, convenience store, new normal

SPSS TO R: SHINY DASHBOARD APPROACH TO CONVERTING TOOL

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to offer a solution for researchers who want to migrate their analysis and code from SPSS to R. SPSS has been around for a long time now and it is probably the software of choice for researchers and statistical offices. When it comes to R language, the powers it offers is extreme, but there is a strong balance between powers R offers and ease of use. Beside that R is free and open-source. For all reasons and more, transition from SPSS to R has already started and many statisticians are struggling to convert their previous SPSS work into R code. In this paper, we present an online tool, developed for making the process of transition easier and time-efficient. The tool is developed using Shiny, which is R library, that makes possible the creation of dashboards straight from R.

Keywords: SPSS, R, Shiny, Dashboard.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

In the context of the industrial revolution 4.0 and the powerful digital transformation in education, Open Educational Resources (OER) have become an important issue for educational institutions and scientific researchers. OER are creating great educational opportunities for schools in terms of helping learners, instructors, and researchers accessing qualified and open-access learning materials that could improve the quality of training and researching, which is the reason why this topic usually receives great attention from scientists and researchers. In the current intellectual society, the role of computer science, as well as learning resources, has been enhanced significantly, computer science education community should play a pioneering role in providing learning resources to inform the nature and the importance of computational thinking and its relationship with the learning goals that have been clarified to the learners. Intending to provide an overview of the issue OER, this article presents a detailed and complete rationale for open educational resources in higher education. This paper focuses on historical background and the emergence of the concept of Open Educational Resources, definitions, types and formats of OER. The copyright and licensing consideration for OER are also discussed. Further, the paper highlights the advantages and disadvantages of OER and the contribution of OER to the body of knowledge available to trainers, researchers and decision makers in higher education.

Keywords: Open Educational Resources, educational innovation, higher education.

NUMERICAL INTEGRATION OF DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION USING PYTHON PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE AND COMPARING WITH MATLAB METHODS

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ABSTRACT

Delay differential equations are type of differential equation where the value of the derivative of an unknown function at a certain time is calculated in terms of the value of the function at previous times. This types of equation often appears in dynamical system which operate in chaotic behaviour. In this paper, we will present the numerical integration techniques of differential equations based on the python programming language. We have applied the modules written in python JiTCODE, JiTCDDE, and JiTCSDE which are using symbolic programming techniques, for solving various systems and comparing with the MATLAB build in function for solving time delay differential equation like dde23. The modules mentioned before are open source and could be easily installed and integrated to a python code without any effort. To the best of our knowledge, we can came to the conclusion that the python modules are more efficient that the methods implemented in MATLAB.

Keywords: JiTCODE, JiTCDDE, JiTCS, DDE, numerical integration

AUGMENTED REALITY ASSISTED SCIENCE LEARNING MEDIA ON GLOBAL WARMING ISSUE

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 or the corona virus requires teachers to present learning creatively and can be done anywhere. One of the efforts to diversify the teacher's way is by delivering material through 3D technology-based learning media. Therefore, writing this article aims to describe the results of using KOFIN (Komik Fisika Nusantara) assisted by Augmented Reality on global warming issue material. Research methods based on the development of R and D type 4D include aspects: define, design, development, and disseminate. Data analysis used the Likert scale with the final validation results from media experts and material experts of 98% and 97.5%. The results of the AR-assisted KOFIN development found several values and educational cases on factual natural topics that are useful for environmental literacy education according to the level of education. KOFIN has been tested for Junior High School in grade VII. Based on visualization and legibility, KOFIN can be categorized as suitable to be applied to support learning anywhere and anytime. This research is still in the advanced development stage.

Keywords : Augmented Reality, Global Warming Issue, and Learning Media

ANALYSIS OF A DEGENERATE REACTION-DIFFUSION MODEL**Khaoula Imane SAFFIDINE**

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we prove well-posed (existence and uniqueness) results for a quasilinear degenerate reaction-diffusion model, which has many applications in various sciences. Its specificity lies in the introduction of degenerate diffusion. The result of existence, which is the main focus of this article, is proved by means of the method of upper and lower solutions. The system can model the circulation of an ideal gas in a homogeneous porous medium with isentropic flow. It can also model the heat propagation in a combustible mixture, chemical processes, the interaction of non-self-limiting biological groups. The paper is organized as follows: First, we start with a general introduction which highlights the art of the subject and the problems addressed. Then, we present hypotheses on the studied problem. Next, we present some preliminary results on the scalar problem that we will need later. In the fourth section, we prove an important and necessary result related to the approached problem. Next, we state the main result of this work and present its proof. In the penultimate section, we present a model applied to the problem studied. The article ends with a concluding remarks and perspectives.

Keywords: Reaction-diffusion system, Degenerate problem, Upper and lower solutions.

SOME GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF F-HARMONIC MAPS

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ABSTRACT

We discuss the stabilities of f -harmonic maps on sphere S^n with $n \geq 2$, we also prove that any f -harmonic map from a complete Riemannian manifold $(M; g)$ to Riemannian manifold $(N; h)$ is necessarily constant, with $(N; h)$ admitting a proper homothetic vector field satisfying some conditions, where f is a smooth positive function on MN .

The results obtained are published in the article [9] and [10] .

Keywords: harmonic maps, f -harmonic maps, homothetic vector field.

MATHEMATICAL MODEL ANALYSIS OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER IN BOUNDARY LAYER FLOW OF AN ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTING NANOFLUID

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ABSTRACT

There is always a need to increase efficiency of manufacturing industries. To this end, various experimental and theoretical investigations have been made to use nanofluids for more efficient thermal management systems. In particular, this study examines the mathematical model describing the boundary layer transport mechanisms of an electrically conducting nanofluid over a stretching sheet in the presence of various thermophysical effects. By using system of partial differential equations, the flow phenomena are translated into a boundary value problem. The governing equations along with the relevant boundary conditions are further simplified to a couple of nonlinear ordinary differential equations via similarity transformations. We then employ a relatively recent and more powerful mathematical method, namely the optimal homotopy analysis method to obtain the required solutions. We prefer to use this method due to its efficiency as it combines the advantages of high accuracy of analytical methods and flexibility of numerical methods. Among the many outputs of the study, it is found that increasing the effect of heat source raises the temperature distribution and it reduces the nanoparticle volume fraction. On the other hand, the increase in chemical reaction effect is found to maximize the nanoparticle concentration in the boundary layer region. Further, the analytic approximations of the present model are found in very good agreements with some early works under common assumptions. The findings of this study are therefore believed to contribute in the efforts made by the scientific community to give more accurate predictions to such practically important flow problems without doing costly and risky physical experiments. It will also serve as inputs for engineers to make knowledge-based decisions in improving the working efficiency of their flow systems or in producing a more reliable and quality industrial products.

Keywords: Mathematical modeling; Heat and Mass Transfer; Optimal Homotopy Analysis Method

FORMATION OF MODERN HEALTH SERVICES MODEL IN AZERBAIJAN**Albina Chingiz HASHIMOVA**

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the newly established local model as a form of social protection of citizens in the field of public health, along with the health insurance center. Health insurance refers to a public health system whose economic basis is financing from private insurance funds. Among the factors that form the basis of medical insurance should be noted the formation of funds for the payment of medical care services when the insured applies to the medical institution.

The connection between health and the economy and the social side of people's lives is reflected in the fact that the level of health, being a medical-demographic and social category, is an important part of the socio-economic concept of "living standards". People's health depends on how they live, how they live, what welfare they consume, and what their standard of living is. At the same time, people's lifestyles and quality of life reflect the state of their health - the better the health, the higher the quality of life, and vice versa. In case of validity of compulsory medical insurance, the status of territorial accumulation of funds and resources in insurance funds is determined organizationally, the conditions and procedure for financing of treatment and preventive care are determined. The insurance medical system envisages the administrative and economic independence of treatment and prevention facilities, the absence of deficits in their financing, as well as the provision of social guarantees when providing services to the insured.

Keywords: Health economics, Medical services, Medical activities, Social insurance services, Health care organization models.

THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

The social sphere is a collection of different areas. The article discusses two sources that unite them. The first of these sources is that these industries produce special economic prosperity in the form of services. The specificity of the nature of the service gives a special character to economic relations and economic conditions in this area. Second, these areas are distinguished by the social orientation of their activities and the important role of the human factor. If the first source reflects the organizational and technical aspects of the activities of the social sphere, the second - the socio-economic aspect.

The social sphere is an important part of the service sphere, reflecting its general characteristics. At the same time, the social sphere has specific features related to its properties and socio-economic functions.

The state regulation and control of the quality of services provided in the social sphere in our country is carried out through certification, accreditation, licensing of organizations and attestation of staff. Thus, the State Law "On Licensing of Certain Types of Activities" has entered into force, which defines the list of types of service activities that cannot be carried out without licensing. These include: maritime, air, rail and road passenger transport activities, communication services; television and radio broadcasting; educational activities; medical activities, etc.

Keywords: Social services, Quality of social services, Quality awards, Concept of social services, Improving quality of life.

**METaverse EVRENİNDE HALKLA İLİŞKİLER UYGULAMARININ GELECEĞİ:
ÖRNEKLER VE DEĞERLENDİRMELER**
THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS PRACTICES IN THE METAVERSE
UNIVERSE: EXAMPLES AND REVIEWS

Sevinç KOÇAK

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ÖZET

Dijital teknolojilerdeki gelişmelerin an itibarıyla geldiği nokta olan sanal ve gerçek dünyanın birleştiği “Metaverse” evreni, yakın zamanda birçok iletişim yöntem ve uygulamasının gerçekleşeceği ortam olarak karşımıza çıkacaktır. Metaverse’in, yalnızca kişilerarası iletişim, ya da kitle iletişimi alanında değil, markaların ve kuruluşların hedef kitleleri ile kurdukları iletişim şekillerinde de değişim ve dönüşüme neden olacağı öngörülmektedir. Markalar ve kuruluşlar, dijital dönüşümün hem kaynağı hem de yaygınlaştıran unsuru olarak hayatımızda önemli bir yere sahiptir. Ekonomik dönüşümün dinamik bir parçası olan markaların çok yönlü iletişim çalışmalarını gerçekleştirirken geliştirdikleri yöntem ve metotlar, geleceği şekillendiren ve tüketicileri dönüştüren etkilere de sahiptir. Markaların ve kuruluşların stratejik olarak yönettikleri iletişimlerinin ana amacı hedef kitlelerinde olumlu izlenimler yaratmak ve itibarlarını yöneterek sadık müşteriler elde etmektir. Günümüzde bu çabalara sosyal sorumluluk ve sürdürülebilirlik anlayışları da eklenmiştir. Markaların söz konusu çalışmalarının temelinde yer alan ve hedef kitleleri ile olumlu izlenim yaratmaya yönelik planlı çabaları kapsayan halkla ilişkiler disiplini de Metaverse ile belirli bir dönüşüm yaşayacaktır. Bu çalışmada, Metaverse kavramı ve ortamı incelenerek, ulusal ve uluslararası markaların ve kuruluşların bu yeni dijital ortamda var olmak için geliştirilen uygulamalara yönelik örnekler, futurusitlerin görüşleri de ele alınarak incelenip, değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İletişim, Halkla İlişkiler, Dijital İletişim, Metaverse.

ABSTRACT

The “Metaverse”, where the virtual and real worlds merge, which is the point where the developments in digital technologies have reached, will soon appear as the environment where many communication methods and applications will take place. It is foreseen that Metaverse will cause change and transformation not only in the field of interpersonal communication or mass communication, but also in the communication styles of brands and organizations with their target audiences. Brands and organizations have an important place in our lives as both the source and the disseminating element of digital transformation. The methods and methods

developed by the brands, which are a dynamic part of the economic transformation, while carrying out their multi-dimensional communication efforts, also have effects that shape the future and transform the consumers. The main purpose of the strategically managed communications of brands and organizations is to create positive impressions on their target audiences and to obtain loyal customers by managing their reputations. Today, social responsibility and sustainability concepts have been added to these efforts. The discipline of public relations, which is at the heart of the said work of brands and includes planned efforts to create a positive impression with their target audience, will also experience a certain transformation with Metaverse. In this study, the concept of Metaverse and its environment were examined, and examples of the practices of national and international brands and organizations to exist in this new digital environment were examined and evaluated by considering the opinions of futurists.

Keywords: Communication, Public Relations, Digital Communication, Metaverse.

SİYASAL KATILIM: Y VE Z KUŞAĞI ÜZERİNE AMPİRİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON GENERATION Y AND GENERATION Z

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ÖZET

Gençlerin siyasal katılımı günümüzde üzerinde en çok tartışılan ve araştırmalar yapılan güncel bir konu olmuştur. Siyasal katılım bireyin ilgisiyle başlayan ve siyasal kararları etkilemek amacıyla yapılan tüm eylem ve davranışları ifade etmektedir. Oy kullanmak, bir siyasi partinin gençlik koluna üye olmak, bir siyasi partinin veya adayın seçim kampanyasında ev ev tanıtım yapmak, broşür dağıtmak, ikamet edilen yerle ilgili bir soruna yönelik dilekçe yazmak, toplu yürüyüş veya boykot eylemine katılmak, internet üzerinden gerçekleştirilen bir protesto eylemine katılmak gibi birçok faaliyeti kapsamaktadır (Erdoğan, 2013, s.27). Siyasal katılım süreçlerinde, toplumda önemli bir katmanı oluşturan genç nüfusun tutum, davranış ve eylemleri siyasal konjonktüre yön verebilecek bir güce sahiptir. Buradan yola çıkarak araştırmanın amacı, Bu çalışma Y ve Z kuşağına mensup bireylerin siyasal katılım düzeylerini ölçmeyi ve iki kuşağın siyasal katılım düzeylerini karşılaştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak anket kullanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda öncelikle “siyasal katılım ve sosyal medya”, “siyasal katılım ve kuşaklar” konularında alanyazın taranarak yapılan çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Araştırmaya toplam 223 katılımcı katılmıştır. Veriler SPSS 26 programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın temel bulgularına göre siyasal katılım biçimlerinden en çok seçimlerde oy kullanma, yaşadığı sorunla ilgili belediye gibi yasal mercilere dilekçe yazma, güncel siyasi konularla ilgili çevresiyle bilgi paylaşma, medyada yayınlanan siyasi içerikli programları izleme davranışları görülmektedir. Siyasal katılım düzeylerine bakıldığında Y kuşağına mensup bireylerin Z kuşağına oranla siyasal katılım düzeylerinin daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Yapılan ANOVA testi sonuçlarına göre katılımcılar arasında lise eğitim seviyesinde olan bireylerin lisans eğitim seviyesinde olan bireylere göre siyasal katılımının daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Aynı zamanda siyasal katılım ölçeğine göre, seçimlerde oy kullanma davranışında, partilerin televizyonda yayınlattığı siyasi içerikli reklam filmlerini izleme davranışında ve siyasal içerikli panel, açık oturum, konferans ve toplantılara dinleyici olarak katılma davranışlarında Y ve Z kuşakları arasında anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyasal Katılım, Siyasal Katılım Ve Kuşaklar, Kuşaklar, Siyasal İletişim.

ABSTRACT

Young people's political participation has become one of the most widely discussed and researched topics in recent days. Political participation refers to all actions and behaviors that begin with the interest of the individual and are performed in order to influence political decisions. Voting, being a member of a political party's youth branch or getting involved in door-to-door outreach for a candidate in an election, distributing leaflets, writing a petition for a problem in one's neighborhood, participating in a march, a boycott campaign, or an Internet protest are a few of the many activities that fall under the umbrella of political participation (Erdoğan, 2013, p.27). The attitudes, behaviors, and actions of the young population, which comprise a significant stratum in society, have the capacity to shape the political conjuncture in the processes of political participation. Based on this information, the aim of this study is to measure and compare the political participation levels of individuals belonging to generation Y and generation Z. A questionnaire was used as a data collection tool in the study. Within this context, an initial literature review was conducted on studies about "political participation and social media", as well as "political participation and generations". A total of 223 people took part in the research as its participants. The data were analyzed using the SPSS 26 software. The most common forms of political participation, according to the research's main findings, are voting in elections, writing petitions to legal authorities such as municipalities related to neighborhood problems, sharing information about current political issues with others, and watching programs with political content that is published in the media. When the levels of political participation of individuals from generation Y and generation Z were compared, it was discovered that generation Y had higher levels of political participation than generation Z. According to the results of the ANOVA test, those with a high school education are more likely to participate in politics than those with a bachelor's degree. At the same time, according to the political participation scale, a significant difference was identified between generation Y and generation Z in terms of certain behaviors such as voting, watching political advertisements, and attending political panels, forums, conferences, and gatherings as the audience.

Keywords: Political Participation, Political Participation And Generations, Generations, Political Communication.

ECONOMICAL FACTORS THAT PROVIDE THE JDP ELECTION VICTORIES (2002-2015)

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the main focus is on the economical factors that ensure the victories of the JDP in the elections by the leadership of Turkey's current President R. T. Erdogan. The study was preferred to the generalized analysis of the JDP's victories in the elections. Founded on August 14, 2001 by R. T. Erdogan, JDP, came to power in the first general election, which was happened on November 3, 2002.

During 2002-2015 the number of election achievements related to the name of R. T. Erdogan and the JDP is 12.

The socio-economic situation and economic development has a decisive role in determining the issue of the result of elections. In other words, economic indicators have the connection with the elections in terms of voting behavior, is being seen a serious achievement of the JDP in this regard. Along with the feeling of the voters or ideological factors, the economy has also played an important role in the elections. The economic crises in the early 2000s, the concern of many layers of the population, determined the voting behavior. In other words, the JDP has been determined as a guarantor of economic stability in Turkey during 2002-2015.

Keywords: Turkey, elections, economical factors, socio-economic situation, economy

COVID 19 PANDEMIC AND CHANGING LEISURE HABITS

Çiçek COŞKUN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the changing leisure time habits with the Covid-19 pandemic. Before the pandemic, people often spent their leisure time socializing in public places. The start of lockdowns with the pandemic changed this situation. People began to spend almost all of their time at home. This also affected their leisure habits. They have developed new leisure time habits and hobbies. This study will theoretically use the sociology of leisure, which is a branch of sociology that examines what people do in their spare time. The study aims to examine the changing leisure habits of people in the face of a big change that completely affects social life, such as a pandemic. For this purpose, after the theoretical examination, changing leisure habits will be analyzed through qualitative interviews with people.

Keywords: Coronavirus Pandemic, Leisure Time, social change.

NEONATAL DÖNEM SOMATİK HASTALARDA GÖZLENEN KONJENİTAL ANOMALİLERİN SIKLIĞI VE TÜRLERİ

THE FREQUENCY AND TYPES OF CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OBSERVED IN THE NEONATAL PERIOD AMONG SOMATIC GROUPS OF PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Konjenital anomali, intrauterin gelişim sırasında embriyogenez döneminde vücudun herhangi bir sisteminde, bir organda veya organın bir kısmında meydana gelen primer (yapısal ve ya işlevsel) defektir. Araştırmada K.Y.Ferecova adına Elmi Araştırma Pediatri İnstitutünde 2015-2018 yılları arasında tedavi gören hastaların retrospektif olarak konjenital anomali insidansının ve tiplerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. 2015- 2018 yılları arasında hastanemizde tedavi gören 33963 hastanın dosyaları retrospektif olarak incelenmiş ve toplam malformasyon insidansı ile bunların sistemsel tipleri, izole ve kombine olarak görülme oranları araştırılmıştır. Tüm konjenital anomalilerden - konjenital kardiovasküler anomaliler (patent ductus arteriosus, Fallo tetrada, büyük arter transpozisyonu d-TGA) 1200 (40,7%); abdominal duvar defektleri 780 (omfalosel, gastroşizis) (26,4%); konjenital gastrointestinal anomaliler (ezofagus atrezi, pilor stenozu, duodenal atrezi, Hirschsprung hastalığı, Ledd sendromu, anorektal malformasyon, rektal atrezi) 512 (17.1%); konjenital genitouriner anomaliler (renal agenezi, multikistik böbrek, hipoplaziya, mesane ekstrofisi) 179 (6%); konjenital santral sinir anomalileri (hidrosefali, spina bifida) 57 (1,9%); multipl konjenital anomaliler 67 (2,3%). Literatürde tüm pediatrik hastaneye yatışların yaklaşık %12 -nin konjenital anomalilere bağlı olduğu belirtilmektedir. Araştırmamıza göre Pediatri Enstitüsüne başvuran hastalarda konjenital anomalilerin rastlanma insidansı 2015 yılında %6,6, 2016 yılında %8,5, 2017 yılında %9 ve 2018 yılında %10,8 olarak tesbit edilmiştir. Sistemsel olarak kardiovasküler anomaliler 40.7% ile yüksek oranda rastlanırken, abdominal duvar defektleri ve gastrointestinal anomaliler sonraki sıraları almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konjenital anomaliler, retrospektif araştırma, primer defekt.

ABSTRACT

Congenital anomaly is a primary (structural or functional) defect that occurs in any system, organ or part of the body during intrauterine development period. The aim of our study was to retrospectively study the frequency and types of congenital anomalies in patients treated in the scientific researcher Institute of Pediatrics named after K.Y.Ferecova in 2015-2018. We retrospectively analyzed the medical history of 33,963 patients who were treated in our hospital

between 2015 and 2018. The frequency of common malformations, their systemic types, as well as isolated and combined, levels of morbidity were investigated. : Common anomalies were: congenital cardiovascular anomalies (patent ductus arteriosus, tetralogy of Fallot, transposition of the great arteries d-TGA) 1200 (40.7%); abdominal wall defects (omphalocele, gastroschisis) 780 (26.4%); congenital gastrointestinal anomalies (esophageal atresia, duodenal atresia, Hirschsprung's disease, rectal atresia) 512 (17.1%); congenital genitourinary anomalies (renal agenesis, multicystic kidney, hypoplasia, bladder exstrophy) 179 (6%); congenital central nerve anomalies (hydrocephalus, spina bifida) 57 (1.9%); multiple congenital anomalies 67 (2.3%). According to the literature, about 12% of all hospitalizations of children are associated with congenital anomalies. According to our research, the incidence of congenital anomalies in patients who applied to the Pediatrics Institute was determined as 6.6% in 2015, 8.5% in 2016, 9% in 2017 and 10.8% in 2018. Systemically, cardiovascular anomalies are encountered with a high rate of 40.7%, while abdominal wall defects and gastrointestinal anomalies take the next order.

Keywords: Congenital Anomalies, Retrospective Study, Primary Defect.

TAKIM SPOR BRANŞINA SAHİP ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE SOSYAL KİMLİK SOCIAL IDENTITY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ENGAGED IN TEAM SPORTS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma takım spor branşına sahip üniversite öğrencilerinin sosyal kimlik düzeylerinin incelenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni, takım sporuyla ilgilenen üniversite öğrencileri; örnekleme ise 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında OMÜ Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi öğrenim gören 198 öğrenci kapsamındadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Bruner ve Boardley (2014) tarafından geliştirilen 2018'de tekrar düzenlenen, Türkçe'ye uyarlaması ise Turkey ve ark. (2018) tarafından yapılan Sporda Sosyal Kimlik Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. İlgili ölçek 5'li likert tipli olup, 9 madde ve 3 alt boyuttan; Grup içi bağlar (1, 2 ve 3), Bilişsel merkeziet (4, 5 ve 6), Grup içi etki (7, 8 ve 9) oluşmaktadır. Tüm istatistiksel hesaplamalar SPSS 22.0 V istatistik paket programda yapılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizi neticesinde; takım sporu ile ilgilenen öğrencilerin yaşı ve spor yaşı ile sporda sosyal kimlik ölçek toplam puanları ve alt boyut toplam puanları (Grup içi bağlar hariç) arasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilememiştir. İlâveten kadın öğrencilerin grup içi etki alt boyut toplam puanlarının, erkek öğrencilere göre daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Diğer taraftan takım sporcuların okudukları bölüm, sınıf ve gelir durumuna göre sporda sosyal kimlik ölçek toplam puanları ve alt boyut toplam puanları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilememiştir. Sosyal kimlik, bir gruba ait olma hissini ve beraberinde algılarımızı, davranışlarımızı şekillendiren, kişiliğimizi önemli ölçüde etkileyen bir kavramdır. Bu bağlamda özellikle sporda, kişilerin sosyal ortamda deneyim kazanması, aidiyet durumu, tutum ve davranışları sosyal kimlik düzeylerini şekillendiren bir durumdur. Dolayısıyla bu konu ve kapsamda bireylerin sporda sosyal kimlik düzeylerinin incelenmesi amacıyla literatürde nicel çalışmaların yanında aynı zamanda konunun derinlemesine incelenmesi amacıyla nitel çalışmaların yürütülmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Sosyal kimlik, Takım sporu

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine social identity levels of university students engaged in team sports. Descriptive survey model was used in the study. Population of the study consists of university students engaged in team sports, while the sample consists of 198 students studying at OMÜ Yaşar Doğu Faculty of Sports Sciences during 2021-2022 Academic Year. Social Identity Scale for Sport, which was developed by Bruner and Boardley (2014) and revised in 2018 and which was adapted to Turkish by Turkay et al. (2018) was used as data collection tool. The scale has a 5 Likert type, and it consists of 9 items and 3 factors as Ingroup ties (items 1, 2 and 3), Cognitive centrality (items 4, 5 and 6) and ingroup affect (items 7, 8 and 9). All statistical calculations were made with SPSS 22.0 V statistical package program. As a result of the data obtained, no statistically significant difference was found between the ages and sport ages of students engaged in team sports and social identity scale total scores and factor total scores (except ingroup ties). It was also found that female students had higher ingroup affect factor total scores than male students. No significant difference was found between social identity scale total scores and factor total scores of students engaged in team sports in terms of students' departments, year of study and level of income. Social identity is a concept that shapes the sense of belonging to a group, along with our perceptions and behaviours, and it significantly affects our personality. In this context, especially in sports, individuals' gaining experience in social environments is a state that affects individuals' sense of belonging, attitudes and behaviours. Therefore, it is important to conduct qualitative studies in addition to quantitative studies to examine in-depth social identity levels in sports.

Keywords: Sport, Social identity, Team sport

JURISPRUDENTIAL APPROACHES OF CONTRACTUAL UNFAIR TERMS IN CREDIT CONTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to scrutinise the approaches in the jurisprudential benchmarks, the evolution of which was determined by the need to unify judicial practice at the level of national courts, in the field of abusive clauses in banking contracts, in particular as regards solutions that provided for the continuation of credit contracts, subsequent to the finding of abusive elements of the contractual interest rate. Essentially, prior to the approaching of the unfair terms on reference interest rate in B2C contracts, there were worth noticing a twofold-approaching case law pertaining to the continuation of the contractual relationship in circumstances in which the reference interest rate was unilaterally established by the creditors, namely: a) continuation of the contractual relationship with interest in the amount initially established, which was to apply unchanged, without distinction, for the entire contractual period; b) continuation of the contract with a calculation formula established by the court, starting from the initial amount of interest, a formula comprising a fixed margin and a reference index, calculated according to the currency of the credit. Additionally, although in an exiguous manner, the regulation on the reference interest rate in B2C contracts, as well as attempts to regulate this field have been approached threefold. One approach has seen the application of already existing legislation to unfair contractual practices while assessing their contractual status on a case-by-case basis. A second approach is either the introduction of a third category of unfair contractual terms, namely of a rebuttable presumption of negotiation in B2C adhesion contracts. The third and last approach would entail applying specific protection for consumers who have the status of debtors in online platform-contracted credits, notwithstanding their contractual status. The problematics of interpreting the provisions of Article 6, para. (1) of Directive 93/13 were circumvented as referring to the fact that, following the finding of the abusive nature of a clause defining the mechanism for setting the variable interest rate according to the fixed margin and reference interest rate charged by the creditor, in the hypotheses in which the reference criteria are not transparent, in a fixed-term credit agreement limited to the first year and variable thereafter, according to the intervening approach, which allows the national court to adjust the relevant interest rate in the credit agreement, in order to ensure better consumer protection.

Keywords: jurisprudence, credit contracts, consumers, unfair terms, reference interest rate.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING NTF IN VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

The NFT contains a collection of data with a unique ID. That token represents the digital artwork. What makes NFT special is its non-fungibility or interchangeability, which sets NFT apart from Bitcoin or other digital currencies. The birth of NFT reflects the objective needs of society as well as the significant progress of blockchain technology. In addition, it also poses legal challenges in identifying NFTs and controlling NFT transactions. Vietnamese law does not currently recognize virtual assets in civil commerce, so there is no regulatory framework on this issue. The absence of any civil law provisions affirming that NFT is a type of property leads to the consequence that civil relations such as ownership, inheritance, contract, or compensation for damage related to NFT do not have a mechanism. The article proposes several recommendations to improve the legal framework on NFT in Vietnam, mainly recognizing virtual assets as a type of property, giving a precise definition of virtual assets to determine the scope of virtual property objects. In addition, it is necessary to consider NFT as a particular asset class, with conditional circulation such as registration, transaction history; comply with accounting principles, comply with regulations on tax obligations related to NFT ownership and transactions; comply with the provisions of the law on anti-money laundering, thereby facilitating tax collection for NFT buying and selling transactions.

Keywords: NFT, Intellectual property rights, Virtual assets.

THE NEW CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of the development of Artificial Intelligence on the Intellectual Property rights by using descriptive and analytical methods and through the review of relevant literature related to the topic in question.

Artificial Intelligence is an all-purpose technology more and more present in all fields of our lives and across all industry sectors. The current Intellectual Property legislation was designed to encourage the human creation and innovation, but no legislation is actually provided to protect works or inventions created by Artificial Intelligence. That's why with the development of Artificial Intelligence systems, new debates have arisen regarding Intellectual Property rights and the possibility of reforming related legislation.

The European Parliament has recently laid the groundwork for drafting uniform legislation on Artificial Intelligence within the European Union. In this context, in the case of Intellectual Property, it is important to distinguish between human creations generated with the assistance of an Artificial Intelligence and the works created autonomously by an Artificial Intelligence. The orientation of the European Parliament is that Intellectual Property rights should belong only to human beings who have legal personality, and not to Artificial Intelligence. But otherwise, an Australian Federal Court decision (*Thaler v Commissioner of Patents*) has given a positive answer to the possibility of recognizing the quality of the inventor to an Artificial Intelligence.

Also, if we refer to WIPO conversation on Intellectual Property and Artificial Intelligence, there have been discussed important issues such as the patent authorship or patrimonial rights in the case of the creation of inventions by Artificial Intelligence. In the end of this paper it is highlighted the importance of having a harmonized patent system and the possibility of an international patent law reformation.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Intellectual Property Rights, Patent Authorship, Inventions

EFFECTS OF CONTAMINATED WATER ON REAL ESTATE VALUES

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ABSTRACT

Water plays a key role in the development. Sustainable development needs to manage and preserve water resources to meet the needs with the required quantity and the quality. However, the water quality is decreasing due to industrial, agricultural and anthropogenic activities. The water contamination causes big loses in the economy. Moreover, its impacts decrease the real estate value considered as pillar of development programs. Studies examining the impacts of contaminated water on real estate values are few. This paper seeks to fill that void by examining the effects of contaminated water on property values: ground water and surface water.

Water quality plays a great role in determining the real estate value by property appraisers. This paper tries to provide tools in order to help appraisers in assessing market price taking into account water quality as one of the most important factors of value and to determine the influence of water quality may have on property final market value.

To discuss this issue, the analytical method is used. Many appraisers' reports and courts decisions related to real estate value influenced by water quality are analysed, discussed and compared to many studies findings.

Keywords: Appraiser, water quality, environment, property value, real estate appraisal.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PREVENTING AND FIGHTING AGAINST INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

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ABSTRACT

Understanding the world and Humanity changes due the Globalization phenomenon allows to identify the special conditions created that promote the implementation and the dissemination of the International Organized Criminality, in short time, affecting the International Community in all dimensions. As one of the most serious threats to the Rule of Law, violating the national legal systems and the International Law, being especially dangerous to the states and human lives in a global context. The International, regional and (most of) national juridical and judicial systems recognize the International Organized Criminality as a emergent problem that needs to be in the top of the political agenda and of the action by the Institutions aiming to prevent and fight their evolution, their dangerous damages and consequences to all their target – human and institutional. Although all difficult but effective legal, political, economic, and social work in this fight, mainly by the United Nations in cooperation with International Organizations and States, the Council of Europe (CoE) assumed their responsibility to protect their State Members, their citizens, and the rest of the world by inherence. There is an enormous political and legal work, with a straight position based on their main structure document, the European Convention on Human Rights, but with the specialized work teams, understood as need in each case. Consequently, the CoE has a continuous production of legislation and management of procedures and activities, as well as International political and governance diplomatic relations in networks, in compliance with the International Law facing the challenge that context obliges permanently. Since 1959, with the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, the strategic action promoted is the multidimensional International Cooperation between all “actors” in the International Community, preventing the violation of the International Law, generated conditions to apply the International Penal Law and developing policymaking articulated with the real contexts and needs. Within International Community, the Cooperation is the best key to join procedures to transcend the difficulties and constraints to achieve to the prevention and fight against the International Organized Criminality. This scientific research is being developed based on juridical, criminal, and political methodology, mainly qualitative, but presenting statistic data to demonstrate the results discussed.

Keywords: International Organized Criminality; Council of Europe; International Cooperation; International Law; Strategies.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF "MARGIN OF APPRECIATION" BY MEMBER STATES REGARDING THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

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ABSTRACT

The normative guarantees provided by the treaty for the functioning of the European Union regarding the use of the valuation space by the member states in the framework of the customs union and customs cooperation have been continuously affirmed by the decision of the European Court of Justice which upholds the exploitation of this norm by the respective EU states in order to fully enjoy this right.

The position taken by the Court for the enjoyment of this right must be taken by the member states of the union through local acts and norms that restrict the free movement of goods in the public interest within the framework of public order and safety, life and health, national assets and property etc.

This scope of assessment can be exploited by enforcing legitimate restrictions and prohibitions as dealt with by the court, it is sufficient for Member States to be rigorous in applying the principles of proportionality and non-discrimination to the goods of other Member States, guarantees which are sanctioned by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

Keywords: Margin Of Appreciation, Free Movement Of Goods, European Court Of Justice, Restrictions.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY DURING PUTIN'S PRESIDENCY IN FRONT OF IRAN IN POST- JCPOA(SANCTIONS)

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ABSTRACT

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Islamic Republic of Iran has a special place in Russian foreign policy. The relations between Iran and Russia, regardless of the requirements of geographic neighborhoods, historical records, economic cooperation and regional relations have always been one of the issues interested among the elites of Iran and Russia, at a regional and international level. During the presidency of Putin, in particular since 2012, Iran Post-JCPOA (sanctions) a significant importance in Russian foreign policy, and its orientation towards Russian strategic interactions in the Middle East region. This research was carried out using descriptive-analytic method. The widespread relations between Iran and Russia were upgraded in the political, economic, military and security areas at the level of two strategic ally. The main question in this research is how Putin's approach in Post- JCPOA (sanctions) in relation to the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially between 2012 and 2021? In response, Russia's organizational policy approach towards the Islamic Republic of Iran has been influenced by the difference in Russian identity from the West of Russia with the Islamic Republic of Iran against the West, and the process of interactions of the last two decades of Tehran-Moscow, despite the progress taken, It was not fixed and relations between Iran and Russia have had a fragile process. Therefore, considering the importance of the research of Russian foreign policy and its behaviors towards Iran, we examine this issue and its causes and factors affecting it.

Keywords: Russia, Putin, Iran, Post- JCPOA³, sanctions, foreign policy, Theory of Continuity of James Rosenau.

³ Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

TEKKE TAŞINIRLARININ MÜNAKALE MESELESİ (1925-1934) TRANSFER ISSUE OF LODGE MOVABLES (1925-1934)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma 1925'ten 1934'e kadar geçen sürede tekke taşınırlarının tespit ve tasnifine dair tasarrufları konu edinmektedir. Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda *tekkenişîn*, *postnişîn*, *seccadenişîn* gibi farklı terimlerle ifade edilen şeyhlerin idaresindeki tekkeler, imparatorluk hüviyetini sosyal hayatın her katmanında temsil eden müesseselerdir. Eylül 1925 itibarıyla -imparatorluktan ulus devlete intikalde- tekkelerde hâkim olan manevi atmosferi berhava etmek ve birey-tekke ayrışımını kolaylaştırmak amacıyla tekke taşınıruları (yahut eşyaları) Maarif Vekâleti uhdesinde teşkil edilen mahalli komisyonlar vasıtasıyla cemiyetin dinamik cereyanları arasından çıkarılmaya başlanmıştır. Branş öğretmenleri, müftü ve memurlardan oluşması planlanan komisyonlar ilk safhada hareket kabiliyeti bakımından efektif alanı artırıyor gibi görünse de gerek niteliksel problemler, gerekse yönetimin bu süreci bir simge kabul etmesi ve başlı başına politize biçimde yönetmesi -ki eylemin temel niyeti sosyopolitiktir- dolayısıyla sağlıklı sonuçlanmış bir akışın varlığından söz edilememektedir. Kitap ve diğerleri olarak kategorize edilen tekke eşyalarının -komisyonların tayin ettiği anlamıyla- tarihi ve sanat değeri bulunanları müzelerde sergilenmiş ve ortaya konulmak istenen miladi tarih anlatısı tarihi eşya ve müzecilik kavramları üzerinden kurgulanmış; tarih, tarihi eser gibi kilit kavramların anlam haritaları yeniden oluşturulmuştur. Müşterek bir hafızanın toplumda kabulü için vasıta olarak görülen bu kurgu, ileride müzeler bağlamında -Ankara Etnografya yahut Türk ve İslam Eserleri Müzesi örneklerinde olduğu gibi- kapsam tartışmalarına sebebiyet vermiştir. Kapsamların sınırları yeni anlam haritalarına göre oluşturulmuş, uygun olmayan envanterler için herhangi bir açıklama uygun görülmemiştir. Tekkelerdeki kitaplar ise geneli itibarıyla buldukları yahut yakınlarındaki görece büyük illerin kütüphanelerine nakledilmiş, nakil sonrası eserlerin vakıflarıyla hiçbir hukuki bağı kalmamıştır. Metinde başlık olarak ayrılmış tüm tasarruf, teşebbüs ve icralar kendilik kurgusunun mücessem parçaları, aşamaları, tedricen hayata geçirilmesi olarak değerlendirilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tekke, dergâh, zaviye, müze, kütüphane.

ABSTRACT

This study discusses the authority of use related with the identification and classification of lodge movables from 1925 to 1934. Dervish lodges under the rule of sheikhs, which were

expressed with different terms such as *tekkenişîn*, *postnişîn*, *seccadenişîn* in the Ottoman Empire, are institutions that represented the imperial identity in every level of social life. As of September 1925-in the transition from empire to nation state-, in order to clear the spiritual atmosphere prevailing in lodges and to facilitate the separation of individuals-lodges, lodge movables (or goods) started be produced from the dynamic movements of the society through local commissions established under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. Although the commissions, which were planned to consist of branch teachers, mufti and civil servants, seemed to increase the effective area in terms of mobility at first, it is not possible to talk about the existence of a healthy flow due to both qualitative problems and the fact that administration accepts this process as a symbol and manages it in a politicized way –indeed, the basic intention of action is socio-political. Of the lodge goods categorized as books and others –in the sense categorized by commissions-, those which had historical and artistic value were exhibited in museums; the Gregorian history narrative intended to be revealed was constructed through the concepts of historical goods and museology and the semantic maps of key concepts such as history and historical artifacts were reconstructed. This construction, which is considered as a means for the acceptance of a common memory in the society, led to scope discussions in the context of museums in the future, as in the examples of Ankara Ethnography or Turkish and Islamic Art Museums. The boundaries of scopes were created according to new semantic maps and no explanation was deemed appropriate for inappropriate inventories. The books in lodges were generally transferred to the libraries of the cities they were in or the relatively big cities nearby, and after the transfer the works did not have any legal connection with the foundations. All the possessions, undertakings and enforcements separated as titles in the text should be evaluated as the solid parts, stages and gradual realization of the construction of self.

Keywords: Lodge, monastery, zawiya, museum, library.

OSMANLI DEVLETİ TOPLUM YAPISININ DEĞİŞİM SÜREÇLERİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİNİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE OTTOMAN STATE SOCIAL STRUCTURE WITH THE CHANGE PROCESSES

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ÖZET

Toplumların zaman içerisinde meydana getirdikleri, maddi ve manevi kültürel donanımlarıyla birlikte şekillenen ruhu oluşturup, işlevselliğini inanç temelli bir ideoloji üzerinden devlet iktidarına ulaştırıp dünya hakimiyetini sağlamaya çalışmak ve bu hakimiyeti tarihsel değişim süreçlerinin devinimleri içerisinde sekteye uğrasa da yüzyıllarca canlı tutmak, siyasal, sosyal, askeri, kültürel ve daha birçok alanda etkin kılınmasını sağlamak her toplumun ortaya koyabileceği bir direnç değildir. Osmanlı Devleti toplum yapısı, bu direnci tarih içerisinde kazançlarıyla ve kayıplarıyla ortaya koyabilmeye çalışmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Osmanlı Devletinin toplumsal yapısının, gerek doğal gerekse de örgütlenmiş yapı ve kurumları üzerinden, geçirdiği değişim süreçleri ile olan ilişkisinin incelenmesi amacı güdülmüştür. Global bir tasarım altında şekillendirilmeye çalışılan modern devlet sürecinin ve bu eksenle üretilen karşı devlet ideolojilerinin hukuki, siyasi, askeri, sosyal, dini başlıklarını kapsayan devlet ve toplum aygıtlarının Osmanlı devleti sosyal yapısındaki görünümüne ulaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışma nitel bir araştırma olup literatür taraması ile doküman incelemesi yöntemi üzerinden kaynak okumaları yapıp, gerekli notlar alınarak kaynakların konu birlikteliklerinin sentezi üzerinden elde edilen çıkarımlar ile hazırlanmıştır. Bu çalışma sonucunda göçebe kültüründen imparatorluğa uzanan yapının adı olan Osmanlı Devletinin, toplum dokusunun zenginliği, bünyesinde barındırdığı milletlerin maddi, manevi kültürel varlıkları ile birlikte uzun yıllar sürdürdüğü düzen ve otorite teşkilatlanmasının, değişim süreçleri ile olan ilişkisinde geleneksel yapısının merkezde olduğu görülmüştür. Marx'ın devlet antropolojisi anlayışı üzerinden alt ve üst yapı olarak adlandırdığı toplumsal öğelerin, Osmanlı toplumunda siyaset ve diyanet bağlamında iç içe bir ilişkiyi barındırdığı ve değişim süreçlerine etki ettiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, Geleneksel Toplum Yapısı, Değişim Süreci

ABSTRACT

To create the spirit that societies have created over time, shaped together with their material and spiritual cultural equipment, to try to achieve world domination by conveying its functionality to the state power through a belief-based ideology, and to keep this domination alive for centuries, even if it is interrupted by the movements of historical change processes, political, social, military, It is not a resistance that every society can put forward to make it effective in cultural and many other fields. The social structure of the Ottoman State tried to reveal this resistance with its gains and losses throughout history. In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between the social structure of the Ottoman State and the processes of change it went through, both through its natural and organized structures and institutions. It has been tried to reach the appearance of the state and social apparatus in the social structure of the Ottoman state, which includes the legal, political, military, social and religious titles of the modern state process, which is tried to be shaped under a global design, and the counter-state ideologies produced on this axis. The study is a qualitative research and it was prepared with the inferences obtained from the synthesis of the subject associations of the sources by making the source readings through the literature review and the document review method, taking the necessary notes. As a result of this study, it has been seen that the traditional structure of the Ottoman State, which is the name of the structure extending from the nomadic culture to the empire, is at the center of the richness of the social fabric, the material and spiritual cultural assets of the nations it contains, and the change processes of the order and authority organization that it has maintained for many years. It has been seen that the social elements, which Marx called the infrastructure and superstructure through her understanding of state anthropology, have an intertwined relationship in the context of politics and religion in Ottoman society and affect the processes of change.

Keywords: Ottoman State, Traditional Social Structure, Process of Change

SANAL BİR DÜNYADA GÜVENLİK VE MAHREMİYET; METAVERSE SECURITY AND PRIVACY IN A VIRTUAL WORLD; METAVERSE

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ÖZET

Sosyal bir varlık olarak insanların birbirleriyle paylaşım yoluyla etkileşim içerisinde olma çabası; günümüzden binlerce yıl önce çeşitli ritüeller ve mağaralara çizdikleri resimler yoluyla yapılan paylaşımlardan, internetin keşfiyle birlikte WEB 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 ve Metaverse teknolojisine doğru daha önce benzeri görülmemiş bir hızla evrilmektedir. Bilim kurgu eserleri, gerçeklik algısı yüksek paylaşımlı sanal ortamların vaadiyle insanların hayal gücünü uyandırdığından beri teknoloji, bu yeni gerçeklikte insanların kendilerini temsil etme rüyasını gerçekleştirmeye çalışmaktadır. Bu yönde günümüze dek geliştirilen çevrimiçi çok kullanıcı rol üstlenme oyunları milyonlarca insanı sanal evrene taşımış, burada oldukça fazla vakit geçirmelerine ve para harcamalarına neden olmuştur. Bu yaratılmış dünyalarda insanlar birbirleri ile sanal paralar kullanarak ticaret yapabilmekte ve bu paraları gerçek hayatta gerçek ürünler satın alabilmek için kullanabilmektedirler. Bu heyecan verici devrimin en yeni halkası olan Metaverse teknolojisi, interneti bir adım daha öteye taşımayı; kullanıcılarına üç boyutlu sanal ortamlarda kendi tasarladıkları avatarları ile sosyal ağlara dahil olma, konferans ve konserlere katılma, eğitim ortamı oluşturma ve şimdiye kadar deneyimlediklerimizin ötesinde gerçeklik vaadeden oyunlar oynama gibi uygulamaları hayata geçirmeyi hedeflemektedir. Bu heyecan verici değişim, beraberinde getirdiği ekonomik ve sosyal fırsatların yanında, kendi ekosisteminde barındırdığı olası risklerin yanında, bıraktığı "dijital ayak izleri" sayesinde kullanıcıların kolayca takip edilebilmesine, biyometrik verilerinin depolanmasına, farklı yöntemler kullanılarak yalnızca kimlik bilgilerinin değil, konum, yaş, alışveriş tercihleri, yaşam tarzı, sosyal ve politik görüşleri gibi hassas bilgilerinin de kolayca açığa çıkarılabilmesi neticesinde kimlik hırsızlığı, sahtekarlık veya çeşitli sosyal mühendislik uygulamalarına maruz kalmasına imkan sağlayabilecektir.

Bu çalışmada, metaverse teknolojisi kısaca tanıtıldıktan sonra, bu yeni teknolojinin kullanımının güvenlik boyutuna değinilecek ve olası risklere yönelik her seviyede alınması gereken tedbirler hakkında bilgiler verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metaverse, Sanal Gerçeklik, Güvenlik, Tehdit, Risk Azaltma

ABSTRACT

As social beings, the effort of people to interact with each other through sharing has been evolving from the sharings made through various rituals and pictures drawn in caves thousands of years ago, at an unprecedented speed towards WEB 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and Metaverse technology thanks to the discovery of the internet. Ever since science fiction artifacts awoke the imaginations to the promise of real-like shared virtual environments, technology has been trying to make this dream of people representing themselves in that new reality come true. Online multiplayer role-playing games brought millions of people to the virtual universe, ending up spending a lot of time and money. In these man-created worlds, people can trade using virtual currencies and use this money to buy products in real life. Metaverse technology, the last link in this exciting chain of revolution, takes the internet one step further; aiming to implement applications such as interacting in social networks, participating in conferences and concerts, creating an educational environment and playing games that promise reality far beyond what we have experienced so far, with their own designed human-representing avatars in those 3D virtual worlds. This thrilling transition, in addition to the promise of economic and social opportunities, has possible threats inherent in its own ecosystem like allowing users to be tracked using "digital footprints" left behind, storage of biometric data, identity information, location, age, shopping preferences by using different methods etc. Disclosure of sensitive information such as lifestyle, social and political views, may result with users exposed to identity theft, fraud or various social engineering practices.

In this study, after briefly introducing the metaverse technology, the security dimension of the use of this new technology will be mentioned and information will be given about the precautions to be taken at every level against possible risks.

Keywords: Metaverse, Virtual Reality, Security, Threat, Risk Mitigation

GIDA TERÖRÜ FOOD TERRORISM

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ÖZET

Gıda insanlar tarafından tüketilen, yenilip içilen ya da yenilip içilmesi beklenen herhangi bir işlem yapılmış, kısmen yapılmış veya işlenmemiş maddeleri içerir. İnsanlar yaşamlarını sürdürebilmek için et ya da otlar beslenme zincirini devam ettirmek zorundadırlar, ülkelerin gelişmişlik düzeyine göre beslenme yöntemleri de çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Beslenme hayatımızın temel taşlarından birisi olup Maslow'un İhtiyaçlar Hiyerarşisinin de giriş basamağını oluşturmaktadır. Bu konuda hem fiziksel hem de ruhsal sağlığımızı etkileyen gıda sektörüyle ilgili çeşitli problemler yaşamaktayız. Bu durumun temel sebeplerinden biri de GDO'lu (genetiği değiştirilmiş organizmalar) besinlerdir. Radyasyonlu çaylar, tadı kokusu değiştirilmiş karpuzlar, hormonlu sebzeler meyveler ve etler mevsimi dışında tükettiğimiz birçok ürün, GDO ile üretilen ürünlerden en çok karşımıza çıkanları olup bu örnekler arttırılabilir. Bu ürünler hem biyoçeşitliliğe zarar vermekte hem de genetik çeşitliliği azaltmaktadır. Bu ürünlerin vücuda olan etkileri hemen farkedilemeyeceği de ilerleyen yıllarda karşımıza çok büyük sıkıntılarla çıkmakta hızla artan kanser vakaları, insanların çok hızlı kilo alması ya da hızlı kilo kaybı yaşaması, obezite, hızlı yaşlanma, çeşitli alerjik reaksiyonlar, ömürlerde kısalma, yeni yeni türeyen birçok hastalıkta bunların habercisi ancak bu durum çok geç farkedilmektedir. Yanlış beslenme, insanların fiziksel özelliklerine sıkıntı çıkarmasının yanında ruhsal açıdan da çeşitli problemlere sebebiyet vermektedir. Kontrolsüzlükten beslenen gıda terörü birçok insanın canını yakmaktadır. Hayatın devamı için sürekli tüketmek zorundayız ve tüketimi en sağlıklı şekilde yapmak için yediğimiz içtiğimiz gıdalara hassasiyet göstermek durumundayız. Ekosistem devamlılığı açısından genetiği değiştirilmiş organizmalar ile ilgili gerekli çözümleri bulmayı nasıl hızlandırabilir ve çözüm bulabiliriz cevabına en kısa sürede ulaşmalı, daha fazla tehlikeye sebebiyet vermemek için gerekli gayret ve çabayı göstermeliyiz. Üreticiye sağlıklı alternatifler sunmalı ve tüketici kitlesini oluşabilecek daha büyük felaketlerin önüne geçmek maksatlı bilinçlendirmeliyiz. Gıda terörüne dur demek gelecek nesilleri daha büyük önlenemez felaketler ile mücadele etmek zorunda bırakmamak için en kısa sürede çözümler üretmeli ve faaliyete geçirmeliyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Besin, GDO, Sağlık, Hayat, Çözüm

ABSTRACT

The term food implies any processed, partly processed or unprocessed substance that is consumed, eaten, smoked or expected to be eaten and drunk by humans. In order to survive, humans have to maintain the food chain with meat or grass and the nutritional methods vary related to the development level of a country. Nutrition is an important cornerstone of our lives and constitutes the introductory step of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. In this regard, we are experiencing various problems related to the food sector that affect both our physical and mental health. One of the main reasons for this situation is GMO foods. Radiation exposed teas and many products that we consume out of season such as watermelons with a changed taste and odor, hormone vegetables, fruits and meats are the most common products produced with GMOs. These products both harm biodiversity and reduce genetic diversity. The effects of these products on the body cannot be noticed instantly. Malnutrition not only causes problems for people's physical characteristics, but also causes various mental problems. Food terrorism, fed by lack of control and hurts many people. We need to consume constantly for the continuation of life and we have to show sensitivity to the foods we eat and drink in order to nurture in the healthiest way. In terms of ecosystem continuity, we must find the answer to how we can accelerate and find the necessary solutions for GMO as soon as possible. We must offer healthy alternatives to the producer and raise the awareness of the consumer mass in order to prevent bigger disasters that may occur. We must find solutions and put them into action as soon as possible in order to put an end to food terrorism and not to force future generations to struggle with bigger unavoidable disasters.

Keywords: Food, GMO, Health, Life, Solution

PİSİDİA ANTİOCHEİA'DA AUGUSTUS TAPINAĞI: İMPARATORLUK KÜLTÜNDEKİ ROLÜ

THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS IN ANTIOCH OF PISIDIA: ITS ROLE IN THE EMPIRE CULT

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ÖZET

Roma yöneticilerinin tanrılarla aynı ya da benzer şekilde onurlandırılması ve tapınması anlayışı olan İmparatorluk Kültü'nün asıl kuruluşu Roma İmparator'u Augustus (MÖ 63-MS 14) ile olmuştur. Anadolu'ya barış, refah ve huzur getiren imparatora, Hellenistik Dönem yönetici kültü geleneklerinin bir devamı olarak İmparatorluk Kültü uygulamaları yapılmıştır. Pisidia'da kurulan koloniler arasında Roma özelliklerinin en belirgin olduğu kent olan Pisidia Antiocheia'da Augustus Tapınağı, Roma izlerini en iyi yansıtan yapılardan biridir. Farklı bölgelerde farklı şekillerde uygulanan kültün kabulü ve yayılımının Anadolu'da kurulan koloniler arasında en erken uygulandığı yer olan Pisidia Antiocheia'da ne şekilde olduğu ve İmparatorluk Kültü kapsamında oluşturulan yapısal değişiklikler değerlendirilmiştir. İmparatorluk Kültün yerel tanrıların kutsal alanları ile birleştirilmesine en güzel örneklerden birini oluşturan tapınağın, başta bulunduğu meydan ve tapınak mimarisinin görselliği olmak üzere, kentte basılan sikkeler, adaklar, kurbanlar, dualar gibi uygulamalarla Roma İmparatorluk Kültü için tapınağın önemi ve ayrıcalıklı rolü açıklanmaya çalışılacaktır. Bu amaçla Pisidia Antiocheia'ya yapılan ziyaret perspektifinde kent ve imparatorluk kültü üzerine literatür çalışmaları incelenerek, doküman analiz yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Romanın cisimleştirmeye dayanan toplumsal hafıza oluşturma çabaları ve imparatorluk kavramının somutlaştırılmasında tapınağın oynadığı role vurgu yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pisidia Antiocheia, Augustus Tapınağı, İmparatorluk Kültü, Romalılık.

ABSTRACT

The real establishment of the Imperial Cult, which denotes the understanding of honoring and worshiping the Roman rulers in the same or similar way as the gods, was realized with the Roman Emperor Augustus (63 BC - 14 AD). Imperial Cult practices were applied to the emperor, who brought peace, prosperity and tranquility to Anatolia, as a continuation of the Hellenistic Period ruler cult traditions. The Temple of Augustus in Antioch of Pisidia, the city where Roman characteristics were most prominent among the colonies established in Pisidia, is one of the structures that best reflects the traces of Rome. The acceptance and spread of the

cult, which was applied in different ways in different regions, in Antioch of Pisidia being the earliest place among the colonies established in Anatolia, and the structural changes created within the scope of the Imperial Cult were evaluated. The importance and privileged role of the temple for the Roman Imperial Cult will be attempted to be explained with such applications as coins, offerings, sacrifices and prayers, especially the visuality of the square and temple architecture of the temple, which is one of the best examples of combining the Imperial Cult with the sacred areas of local gods. For this purpose, literature studies concerning the city and empire cult were examined within the perspective of the visit paid to Antioch of Pisidia, and document analysis method was applied. The emphasis was laid on the efforts of the novel to create a social memory based on embodiment and the role of the temple in the concretization of the concept of empire.

Keywords: Antioch of Pisidia, Temple of Augustus, Imperial Cult, Romanitas

İSTANBUL'DA BİR PARİS; ALTINCI DAİRE-İ BELEDİYE'DE ÇEVRECI YAKLAŞIMLAR

A PARIS IN ISTANBUL; THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACHES IN THE SIXTH
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPALITY

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ÖZET

XIX. yüzyılda Osmanlı Devleti'nde modern anlamda belediyeciliğin doğuşunun ve gelişiminin, Tanzimat Dönemi ile birlikte başladığını söyleyebiliriz. Osmanlı Devleti merkezi otoritesinin kontrolünde bulunan yerel yönetim yapısı içerisindeki hizmetlerin, Batı'daki yerel yönetimlerin takip edilmeye başlanmasıyla birlikte Osmanlı Devleti'nin geçirdiği yasal dönüşümler ve bu dönüşümlerin işlerliği, Osmanlı sokaklarına yansıyan çevreci tutumlarla ortaya konulmuştur. Tanzimat Dönemi'nde modern anlamda belediyelerin kurulma çalışmaları, modernleşme adına atılmış oldukça cesur adımlar olmuştur. Kırım Savaşı sonrasında kurulan Altıncı Daire-i Belediye ile Beyoğlu ve Galata bölgeleri öncelikli olarak, Paris (Sixième Arrondissement) örneğinden de hareketle sokaklarda yapılacak uygulamaların bahsedilen örnek ilçelerden başlanarak uygulanması ve bunun tüm yurda yayılması hedeflenmiştir. Özellikle çıkarılan nizamnamelerin sokakları daha cazibeli hale getirmede başarılı oldukları açıktır. Temiz şehir ve temiz çevre anlayışı öncelikli olarak ele alınan konulardan biri olmuştur. Değişimin başlayacağı yer olan Altıncı Daire-i Belediye ve bu bölgede uygulanacak olan ilkler sokaklara yansınca Osmanlı Devleti'nde çevreci yaklaşımlar kendini göstermeye başlayacaktır. Bu gelişmelerle birlikte Altıncı Daire-i Belediye bünyesinde başta, Zokaklara Dair Nizamname olmak üzere birçok yasa ve nizamnameler çıkarılarak çevrecilik anlayışına bu şekilde yön vermeye çalışılmıştır. Dönemin uygulamaları arasında Batıdaki örneklerden hareketle çöp yakma fabrikası, hayvansal atıklardan gübre imalatı gibi geri dönüşüm çalışmalarını da görmek mümkündür. Osmanlı Devleti'nde gerek İslam Dini çerçevesinde gerekse devlet yönetim mekanizmasında her zaman bir çevre bilinci olmuştur. Hiçbir zaman çevreye zarar verilmesi uygun bulunmamış, meydana gelen çevresel sorunları da ilgili kanunlarla ve yerel yönetim birimleriyle çözmeye uğraşmışlardır. Bu çalışmada, Altıncı Daire-i Belediye ve burada uygulanmak üzere hazırlanan Zokaklara Dair Nizamname başta olmak üzere Osmanlı Devleti'nin çevre ve çevrecilik uygulamalarının insanlar ve sokaklar üzerindeki yansımaları,

Osmanlı Devleti'nde Batıdaki uygulamalardan da örnek alarak ülkede mevcut çevresel sorunlar ve bu sorunları çözmeye dair kanunsal düzenlemelerin incelenmesi hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Altıncı Daire-i Belediye, Çevre, Geri Dönüşüm, Yerel Yönetimler

ABSTRACT

We can say that the birth and development of municipalism in the modern sense in the Ottoman Empire began with the Tanzimat Period in the 19th century. The legal transformations of the Ottoman Empire and the operability of these transformations were revealed by the environmentalist attitudes reflected on the Ottoman streets, with the services within the local government structure under the control of the central authority of the Ottoman Empire and the local governments in the West. The efforts to establish municipalities in the modern sense during the Tanzimat Period were quite brave steps taken in the name of modernization. Primarily, the Sixth Department of the Municipality, which was established after the Crimean War, and Beyoğlu and Galata regions, it was aimed to apply the implementations to be made on the streets, starting from the districts which were mentioned before, with the example of Paris (Sixième Arrondissement), and to spread this throughout the country. It is clear that especially the regulations enacted were successful in making the streets more attractive. Clean city and clean environment understanding has been one of the priority issues. Environmentalist approaches will begin to show themselves in the Ottoman Empire when the Sixth Department, the place where the change will begin, and the first things to be implemented in this region are reflected on the streets. Along with these developments, many laws and regulations, especially the Regulation on Zokaks, were issued within the Sixth Department of the Municipality, and the understanding of environmentalism was tried to be steered in this way. In the practices of the period, it is possible to see recycling works such as garbage incineration factory, fertilizer production from animal wastes, based on examples from the West. There has always been an environmental awareness in the Ottoman Empire, both within the framework of the Islamic Religion and in the state government mechanism. It was never found appropriate to harm the environment and they tried to solve the environmental problems that occurred with the relevant laws and local government units. In this study, It is aimed to examine the legal regulations regarding the reflections of the Ottoman Empire's environmental practices on people and streets, especially the Sixth Department of the Municipality and the Regulation on Zokaks prepared to be implemented there, the environmental problems in the country and the solutions to these problems by taking examples from the Western practices in the Ottoman Empire.

Keywords: The Sixth Department of Municipality, Environment, Recycling, Local Administrations

HAZARLARIN YAHUDİLİĞİ BENİMSEMESİ VE DİĞER DİNLER İLE OLAN İLİŞKİLERİ

THE KHAZARS' ADOPTION OF JUDAISM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER RELIGIONS

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ÖZET

Tarihin çeşitli dönemlerinde birçok büyük devlet kuran Türkler, geniş topraklara yayılmanın etkisiyle farklı kültürlerle temas halinde olmuş ve bunun sonucunda bu kültürlerden etkilenmesi kaçınılmaz olmuştur. Doğal olarak geleneksel dini olan Gök Tengri'nin dışında farklı dinleri de benimsemişlerdir. Bu dinlerden biri olan Yahudilik, Hazarlar tarafından benimsenmiştir. Hazar Kağanlığı yedinci yüzyılda Kafkaslarda dönemin iki büyük gücü Doğu Roma İmparatorluğu ve Arap Halifeliği ile birlikte bölgenin en güçlü devleti olarak ortaya çıktı. Hazarlar, Göktürk İmparatorluğu'nun içinde bir boy olarak yer alırken Göktürklerin iç savaş sonucunda bölgeden ayrılması üzerine Kafkaslarda etkili bir güç olarak uzun müddet çevresindeki devletlerle mücadele edip hakimiyet kurmuştu. Ayrıca başkentleri İdil'in bir ticaret merkezi olması ve ticaret yollarına hakimiyetleri neticesinde büyük zenginlik de elde etmişlerdi. Hazarlar, Kafkaslarda yaptığı askeri seferler ve ekonomik durumundan çok, Göktürk asıllı yöneticilerin ve elit tabakanın benimsediği Yahudilik ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Hazarların ortaya çıktığı Kafkaslar, Karadenizle olan bağlantısı ve Asya'ya geçiş noktası olması hasebiyle her zaman büyük imparatorlukların dikkatini çekmiştir. Bu nedenle İslam'ı yaymak düşüncesiyle Karadeniz'in kuzeyinden Doğu Avrupa'ya yayılmak isteyen ve buradaki zenginliklerden faydalanmak isteyen Arap Halifeliği ile Hazarlar arasında uzun süren mücadeleler yaşanmıştır. Bu mücadeleler, İslam'ın Kafkaslar üzerinden Avrupa'ya yayılmasını engellemiştir. Arap Halifeliği'nin etkisiyle İslam'la tanışan Hazarlar, bir taraftan da Doğu Roma İmparatorluğu ile çeşitli ilişkiler içindedir. Doğu Roma İmparatorluğu Hazarlara din adamlarını göndererek onların Hıristiyanlık ile ilgilenmelerini sağlamıştır. Bu ilişkilerle birlikte Hıristiyanlıkla da temas halinde olan Hazar Kağanlığı, nihayetinde Yahudiliği benimsemiştir. Çalışmamızda farklı dinlerle de çeşitli temaslar kuran Hazarların Yahudiliği ve diğer dinleri seçmelerinde hangi etkenlerin rol oynadığını inceleyeceğiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hazarlar, Yahudilik, Musevilik, Dinler Tarihi

ABSTRACT

Turks, who founded many great states in various periods of history, have been in contact with different cultures with the effect of spreading over wide lands, and as a result, it has become inevitable to be affected by these cultures. Naturally, they adopted different religions apart from Gok Tengri, which is their traditional religion. Judaism, one of these religions, was adopted by the Khazars. The Khazar Khaganate emerged as the most powerful state in the region in the seventh century in the Caucasus, together with the Eastern Roman Empire and the Arab Caliphate, the two great powers of the period. While they were a tribe within the Gokturk Empire, after the Gokturks left the region as a result of the civil war, the Khazars, as an effective power in the Caucasus, struggled with the surrounding states for a long time and established dominance. In addition, they gained great wealth as a result of their capital İdil being a trade center and their dominance of trade routes. The Khazars were associated with Judaism, which was adopted by the Gokturk rulers and the elite, rather than their military campaigns and economic situation in the Caucasus. The Caucasus, where the Khazars emerged, has always attracted the attention of great empires due to its connection with the Black Sea and being a transition point to Asia. For this reason, there were long-lasting struggles between the Arab Caliphate and the Khazars, who wanted to spread from the north of the Black Sea to Eastern Europe with the thought of spreading Islam and wanted to benefit from the wealth there. These struggles prevented the spread of Islam to Europe via the Caucasus. The Khazars, who met with Islam under the influence of the Arab Caliphate, also have various relations with the Eastern Roman Empire. The Eastern Roman Empire sent clergy to the Khazars and made them take an interest in Christianity. The Khazar Khaganate, which was in contact with Christianity along with these relations, eventually adopted Judaism. In our study, we will examine which factors played a role in the choice of Judaism and other religions of the Khazars, who had various contacts with different religions.

Keywords: Khazars, Judaism, Jewishness, History of Religions

ULUSLARARASILAŞMADA ÇEVRESEL DİNAMİKLERİN ÖNEMİ: ÖZBEKİSTAN ÖRNEĞİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMICS IN INTERNATIONALIZATION: THE CASE OF UZBEKISTAN

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ÖZET

Küreselleşme ile beraber işletmeler sadece ulusal değil uluslararası pazarlarda da faaliyet göstermeye başlamıştır. Ancak uluslararası pazarlarda faaliyet göstermek karmaşık ve zor bir süreçtir. Hedef pazarın çeşitli yönlerden iyi analiz edilmesi gerekmektedir. 2019 yılında Ekonomist dergisi tarafından yılın ülkesi seçilen Özbekistan da özellikle Türk işletmeleri için önemli bir ülkedir. Türk kültürü ile benzer yanlarının bulunması yanında yabancı yatırımları çekmek için yapılan reformlar, tarihi İpek Yolu ve ülkenin jeopolitik konumu Özbekistan'ı cazip bir ülke haline getirmiştir. Bu çalışmada Özbekistan ekonomik, kültürel, politik-yasal, demografik ve doğal çevre gibi dinamikler açısından incelenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda Özbekistan'ın güçlü ve zayıf yanları dışında fırsatlar ve tehditler açıklanmış, Özbekistan'da faaliyet göstermek isteyen işletmeler için öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararasılaşma, Özbekistan, Ekonomik Çevre, Kültürel Çevre, Politik-Yasal Çevre, Demografik Çevre.

ABSTRACT

With globalization, businesses started to operate not only in national but also in international markets. However, operating in international markets is a complex and difficult process. The target market needs to be analyzed well from various aspects. Uzbekistan, which was selected as the country of the year by the Economist magazine in 2019, is an important country especially for Turkish businesses. Besides having similarities with Turkish culture, the reforms made to attract foreign investments, the historical Silk Road and the country's geopolitical position have

made Uzbekistan an attractive country. In this study, Uzbekistan has been examined in terms of dynamics such as economic, cultural, political-legal, demographic and natural environment. As a result of the study, apart from the strengths and weaknesses of Uzbekistan, opportunities and threats were explained, and recommendations were developed for businesses which want to operate in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Internationalization, Uzbekistan, Economic Environment, Cultural Environment, Political-Legal Environment, Demographic Environment.

TÜRKİYE'DE İŞLETME ANA BİLİM DALINDA TÜRK CUMHURİYETLERİ İLE İLGİLİ YAZILAN TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF POSTGRADUATE THESES PREPARED ABOUT TURKISH REPUBLICS ON DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Lisansüstü tezler, o alandaki gelişmeleri, sorunları veya tutumları ortaya koyması, çözüm önerileri geliştirmesi bakımından önem taşımaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı da İşletme Ana bilim dalında Türk Cumhuriyetleri ile ilgili olarak yazılan tezlerin genel özelliklerini ve kullanılan yöntemleri ortaya koymaktır. Bu nedenle bu konuda YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezinde yer alan ve ulaşılabilen 210 adet tez içerik analizi yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre en çok Azerbaycanla ilgili ve Türkçe tez yazılmıştır. Tezlerin ana konusunun Yönetim ve Organizasyon ile Pazarlamadan meydana geldiği, alt konuların ise sırasıyla Yönetim, Tüketici Davranışları İle Uluslararası Pazarlama/İşletmecilikten oluştuğu saptanmıştır. Tezlerin büyük çoğunluğunun 101-200 sayfa ve yüksek lisans tezi olduğu, en çok nicel yöntem, anket, frekans/tanımlayıcı ve regresyon analizinin kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Son olarak tezlerin ana konusu ile hipotez, veri türü, güvenilirlik durumu, anket, doküman incelemesi ve alanyazın taraması arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşletme Ana bilim Dalı, Lisansüstü Eğitim, Tez, Türk Cumhuriyetleri, İçerik Analizi

ABSTRACT

Postgraduate theses are important in terms of revealing the developments, problems or attitudes in that field and developing solutions. The aim of this research is to reveal the general characteristics of the theses written about the Turkic Republics in the Department of Business Administration and the methods used. For this reason, 210 theses in the YÖK National Thesis

Center were analyzed by content analysis method. According to the results of the research, the most theses was written about Azerbaijan and in Turkish. It has been determined that the main subjects of the theses are Management and Organization and Marketing, and the subtopics are respectively Management, Consumer Behavior and International Marketing / Business, , the majority of theses were 101-200 pages and master's theses, quantitative method, questionnaire, frequency and regression analysis were the most used. Finally, a significant difference was found between the main topic of the theses and the hypothesis, data type, reliability status, questionnaire, document review and literature review.

Keywords: Department of Business Administration, Postgraduate Education, Theses, Turkish Republics, Content Analysis

YATIRIMCI DAVRANIŞ VE TUTUMLARININ SERMAYE PİYASALARINA ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECT OF INVESTOR BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES ON CAPITAL MARKETS

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ÖZET

Bireyler gündelik yaşamlarında pek çok finansal araç veya uygulama kullanmak zorunda kalmaktadırlar. Finansal piyasalar derinleştikçe finansal araç çeşitliliği modern yaşamın bir parçası haline gelmektedir. Bireysel özellikler farklı yatırım araçları kullanımı ihtiyacı doğururken çeşitli finansal kararlar vermek zorunluluğu da ortaya çıkmaktadır. Dünyada da giderek karmaşıklaşan finansal sistem karşısında bireylerin finansal bilgi konusunda daha yetkin olmaları ve finansal becerilerini geliştirmeleri gerekmektedir. Bireyler ihtiyaç fazlası veya ileri bir zaman dilimlerinde daha çok tüketebilmek için bugünkü tüketimlerinden fedakârlık yaparak gelirlerinin bir kısmını tasarruf etmektedirler. Finansal yetkinliğe sahip olan bu bireyler, tasarruflarını doğru değerlendirdiklerinden emin olmak istemekte ve olası risklerden kaçınarak yatırımlarını kazanca çevirmek istemektedirler. Riskler karşısında bireyler birbirlerinden farklı davranışlar geliştirme eğilimi gösterebilirler de parasal kayıplar ile karşılaştığında pek çok yatırımcının rasyonel karar veremedikleri önermesi davranışsal finans biliminin ilgi alanı içerisinde değerlendirilmektedir. Riskten kaçabilmek için yatırımcılar farklı yatırım araçları kullanmayı tercih etmektedirler. Bireyler yatırım kararı alma ve yatırım eylemine geçme aşamasında finansal veriler ve analizlerden ziyade sosyal faktörler, kişinin psikolojisi, özellikleri, duygular ve tecrübeleri gibi pek çok faktör devreye girmekte ve bireyi etkilemektedir. Davranışsal finans konusu, bilişsel psikoloji bilim alanı çalışmalarını finans bilim alanı ile birleştirmeye dayanmaktadır. Bireysel davranışsal faktörlerin finans dünyasında, tahmin edilebilenden daha derin izlere sahip olduğu gözlenmektedir. Bundan dolayıdır ki davranışsal finans etkilerinin büyüklüğü, bu eğilimlere yönelik araştırmaların önemini artırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, yatırımcı davranış kaynakları ve rasyonel olmayan davranışlarının piyasalarda sonuçları değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yatırımcı davranışları, Risk, Davranışsal finans, Sermaye Piyasası

ABSTRACT

Individuals have to use many financial tools or applications in their daily lives. As financial markets deepen, financial instrument diversity becomes a part of modern life. While individual

characteristics necessitate the use of different investment instruments, the necessity of making various financial decisions also arises. In the face of the increasingly complex financial system in the world, individuals need to be more competent in financial knowledge and develop their financial skills. Individuals save some of their income by sacrificing their current consumption in order to consume more in the future. These individuals, who have financial competence, want to be sure that they evaluate their savings correctly and they want to turn their investments into profits by avoiding possible risks. Although individuals tend to develop different behaviors in the face of risks, the proposition that many investors cannot make rational decisions when faced with monetary loss is considered within the science of behavioral finance. Investors prefer to use different investment instruments to avoid risk. Many factors such as social factors, psychology, characteristics, emotions and experiences of the person, rather than financial data and analysis, come into play and affect the individual during the process of making investment decisions and taking investment actions. The subject of behavioral finance is based on combining the studies of cognitive psychology with the science of finance. It is observed that individual behavioral factors have deeper effects than what can be currently predicted in the financial world. Therefore, the magnitude of behavioral finance effects increases the importance of research on these trends. In this study, the sources of investor behavior and the results of irrational behavior in the markets are evaluated in light of secondary data.

Keywords: Investor behaviour, Risk, Behavioral finance, Capital market

**KAMU ÇALIŞANLARININ ÇEVRESEL BİLİNÇ VE TUTUM DAVRANIŞLARINA
ETKİ EDEN FAKTÖRLERİN İNCELENMESİ**
INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS
AND ATTITUDE BEHAVIOR OF OFFICERS

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ÖZET

Çalışma, günümüzde en önemli konulardan birisi olan çevresel bilincin cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, gelir düzeyi gibi demografik değişkenler açısından farklılık gösterip göstermediğini belirlemek amacı ile yapılmıştır. Araştırma, 2021 yılında Bilecik Merkez ilinde görev yapan 337 kamu personelinden anket yöntemi ile toplanan veriler yardımı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada kullanılan anket 2 bölümden oluşmaktadır. Anketin birinci bölümünde katılımcıların demografik özelliklerini ölçmeye yönelik 4 adet çoktan seçmeli soru bulunmaktadır. Anketin ikinci kısmında ise katılımcıların Çevresel Bilincini ölçmeye yönelik 18 adet ifadeye yer verilmiştir. Araştırmada Çevresel Bilinç ve alt boyutlarının demografik faktörlere göre farklılaşp farklılaşmadığını görmek amacı ile ANOVA ve T testleri yapılmış, yapılan analizler sonucunda kamu çalışanlarının Cinsiyet ile Çevresel Bilgi ve Çevresel Sorumluluk alt boyutları, Gelir Düzeyi ile Çevresel Bilgi, Eğitim ile Çevresel Bilgi ve Çevresel Uygulamalar alt boyutları arasında anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevresel Bilinç.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the environmental awareness -which is one of the most important issues today-it was investigated. In this aim, the demographic variables such as gender, educational status and income level was taken into consideration. In the research, data collected from 337 official personnel working in Bilecik Central province by survey method were used. The questionnaire used in the study consists of 2 parts. In the first part of the questionnaire consist of 4 multiple-choice questions to measure the demographic characteristics of the participants. In the second part of the questionnaire, 18 statements were included to measure the Environmental Consciousness of the participants. In the study, ANOVA and T tests were conducted to examine the difference between Environmental Consciousness and its sub- dimensions in the viewpoint of demographic factors. As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that there are significant differences between the Gender and Environmental Information, Gender and Environmental

Responsibility, Income Level and Environmental Information, Education and Environmental Information and Education and Environmental Practices.

Keywords: Environmental Consciousness.

ULUSAL YAZIN BAĞLAMINDA İŞ TATMİNİN PERFORMANSA ETKİSİ
ÇALIŞMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR META ANALİZ
A META ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECT OF JOB SATISFACTION ON PERFORMANCE
IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL LITERATURE

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ÖZET

İşletmeler için önem arz eden iş gücünün performansını etkileyen unsurlardan bir tanesi de çalışanın yaptığı işten tatmin olmasıdır. İş tatmini çalışanın performansı üzerinde etkili olmasını, bilimsel anlamda çalışmaların bu alanda yoğunlaşmasına sebep olmuştur. Bu çalışmanın amacı, personelin iş tatmininin performansına olan etkisini ölçen çalışmaların meta analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilerek gerçek etki büyüklüğünü ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla ulusal yazın çerçevesinde 2015-2017 yılları arasında yapılmış bilimsel makale, bildiri, kitap bölümleri ve tezler incelenerek çalışmaya ait veriler elde edilmiştir. İncelemede 40 adet çalışmaya rastlanmıştır ve bu çalışmalara ait korelasyon değerleri incelenerek korelasyon değeri içeren çalışmalar veri olarak kabul edilmiştir. Eleme sonrası elde edilen çalışma sayısı 33 (k=33) ve kullanılan örneklem sayısı (N) 10746 olarak belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen veriler Jamovi 1.6.23 programında korelasyon ve örneklem sayıları Microsoft Excel programında bir dosya oluşturularak Fisher z korelasyon meta analizine tabi tutulmuştur. Çalışma verilerinin homojen bir dağılım göstermemesi nedeniyle rastgele etki modeli kullanılarak korelasyon (r) değeri 0,39 olarak bulunmuştur. Yapılan sınıflandırmada bu değer iş tatmini ile performans arasında pozitif ama orta düzeyde bir ilişkiye denk gelmektedir. Elde edilen sonuç, iş görenin performansına iş tatmininin etkisinin düşük ve performansı etkileyen başka değişkenlerin olduğudur. İşverenlerin çalışanın performansını artırmak adına farklı değişkenlere yönelmeleri ve çalışanlarının istek ve düşüncelerinin ne olduğu üzerinde durması gerektiği önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Memnuniyeti, Meta Analiz, Çalışan Performansı

ABSTRACT

One of the factors affecting the performance of the workforce, which is important for businesses, is the employee's satisfaction with the work he/she does. The fact that job satisfaction is effective on the performance of the employee has led to the concentration of scientific studies in this field. The aim of this study is to reveal the true effect size by analyzing the studies that measure the effect of job satisfaction on the performance of the personnel by meta-analysis method. For this purpose, data belonging to the study were obtained by

examining scientific articles, papers, book chapters and theses made between 2015-2017 within the framework of national literature. In the analysis, 40 studies were found and the correlation values of these studies were examined and the studies containing the correlation value were accepted as data. The number of studies obtained after elimination was 33 ($k=33$) and the number of samples used (N) was 10746. The data obtained were subjected to Fisher z correlation meta-analysis by creating a file in the Microsoft Excel program for correlation and sample numbers in the Jamovi 1.6.23 program. Since the study data did not show a homogeneous distribution, the correlation (r) value was found to be 0.39 using the random effects model. In the classification made, this value corresponds to a positive but moderate relationship between job satisfaction and performance. The result is that the effect of job satisfaction on the performance of the employee is low and there are other variables that affect the performance. It has been suggested that employers should focus on different variables in order to increase employee performance and focus on what their employees' wishes and thoughts are.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Meta Analysis, Employee Performance

ULUSAL YAZIN BAĞLAMINDA İŞ TATMİN VE PERFORMANS ÇALIŞMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR META ANALİZ

A META ANALYSIS ON JOB SATISFACTION AND PERFORMANCE STUDIES IN
THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL LITERATURE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı iş tatmini değişkeninin çalışan performansı üzerindeki etkisinin meta analiz yöntemi ile ortaya koymak ve literatüre elde edilen sonuç ile ortak bir kanı oluşturarak bir katkı sağlamaktır. Çalışma verileri 2018-2020 yılları arasında yapılmış ulusal yazın bağlamında ulusal/uluslararası dergi ve akademik veri tabanlarında makale, bildiri, kitap bölümleri ve tezler taranarak elde edilmiştir. Toplamda 80 adet çalışmaya ulaşılmış ve bunlar arasından korelasyon değerini içermeyen çalışmalar elenerek 47 adet çalışma ve 17678 örnekleme ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler Jamovi 1.6.23 programında korelasyon ve örneklem sayıları Microsoft Excel programında bir dosya oluşturularak önce heterojenlik analizine sonra da Fisher z testine tabi tutulmuştur. Çalışma verilerinin heterojenlik analizi sonucunda verilerin heterojen bir dağılım göstermesi sebebiyle rastgele etki modeli ile Fisher z testi uygulanmıştır. Rastgele etki modeli analizi bulgularında elde edilen korelasyon değeri (r) 0,40 olarak bulunmuştur. Bu değer sınıflandırmada karşılık geldiği sonuç; iş tatmini ile performans arasında pozitif yönlü fakat orta düzeyde bir ilişki olduğudur. Bu sonuç doğrultusunda çalışanların performansları açısından iş tatmininin diğer değişkenlere nazaran çok fazla etkili olmadığı ve yöneticilerin iş tatmininden ziyade başka değişkenlere odaklanması gerektiği anlaşılmıştır. Çalışmanın eksik yanlarına bakıldığında başka bir çalışmada performans açısından farklı değişkenlere odaklanması gerekmektedir. Bu sebeple yapılacak başka bir çalışmada iş tatmini dışında performansı etkileyen diğer değişkenlere odaklanması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Tatmini, Performans, Meta Analiz

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal the effect of job satisfaction variable on employee performance with meta-analysis method and to contribute to the literature by creating a common opinion with the result obtained. The study data were obtained by scanning articles, papers, book chapters and thesis in national / international journals and academic databases in the context of the national literature made between 2018-2020. A total of 80 studies were reached and 47

studies and 17678 samples were reached by eliminating the studies that did not contain correlation values among them. The obtained data were first subjected to heterogeneity analysis and then to Fisher z test by creating a file in the Microsoft Excel program for correlation and sample numbers in the Jamovi 1.6.23 program. As a result of the heterogeneity analysis of the study data, the random effect model and Fisher z test were applied because the data showed a heterogeneous distribution. The correlation value (r) obtained in the random effects model analysis findings was found to be 0.40. The result of this value in the classification is that there is a positive but moderate relationship between job satisfaction and performance. In line with this result, it was understood that job satisfaction is not much more effective than other variables in terms of employees' performance and managers should focus on other variables rather than job satisfaction. Considering the deficiencies of the study, another study should focus on other variables in terms of performance. For this reason, in another study to be conducted, it is necessary to focus on other variables that affect performance other than job satisfaction.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Performance, Meta Analysis

AN EVALUATION FOR THE FUTURE OF IZMIR ALIAGA CONTAINER PORTS IN THE LIGHT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN TERMS OF MARITIME BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Despite the effect of the pandemic with the Omicron variant, a development is observed in the Turkish economy in parallel with the increase in the volume of international trade thanks to globalization. This situation has begun to reflect on the processing capacity of the ports especially in the Aliğa district of İzmir. In this district there are many ports which are increasing their capacity year by year. These ports have an important role about Turkey's export capacity basically towards Europe. This study aims to explain the importance of the Aliğa ports in the light of the potential economic growth of Turkey. The approach of this paper can be described as a theory-building from political and economic developments in the World as well as it is in Turkey. In this study, developments that have the potential to affect the Turkish economy have been put forward and it has been tried to predict to what extent foreign trade can develop. Based on the estimation-based evaluations, it has been interpreted how Aliğa container ports may be affected by this. As a result, it has been evaluated those ports will show significant developments in the process until 2030 in terms of maritime business management.

Keywords: Aliğa Container Ports, Turkish Export Capacity, Maritime Business Management.

SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF MARITAL SATISFACTION IN ROMANIA**Aurel BAHNARU**

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ABSTRACT

We are living nowadays in a social paradigm characterized by a high degree of fluidity. From professional career to leisure, from family patterns to neighborhood relationships, from cultural consumption to domestic technology, almost all the components of social reality have changed during recent decades. A given couple's experience is not insulated from these dynamics, or at least from the pressure that new trends constantly put on it. How can functional relationships be preserved in a continuously changing world? What possibilities are there for couples to sustain viable relationships in the face of all the waves of change, involving as they do new content, new rules, and, in many cases, new values? This paper sets out to analyze how the main factors related to marital life interact and what their impact is on individual satisfaction in the dyadic experience. To this end we planned and applied a sociological survey to a national sample (N = 455 participants, error limit 4.7) using a questionnaire focusing on an evaluation of dyadic life experience that included the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS). The major finding is that more liberal sexual attitudes and people's high view of the importance of money are the strongest predictors of a low-quality dyadic experience. The patterns observed also raise the possibility that positive perception of the parental model may serve to compensate for a couple's relatively shorter period of marital experience.

Keywords: marital satisfaction, relationships, family patterns, domestic technology

DEPRESSION IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

In this research have participated 74 parents of children with disabilities in the municipality of Peja, Kosovo. The purpose of this study was to measure the scale of depression among parents with children with disabilities. In this research have participated 37 mothers and 37 fathers. The purpose of this study was to understand the correlation between the financial state of parents and depression, gender differences and parents age impact on depression.

In this research, it is used Beck depression questionnaire, where were added demographic questions, one question about the diagnoses of the children, parents education and children's age.

Data were analyzed with SPSS 16 version. The results have shown that mothers are more depressed than fathers, the financial state of parents impacts parents depression, parents age does not correlate with depression and parents of children with autism and mental developmental delays have higher scales of depression.

Keywords: Depression, Parents, Children, Disabilities

THE PREDICTORS OF MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES IN YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES: WHAT MATTERS IN A RELATIONSHIP?

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ABSTRACT

The aim of a current study was to investigate the predictors of mental health problems in Young Married Couples as in the development of the initial time period of married life of young married couples, several slight changes that seem like insignificant or non-existent can lead towards major relationship conflicts. So drawing as a support of strong literature, this study explores the relationship between Communication Pattern, Emotion Regulation, Relational Turbulence as a predictors of and Mental Health Problems in sample of 156 Young Married Couples by means of snowball sampling. The present study comprised of demographic sheet, Communication Pattern Scale (Shafee & Subhan, 2019), Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (Gross & John, 2003), an indigenous "Relational Turbulence Scale" (Ahmad & Khadim, 2021) and DASS-21 (Lovibond, 1995). Results showed that affectionate communication was positively related with cognitive reappraisal, negatively correlated with expressive suppression, relational turbulence and mental health problems while hostile communication was positively correlated with all variables except apprehensions while emotionally distant communication was positively linked with all except mental health problems. As well, emotion regulation and apprehensions were found positively associated and all factors of relational turbulence were positively linked with mental health problems. Hierarchical Regression shown affectionate and hostile communication as a negative predictor and relational turbulence, a positively predictor of mental health problems. In terms of gender difference, it was found that women had affectionate communication pattern as compared to men whereas anova pointed out significant difference on birth order, no. of children and monthly income. Results of the study underlined intra and interpersonal variables in cultural framework as a risk and protective factors of mental health problems with its clinical implications.

Keywords: Communication Pattern, Emotion Regulation, Relational Turbulence, Mental Health Problems

EXPERIENCE OF DISTANCE LEARNING IN SOCIOLOGY STUDY PROGRAMMES

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ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, universities and higher education systems transform towards more student-centred teaching and learning. Therefore, learning environments are changing from traditional forms to more innovative and diverse learning settings involving effective use of modern information and communication technologies (ICT). These changes provide a number of advantages especially during the Covid pandemic; however, universities face challenges in developing students' skills, for example, such as creative and critical thinking, collaboration and communication, social and cultural competencies. ICT literacy may also be critical to both university teaching staff and students. Distance learning is one of the examples how learning environment is changing. In January 2021, short survey of sociology bachelor and master students and semi-structured interviews with graduates were conducted in order to identify advantages and disadvantages of distance learning. Master students were asked also about the blended learning forms involving the elements of a distance learning and communication during in-person lectures. Among advantages, the respondents mentioned opportunity to reconcile work life, personal life and studies, flexibility in terms of control over the study process, innovative and non-traditional learning solutions, self-paced learning, cost and time saving. Limited communication with group members, feeling of alienation because of lack of face-to-face contacts with professors and course mates, and uneven volume of tasks in different subject courses were mentioned as the main disadvantages of a distance learning. From the perspective of the master students, blended learning solutions were welcomed as one of the most effective learning forms.

Keywords: Distance learning, Blended learning, Sociology studies.

PARTNER PHUBBING, ROMANTIC JEALOUSY, RESENTMENT AND MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG MARRIED INDIVIDUALS

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to find out the relationship between partner phubbing, romantic jealousy, resentment and marital satisfaction among married individuals. Further it was aimed to explore the predictive role of partner phubbing, romantic jealousy, and resentment. This study used cross-sectional research design. Data consisted of N=300 married individuals from major cities of Pakistan from males (N = 150) and females (N =150) for this study. Partner Phubbing Scale (Roberts & David, 2016), Motives for Inducing Romantic Jealousy (Mattingly, Whitson & Mattingly, 2012); Resentment Rating Scale for couples (Agbalog & Yukawa, 2019) & ENRICH Marital Satisfaction scale (Fowers & Olson, 1993) were used. Pearson product moment correlation analysis was carried out and the result showed that partner phubbing was found to be significantly positively correlated with romantic jealousy and resentment whereas romantic jealousy was also found to be significantly positively correlated with resentment since partner phubbing, romantic jealousy and resentment were found to be significantly negatively correlated with marital satisfaction and its subscale i.e. idealistic distortion. It was also revealed that partner phubbing, romantic jealousy and resentment were negative significant predictors of marital satisfaction. It is concluded that increasing use of cell phones leads towards jealousy and resentment which in turn may impact relationship satisfaction and personal well-being.

Keywords: Partner phubbing, Romantic jealousy, Resentment, Marital Satisfaction

PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF ROAD RAGE IN A PAKISTANI SAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

The current research is an effort to explore the predictors of road rage in Pakistani car drivers. The data was collected from different universities and work settings through purposive sampling. Three scales were used to collect the data from participants i.e Student Temperament Scale (STS) (Durrani, Mahmood & Saleem, 2017), Emotion Regulation Scale (Mehmood & Mahmood, 2019) and Road Rage Scale (RRS), (Jabeen, Ejaz, 2021) along with the demographic form. Pearson product correlation revealed that temperament (apprehension, impulsivity, introversion) has a positive significant relationship with road rage. It also revealed that emotion regulation has a negative relationship with road rage and temperament (apprehension, impulsivity and introversion) and emotion regulation has significant negative relationship. Hierarchical regression analysis results indicated that driving experience (in years) and emotion dysregulation are positive significant predictors of the road rage whereas extroversion is negative significant predictor of road rage. Findings of t test and anova revealed that car drivers who have more experience in driving (6-11) will experience more road rage (driving ethics, violation of traffic rules) as compared to car drivers who have less experience in driving (1-5). This research will be helpful in terms of creating awareness and intervention planning

Keywords: Temperament, Emotion Regulation, Road Rage, Car Drivers

PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUE OF DRUG ABUSER: A PSYCHOMETRIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The current article shows the development of a tool named as psychosocial issues of drug abusers (PIS) in private and public universities of Pakistan. Literature was collected from past researches which tells us that psychosocial issue causes the teenager to abuse drugs and may even lead to drug addiction and other psychological disorder. Cross-sectional research design was used in this research. Two groups of adolescents with 150 participants were selected, first group included late adolescent aged 19-22 and the second group included young adults aged 23-26. The mean and standard deviation of participants was 22.62 and 1.74 respectively. The data was collected from different private and public universities. To develop an Indigenous scale for drug abusers, 20 interviews were conducted from those who have used drugs in the past 30 days. Each participant was asked three or four questions and their response was recorded. The questions were related to their age, education and what kind of drug they used. Many statements were generated out of which 35 statements were finalized and then the factorization was done. Exploratory factor analysis clustered total 35 items into 2 factors i.e. ., which are social disruption and personal disruption. The Split half reliability of Spearman-Brown and Guttman Split half coefficient is 0.896 and 0.894 which is a good significant value. The test retest reliability analysis tells us that the correlation of psychosocial issues is 0.992 ** ($p < 0.01$) which seemed to be highly significant. PIS is a valid and reliable scale for finding psychosocial issues of abusers in University students of Pakistan.

Keywords: Psychosocial Issues, Tool, University Students.

**BÖLGEMİZDEKİ GÖZ KAPAKLARININ PRİMER KÖTÜ HUYLU
TÜMÖRLERİNİN KLİNİK VE HİSTOPATOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ**
CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY
MALIGNANT EYELID TUMORS IN OUR REGION

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ÖZET

Göz kapağında karşımıza çıkan iyi huylu ya da kötü huylu lezyonlar; vücutta deri ile kaplı herhangi bir yerde de görülebilmelerine rağmen gerek histolojik özellikleri gerekse tedavisinde uygulanan cerrahi prensipler açısından, vücudun diğer bölgelerindeki lokalize cilt lezyonlarından farklıdır. Bu kitleler malignite riski taşımaları bile astigmatizma, ptozis ve ektropiyon gibi problemlere yol açabilirler. Biz de bu çalışmamızda kötü huylu göz kapağı tümörlerinin klinik ve histopatolojik özelliklerini bölgemiz açısından değerlendirmeyi amaçladık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göz Kapağı, Malignite, Histopatolojik Özellikler

ABSTRACT

Benign or malignant lesions on the eyelid; although they can be seen anywhere in the body covered with skin, they differ from localized skin lesions in other parts of the body in terms of both histological features and surgical principles applied in their treatment. Even if this masses do not carry the risk of malignancy, they can cause problems such as astigmatism, ptozis and ectropion. In our study, we aimed to evaluate the clinical and histopathological features of malignant eyelid tumors in terms of our region.

Keywords: Eyelid, Malignant, Histopathological Features.

**KLAVİKULA KIRIĞI TEDAVİSİ SIRASINDA SKAPULA-TORASİK AÇI
DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİ KANAT SKAPULA GELİŞİMİNİ VE FONKSİYONEL
SKORLARI ETKİLER Mİ?**

**DOES THE CHANGES OF SCAPULA-THORACIC ANGLE AFFECT THE WING
SCAPULA DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONAL SCORES DURING CLAVICLE
FRACTURE TREATMENT?**

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ÖZET

Amaç, orta şaft klavikula kırıklarının cerrahi ve konservatif tedavisini skapulo-torasik açı değişikliği, klinik, fonksiyonel ve radyolojik sonuçlar olarak karşılaştırmaktır. Bu çalışmaya en az 12 aylık takip süresi olan 18-70 yaşları arasında toplam 95 orta şaft klavikula kırığı hastası dahil edildi. Hastalar konservatif (Grup I) veya cerrahi (Grup 2) olarak tedavi edildi. Düzlem deformiteleri, skapulo-torasik açı, kısalık, izokinetik kas kuvveti ölçülerek Omuz Ağrı ve Yetersizlik İndeksi (SPADI) ve Kısa Form-36 (SF36) değerlendirildi. Skapula-torasik açılar konservatif tedavi grubunda cerrahi grubuna göre arttı ($p=0.036$). Sonuç olarak kanatlı skapula konservatif tedavi grubunda cerrahi grubuna göre daha sık görüldü ($p=0,001$). Cerrahi tedavi anlamlı olarak daha iyi SF-36 fiziksel skorları ve de SPADI ağrı, sakatlık skorları ile ilişkilendirildi. Ancak iki grup izokinetik kas gücü açısından farklılık göstermedi. Negatif anteroposterior plan deformitesi ($p<0,001$) ve negatif aksiyel plan deformitesi ($p=0,004$) konservatif tedavi grubunda daha sıkı. Kısalık konservatif tedavi grubunda daha sıkı. Bulgularımıza göre konservatif tedavi grubunda cerrahi grubuna göre skapulo-torasik açı değişiklikleri daha fazla görüldü. Sonuç olarak kanatlı skapula konservatif tedavi grubunda cerrahi grubuna göre daha sık görüldü ($p=0,001$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klavikula kırığı, radyolojik değerlendirme, fonksiyonel değerlendirme

ABSTRACT

The goal is to compare surgical and conservative management of midshaft clavicle fractures as scapulo-thoracic angle change, clinical, functional, and radiological outcomes. A total of 95 midshaft clavicle fracture patients aged between 18-70 years with a minimum follow-up duration of 12 months were included in this study. Patients were treated either conservatively (Group I) or surgically (Group 2). Plane deformities, scapulo-thoracic angle, shortness, isokinetic muscle strength were measured and Shoulder Pain and Disability Index (SPADI) and Short Form-36 (SF36) were assessed. Scapula-thoracic angles were increased in conservative treatment group than surgery group ($p=0.036$). Consequently winged scapula was seen more common in conservative treatment group than surgery group ($p=0.001$). Surgical treatment was associated significantly better SF-36 physical scores and SPADI pain, disability scores. However, the two groups did not differ in terms of isokinetic muscle strength. Negative anteroposterior plane deformity ($p<0.001$) and negative axial plane deformity ($p=0.004$) were more frequent in the conservative treatment group. Shortness was more common in the

conservative treatment group. According to our findings scapulo-thoracic angle changes were seen in conservative treatment group more than surgery group. Consequently winged scapula was seen more common in conservative treatment group than surgery group ($p=0.001$).

Keywords: Clavicle fracture, radiological assessment, functional assessment

**OSTEOARTRİTLİ HASTALARDA TOTAL DİZ ARTROPLASTİSİ İÇİN
KULLANILAN HAREKETLİ VE SABİT İNŞERTLİ PROTEZLERİN KLİNİK
SONUÇLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**
COMPARISON OF THE CLINICAL RESULTS OF MOBILE-BEARING AND FIXED-
BEARING PROSTHESES USED FOR TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY IN PATIENTS
WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS

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ÖZET

Amaç sabit veya hareketli yataklı total diz artroplastisi uygulanan osteoartritli hastalarda ağrı, fonksiyon, tutukluk ve komplikasyonların zaman içindeki değişimini araştırmaktır. Batı Ontario ve McMaster Üniversiteleri Arthritis Index ve American Knee Society Skoru klinik değerlendirme (ağrı, fonksiyon ve sertlik) için kullanıldı. Hastaların tedavi sonrası ölçümleri TDA takibinden bir yıl sonra yapıldı. Çalışma grubunu yaş ortalaması 63.57 ± 8.13 yıl olan 63 hasta oluşturdu. Hastaların WOMAC ve AKSS skorları zaman içinde her iki grupta da anlamlı olarak düzeldi. AKSS ağrı skoru, ameliyat öncesi dönemde hareketli yatak grubunda ve ameliyat sonrası üçüncü ayda sabit yatak grubunda anlamlı olarak daha düşüktü. AKSS fonksiyon skoru sabit yatak grubunda postoperatif üçüncü ve altıncı aylarda anlamlı olarak daha düşüktü. Postoperatif dönemde radyolüsent alan büyüklüğü, enfeksiyon ve komplikasyon gelişimi açısından gruplar arasında anlamlı fark bulunmadı. Hastaların takiplerinde her iki

protez tipinde de önemli klinik düzelmeler gözlemlendi. Takip süresi boyunca gruplar arasında klinik sonuçlarda farklılıklar varken, iki grup komplikasyon açısından benzerdi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Osteoartrit, diz artroplastisi, replasman

ABSTRACT

The aim is to investigate the changes in pain, function, stiffness and complications over time in patients with osteoarthritis who underwent total knee arthroplasty with fixed or mobile bearing. This study is a retrospective cohort type study performed with gonarthrosis patients that underwent TKA. Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Arthritis Index and American Knee Society Score were used for clinical evaluation (pain, function and stiffness). The post-treatment measurements of patients were performed one year after TKA follow-up. The study group consisted of 63 patients with a mean age of 63.57 ± 8.13 years. WOMAC and AKSS scores of the patients improved significantly in both groups over time. The AKSS pain score was significantly lower in the mobile bearing group in the preoperative period and in the fixed bearing group at postoperative third month. The AKSS function score was significantly lower in the fixed bearing group in the third and sixth postoperative months. In the postoperative period, no significant difference was found between groups in terms of radiolucent area size, infection and complication development. Significant clinical improvements were observed in both types of prosthesis during the follow-up of patients. While there were differences in clinical outcomes between the groups during the follow-up period, the two groups were similar in terms of complications.

Key words: Osteoarthritis, knee arthroplasty, replacement

**HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ALEKSİTİMİ DÜZEYLERİ VE SOSYAL
MEDYA BAĞIMLILIKLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ**
THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ALEXITHYMIA LEVELS AND SOCIALMEDIA
ADDICTIONS OF NURSING STUDENTS

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ÖZET

AMAÇ: Araştırma hemşirelik bölümü öğrencilerinin aleksitimi düzeyleri ve sosyal medya bağımlılıkları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amacıyla kesitsel ve tanımlayıcı nitelikte yapıldı.

YÖNTEM: Araştırmanın evrenini hemşirelik bölümü öğrencileri oluştururken, örneklemini sosyal medya hesabı bulunan ve çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 202 öğrenci oluşturdu. Çalışmaya ait veriler 01.11.2020-08.11.2020 tarihleri arasında online olarak toplandı. Araştırmanın verileri soru formu, Sosyal Medya Bağımlılığı Ölçeği-Yetişkin Formu ve Toronto Aleksitimi Ölçeği ile toplandı. Elde edilen veriler Student t, One Way Anova, Kruskall Wallis, Mann Whitney U ve korelasyon analizi ile değerlendirildi.

BULGULAR: Öğrencilerin %75.2'sinin kadın, %57.9'unun 18-20 yaş grubunda olduğu, %60.3'ünün günlük 2-3 saat sosyal medyada zaman geçirdiği tespit edildi. Sosyal medya bağımlılığı puan ortalamasının 64.81±5.80, aleksitimi puan ortalamasının 71.27±8.62 ve öğrencilerin %46,0'ının tamamen aleksitimik olduğu belirlendi. Öğrencilerin sosyal medya bağımlılığı ve aleksitimi puan ortalamaları arasında istatistiksel olarak pozitif yönde ve anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu tespit edildi (p<0.05).

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER: Öğrencilerin aleksitimi ve sosyal medya bağımlılık puan ortalamasının yüksek olduğu ve birbirini etkilediği belirlendi. Bu doğrultuda öğrencilere sosyal medya kullanım sürelerini sınırlandırma konusunda eğitimlerin verilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aleksitimi, Hemşirelik, Öğrenci, Sosyal Medya

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: The present study was conducted in a cross-sectional and descriptive design to examine the relations between alexithymia levels and social media addictions of nursing students.

METHOD: The study population consisted of nursing department students, and the sampling consisted of 202 students who had social media accounts and who volunteered to participate in the study. The study data were collected online between 01.11.2020 and 08.11.2020 with the questionnaire, Social Media Addiction Scale-Adult Form, and Toronto Alexithymia Scale. The data were evaluated with the Student *t*, One Way Anova, Kruskal Wallis, Mann Whitney U, and correlation analysis.

RESULTS: It was found that 75.2% of the students were female, 57.9% were in the 18-20 age group, 60.3% of them spent 2-3 hours a day on social media, social media addiction mean score was 64.81 ± 5.80 , alexithymia mean score was 71.27 ± 8.62 , and 46.03% were completely alexithymic. It was also found that there was a statistically positive and significant relationship between the mean social media addiction and alexithymia scores of the students ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS: It was determined that the mean alexithymia and social media addiction scores of the students were high, and they affected each other. In this respect, it is recommended that students be given training on limiting the use of social media.

Keywords: Alexithymia, Nursing, Student, Social Media

HEMŞİRELİK BÖLÜMÜ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN COVID-19 DÖNEMİNDE KLİNİK UYGULAMA SIRASINDA YAŞADIKLARI KLİNİK STRES DÜZEYİ
CLINICAL STRESS LEVEL OF NURSING STUDENTS EXPERIENCED DURING CLINICAL PRACTICE DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD

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ÖZET

AMAÇ: Araştırma COVID-19 pandemi döneminde hemşirelik bölümü öğrencilerinin klinik uygulama sırasında yaşadıkları klinik stres düzeyini belirlemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı kesitsel nitelikte yapıldı.

YÖNTEM: Araştırmanın evrenini sağlık yüksekokulunda eğitim alan hemşirelik bölümü öğrencileri (n: 272) oluşturdu. Örneklemine ise güz döneminde klinik uygulama dersi bulunan ikinci, üçüncü ve dördüncü sınıf öğrencileri (n:193) oluşturdu. Çalışma araştırmaya katılmaya istekli olan ile tamamlandı. Çalışma akıllı telefonu veya tablete sahip olan ve araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 161 öğrenci ile tamamlandı. Araştırma verileri soru formu, Klinik Stres Anketi (KSA), araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan COVID-19 virüsü ve diğer enfeksiyon etkenleri ile enfekte olma korkusunun değerlendirildiği subjektif ifade çizelgesi ile google form üzerinden dijital olarak toplandı.

BULGULAR: Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin %71.4'ünün kadın, %28.0'ının COVID-19 enfeksiyonu geçirdiği, %34.8'inin ailesinde COVID-19 enfeksiyonu geçirmiş bireylerin olduğu belirlendi. Öğrencilerin klinik stres düzeyi toplam puan ortalaması 51.73 ±3.44 olarak tespit edildi. COVID-19 pandemi sürecinde klinik uygulamaya hazır hissetmeyen öğrencilerin hem klinik stres düzeyi hem de COVID-19 ve diğer enfeksiyon etkenlerine yakalanma korkusu puan ortalamasının daha yüksek olduğu belirlendi (p<0.05)

SONUÇ VE ÖNERİLER: Hemşirelik bölümü öğrencilerinin COVID-19 pandemisi döneminde klinik stres düzeyinin yüksek olduğu; bu durumun, COVID-19 enfeksiyonu geçirme, yakınlarında COVID-19 tanısı alanların bulunması ilişkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu

doğrultuda öğrencilere COVID-19 virüsüne ilişkin bilimsel bilginin verilmesi ve klinik uygulamalarda öğrencilerin stres düzeylerinin değerlendirilerek gereken desteğin sağlanması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Klinik Stres, Hemşirelik, Öğrenci

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: The study was conducted in a descriptive cross-sectional manner to determine the clinical stress level experienced by nursing students during clinical practice during the COVID-19 pandemic period.

METHOD: The population of the study consisted of nursing department students (n: 272) who were educated in a health school. The sample consisted of second, third and fourth grade students (n: 193) who had clinical practice courses in the fall semester. The study was completed with those who were willing to participate in the research. The study was completed with 161 students who owned a smartphone or tablet and volunteered to participate in the research. The research data were collected digitally via a questionnaire form, the Clinical Stress Questionnaire (KSA), a subjective expression chart prepared by the researchers to evaluate the fear of being infected **with the COVID-19 virus and other infectious agents, and a google form.**

RESULTS: It was determined that 71.4% of the students participating in the study were female, 28.0% had COVID-19 infection, 34.8% had individuals with a family history of COVID-19 infection. The mean total score of the students' clinical stress level was 51.73 ± 3.44 . It was determined that the students who did not feel ready for clinical practice during the COVID-19 pandemic process had higher clinical stress level and the mean score of fear of contracting COVID-19 and other infection factors ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS: Nursing students had high clinical stress levels during the COVID-19 pandemic; It has been determined that this situation is related to the presence of COVID-19 infection and the presence of people diagnosed with COVID-19 in their relatives. In this direction, it can be recommended to provide scientific information about the COVID-19 virus to the students and to provide the necessary support by evaluating the stress levels of the students in clinical practices.

Keywords: COVID-19, Clinical Stress, Nursing, Student.

EXAMINING ETHICAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE ACCOUNTANTS IN TERMS OF SOME DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to analyze the professional ethics perceptions of accountants according to various demographic variables. Professional ethics is the set of principles that determine what is right and wrong in a profession, establish some rules of behavior that we will express as ethical rules in that profession, and protect service objectives, and ensure that individuals belonging to the profession comply with these rules. In this sense, each profession has its own ethical principles. The rules that must be followed by those who practice the accounting profession in Turkey have been published in a regulation prepared by TURMOB in accordance with international regulations.

This study, which is a quantitative research, was carried out in descriptive and scanning model. In the study, The Attitude Scale of Professional Accountants towards Professional Ethics, which was developed by Tugay and Kılıç (2017) and consists of 13 items and 5 sub-dimensions, was used. The sub-dimensions of the scale developed by Tugay and Kılıç; Professional behavior, Professional competence and care, general ethical principles, confidentiality and honesty. It was accepted that the questions given in the sub-dimension of confidentiality, at the same met impartiality.

The study group of the research consists of 402 accountants selected according to the random sampling method in Bursa, Konya, Antalya, Erzurum and Kayseri. In the research, t test for independent groups, one-way ANOVA test, and Gabriel test as Post hoc test were used as statistical technique. According to the results of the research; Accounting professionals; Professional ethics scale scores and professional behavior, professional competence and care, confidentiality and impartiality and honesty scale sub-dimensions in terms of gender, age, education and duration of activity did not show a statistically significant difference, but it was found that the ethical perceptions of accounting professionals were high in scale scores detected. In the general ethics sub-dimension, the scale scores make a statistically significant difference in terms of age, education and duration of activity. It has been determined that this difference differs positively in favor of those who are young, have a high education level and have a low professional activity period.

Keywords: Ethics, Accounting, Accounting professional ethics, Accountant

AFET VE ACİL DURUMLARDA EMZİRMENİN ÖNEMİ IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING IN DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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ÖZET

Türkiye, afet yönünden çok riskli bir konumdadır. Bu afetler afetzedelerin zarar görebilirlik derecelerine göre farklı etkiler yaratmaktadır. Araştırmalara göre zarar görebilirliklerine bağlı olarak kadınların afetlerden diğer bireylere göre daha çok etkilendiği sonuçlandırılmıştır. Afet bölgesinde afetzedelerin bazı ihtiyaçları vardır bu ihtiyaçlardan biride bebeklerin gıda ihtiyacıdır. Bebekler için anne sütü hayati bir önem taşımaktadır ve en kısa sürede bebeğe verilmesi gerekir yoksa morbitide hatta mortaliteye kadar durum kötüleşebilir. Afet bölgelerinde bebeklerini kaybetmiş kadınlar veya annelerini kaybetmiş bebekler için neler yapılması gerektiği bilinmelidir. Emzirme her iki taraf içinde önemlidir ve önemi bilinmelidir. Anne sütünün bebeklere sağladığı; kronik hastalıklardan koruma, diş ve çene gelişimini sağlama, alerjilerden koruma, zihinsel gelişimine katkı sağlama, iltihap ve enfeksiyonlardan koruma gibi özellikleri sayesinde bebeğin gelişimi hızlanır. Ayrıca anne sütü, anne ile bebeğin duygusal bağını güçlendirir.

Afet bölgesinde annesini kaybetmiş bebekler için derhal müdahale yapılmalıdır çünkü bebeklerin sağlığı öncelikle anne sütüne bağlıdır bu yüzden bebekler afet bölgesine gelen mamalara değil annesinin sütüne ihtiyaç duyarlar. Annesini kaybetmiş bir bebeğin öz annesinden süt ememeyeceği göz önünde bulundurularak civar bölgelerden bir sütanne istenmeli ve bebeğin gıda ihtiyacı giderilmelidir. Anneleri hayatta olan bebekler için ise afet bölgesinde görevli kişilerce bu mağduriyeti yaşayan annelere özel bir çadır vb. şeyler kurulmalı ve onların hem güvenliği hem de sağlıklı bir şekilde bebeklerini emzirmeleri sağlanmalıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı afet ve acil durumlarda emzirmenin önemini literatür ışığında tartışmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Emzirme, anne sütü, afet, afetlerde beslenme

ABSTRACT

Turkey is in a very risky position in terms of disasters. These disasters create different effects according to the degree of vulnerability of the victims. According to studies, it has been concluded that women are more affected by disasters than other individuals, depending on their

vulnerability. There are some needs of the disaster victims in the disaster area, one of these needs is the food needs of babies. Breast milk is of vital importance for babies and should be given to the baby as soon as possible, otherwise the situation may worsen, up to morbidity and even mortality. It should be known what should be done for women who have lost their babies in disaster areas or for babies who have lost their mothers. Breastfeeding is important for both parties and its importance should be known. Breast milk provides to babies; Thanks to its features such as protection from chronic diseases, development of teeth and jaws, protection from allergies, contributing to mental development, protection from inflammation and infections, the development of the baby accelerates. In addition, breast milk strengthens the emotional bond of mother and baby.

Immediate intervention should be made for babies who lost their mothers in the disaster area, because the health of babies primarily depends on breast milk, so babies need their mother's milk, not the food that comes to the disaster area. Considering that a baby who lost his mother cannot take milk from his own mother, a wet nurse should be requested from the surrounding regions and the baby's food needs should be met. For babies whose mothers are still alive, a special tent, etc., is provided by the persons in charge of the disaster area for the mothers who have experienced this victimization. things should be set up and it should be ensured that they breastfeed their babies both safely and in a healthy way. The aim of this study is to discuss the importance of breastfeeding in disaster and emergency situations in the light of the literature.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, breast milk, disaster, nutrition in disasters

HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY TO TISSUE ISCHEMIA DUE TO FILLER INJECTION: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Non-permanent fillings are mostly used for rejuvenation. Hyaluronic acid (HA) is the most commonly used product to compensate for the soft tissue volume loss that decreases with age, due to low immune reaction and absorption. HA is a natural component of our skin in polysaccharide structure. However, an increase in rare but serious complications has been reported recently. Complications related to the application were observed most frequently in the nose and nasolabial sulcus, forehead and anterior face, temporal region, glabellar region, lower eyelid and other parts of the face according to the application site. These complications are mostly started with edema redness, skin paresthesia to necrosis, infection, pustule, livedoid pattern.

In the case we present, a 25-year-old woman developed a complication after filling the HA structure she wanted to make around her lip. In the patient who had applied twice before, redness and swelling developed immediately after the last application, but after that, ischemic areas appeared on the right zygomatic arch and on the root of the right nasolabial region. After that, the patient who was given hyaluronidase 3 times a day, once a day, was given hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) 1 day after he applied to us. The patient, who received a total of 3 sessions of HBOT, did not continue her treatment. However, the patient, who had a visible improvement in ischemic areas, was discharged with full recovery after 1 week of treatment follow-up.

Injection of non-permanent cosmetic fillers to the face can cause serious and permanent complications, complications are associated with the complex vascular anatomy of the face, which connects the extracranial and intracranial vascular network of the carotid artery. The primary effect of HBOT is hyperoxygenation, which increases the length and depth of diffusion of oxygen throughout tissues. The anti-ischemic effect may contribute to the increase of microcirculation in the damaged area and the reduction of edema and infection.

Keywords: Hyperbaric oxygenation, hyaluronic acid, dermal fillers.

**BİOLOJİ AKTİV POLİMER KOMPOZİSİYASININ ALINMASININ
TƏSİRLƏRİNİN ARAŞDIRILMASI**
STUDYING THE EFFECTS OF OBTAINING OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE POLYMER
COMPOSITIONS

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ÖZET

Müasir dövrdə insanın həyat fəaliyyətinin müxtəlif sahələrində bioloji aktiv polimer kompozisiyalarına olan tələbatın artması müvafiq sahədəki tədqiqat işlərinin həm intensivləşməsinə təmin edir, həm də aktuallığını göstərir. Bu halda tələbatın kəmiyyət və keyfiyyət baxımından dəyərləndirilməsi lazımdır. Bioloji aktiv polimer kompozisiyalarına olan tələbat elmi-tərəqqi nəticəsində daha yüksək göstəricili materialların yaradılmasının vacibliyi, həmçinin insanın rifah halının yaxşılaşdırılmasının və həyat fəaliyyətinin təhlükəsizliyinin təmin edilməsinin zəruriliyinin nəticəsində artmaqdadır. Nəzərə almaq lazımdır ki, polimer kompozisiyalarının bioloji aktivliyinin təmin edilməsinə iki aspektdən yanaşmaq olar: antimikrob və bioloji destruktiv göstəricili polimer kompozisiyalarının alınması. Hər iki istiqamətdə aparılan tədqiqatlar zamanı mikrobioloji təsirlərə davamlılıq idarə edilir. Bu halda davamlılığın artırılması ilə antimikrob, zəiflədilməsi ilə bioloji destruktiv polimer kompozisiyaları əldə etmək mümkündür.

Tədqiqat obyektini kimi müəyyənləşdirilmiş istismarda olmuş aşağı sıxlıqlı polietilen əsasında bioloji aktiv polimer kompozisiyalarının tərkib və xassələrinin tədqiqi istiqamətində aparılan araşdırmalar zamanı onlardan istifadənin mümkün təsirləri də təhlil edilir. Təhlillər aparılan tədqiqatların bir neçə istiqamətdə ekoloji, iqtisadi və enerji baxımından təsirlərinin olduğunu göstərir. Belə ki, tədqiqat prosesində bioloji destruktiv olmayan, ekoloji problem yaradan polimerin təkrar səmərəli istifadəyə qaytarılması yolları araşdırılır və onun əsasında istismara yararlı kompozisiya materiallarının alınması reallaşdırılır. Polimer kompozisiyasının komponenti kimi istifadə edilən birləşmələrin də bu və ya digər sahələrin tullantılarından seçilməsi alınan məmulatların maya dəyərinin aşağı olmasına imkan verir. Digər tərəfdən polimer kompozisiyasının alınması prosesində seçilən modifikasiya üsulu ilə hazırlanacaq məmulatların xidmət müddətinin idarə edilməsi mümkün olur.

Qeyd edilənlər aparılan araşdırmaların elmi-praktiki əhəmiyyət kəsb etdiyini aşkar edir.

Açar Sözlər: polimer kompozisiyası, antimikrob polimer kompozisiyası, bioloji destruktiv polimer kompozisiyası

ABSTRACT

The growing demand for biologically active polymer compositions in various areas of human life in modern times provides both intensification and relevance of research in this area. In this case, demand needs to be assessed in terms of quantity and quality. Demand for biologically active polymer compositions is growing as a result of scientific progress, the need to create higher performance materials, as well as the need to improve human well-being and ensure the safety of life. It should be noted that the biological activity of polymer compositions can be approached from two aspects: the acquisition of antimicrobial and biologically destructive polymer compositions. Resistance to microbiological influences is controlled during research in both directions. In this case, it is possible to obtain antimicrobial compositions by increasing the resistance, and biologically destructive polymer compositions by attenuation.

The possible effects of the use of biologically active polymer compositions based on low-density polyethylene, which have been identified as the object of study, are also analyzed. The analysis shows that the research has environmental, economic and energy impacts in several areas. Thus, in the process of research, ways to return the non-biologically destructive, environmentally friendly polymer to re-efficient use are explored, and on its basis, the production of serviceable composite materials is carried out. The selection of compounds used as a component of the polymer composition from the wastes of one or another industry allows to reduce the cost of the obtained products. On the other hand, in the process of obtaining a polymer composition, it is possible to control the service life of products to be made by the selected modification method.

The above reveals the scientific and practical significance of the research.

Keywords: polymer composition, antimicrobial polymer composition, biologically destructive polymer composition

**ESKİÇAĞ ANADOLU’SUNDA TARIM ÜRÜNLERİNİN FARKLI AMAÇLARLA
KULLANIMI**
THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES IN
ANCIENT ANATOLIA

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ÖZET

Anadolu, farklı özellikteki yer şekilleri, sayısız su kaynakları, dört mevsimin aynı anda yaşanması, yeraltı kaynakları, insan yaşamına uygun toprakları, bitki çeşitliliği, hayvan türleri ve suda yaşayan canlılarının varlığı gibi özelliklerinden dolayı Paleolitik Çağ’dan beri yerleşim görmüş bir coğrafyadır.

Paleolitik Çağ’da, avcı-toplayıcı olan insanlar, mağara ve ağaç kavuklarında barınarak yaşamlarını idame ettirmişlerdir. Paleolitik ve Mezolitik Çağlardaki günlük hayat şartları, bazı farklılıklar yaşanmasına rağmen, birbirinin devamı niteliğindeki dönemlerdir. Her iki dönemde de insanoğlu çevresindeki imkânlardan yararlanarak yaşamışlardır. Paleolitik ve Mezolitik Çağ sonrasında yaşanan Genç Buzul Döneminin sona ermesiyle iklimsel değişiklikler yaşanmıştır. Yaşanan bu değişikliklere rağmen Anadolu’nun flora ve faunasındaki zenginliği hep var olmuş bu da bitki çeşitliliğini artırmıştır.

Anadolu’daki avcı-toplayıcı olan insan toplulukları Neolitik Çağ ile birlikte yerleşik hayata geçmiş, bu yeni hayat tüm yaşam alışkanlıklarındaki değişimi de beraberinde getirmiştir. Avcı-toplayıcı hayatın bir sonucu olan rastgele yiyecek bulma serüveni, yerleşik hayatla birlikte daha düzenli ve sürekli bir besin teminini gerekli kılmıştır. Anadolu’daki insan toplulukları, bu çağla birlikte alüvyal havzalarında, kıyı ovalarında ve geniş akarsu vadilerinde kendilerine yaşam alanları oluşturmuşlardır. İnsanoğlunun kendini geliştirmesiyle hayvansal ürünlerden, tahıllardan, sebze ve meyvelerden farklı amaçlara hizmet edecek nitelikte gıda ürünleri üretmişlerdir. İnsanlar ekip biçtiği ürünlerden beslenmede, barınmada, dokumada, tedavide gibi birçok alanda istifade etmişlerdir. Temel gereksinimlerini karşılayıp çeşitlendiren insanoğlu inanma eğilimine girmiş bunun için de ürettikleri ürünlerini tanrılarına kurbanlar sunarak ayinler düzenlemişlerdir.

Bu çalışmada arkeolojik ve çivi yazılı kaynaklar ışığında Anadolu coğrafyasındaki Hitit, Urartu, Frig ve Lidya uygarlıklarının yaşamlarını idame ettirebilmek için ekip biçtiği tarım ürünlerinin sadece karınlarını doyurmak için değil farklı ihtiyaçlarına cevap verecek şekilde kullanımlarına ilişkin bilgiler verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarım Ürünleri, Hitit, Urartu, Frig, Lidya.

ABSTRACT

Anatolia is a geography that has been inhabited since the Paleolithic Age due to its features such as different landforms, numerous water resources, the simultaneous experience of four seasons, underground resources, soil suitable for human life, plant diversity, animal species and the presence of aquatic creatures.

In the Paleolithic Age, people who were hunter-gatherers continued their lives by sheltering in caves and tree trunks. The daily life conditions in the Paleolithic and Mesolithic Ages are the continuation of each other, although there are some differences. In both periods, human beings have lived by taking advantage of the opportunities around them. With the end of the Young Glacial Period, which was experienced after the Paleolithic and Mesolithic Ages, there were climatic changes. Despite these changes, Anatolia's richness in flora and fauna has always existed, which has increased the diversity of plants.

Human communities, which were hunter-gatherers in Anatolia, settled down with the Neolithic Age, and this new life brought about the change in all living habits. The adventure of finding food randomly, which is a result of hunter-gatherer life, necessitated a more regular and continuous food supply with settled life. Human communities in Anatolia have created living spaces for themselves in alluvial basins, coastal plains and wide river valleys with this age. With the self-development of human beings, they have produced food products that will serve different purposes from animal products, cereals, vegetables and fruits. People benefited from the crops they cultivated in many areas such as nutrition, shelter, weaving and treatment. Mankind, who met and diversified their basic needs, tended to believe, and for this reason, they organized rituals by offering their products to their gods.

In this study, in the light of archaeological and cuneiform sources, information will be given about the use of the agricultural products that the Hittite, Urartu, Phrygian and Lydian civilizations cultivated in order to maintain their lives, not only to feed their stomachs but also to meet their different needs.

Keywords: Agricultural Products, Hittite, Urartu, Phrygian, Lydia.

FROM THE ANCIENT EAST TO EUROPE: BURIALS IN POTTERY JARS**Najaf Museibli**

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ABSTRACT

As is generally known, in most Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlements in the Near East existed the tradition of the child burial in pottery jars. The practice of burying infants in pottery, which originated in the Middle East during the Neolithic period, spread through Anatolia to Southeast Europe - the Balkans. This kind of graves have been found here in the settlements of the 6th - 3rd millennia BC. In these burials children under 6,5 years old were buried in bent position lying on their sides. In this, period infants' corpses were buried in pottery under the floors of houses. Here the graves - pottery jars were placed either under the floor of the houses –in the pits dug into the terrace, or within the walls of the houses. This kind of graves have been found in most Chalcolithic monuments of the Middle East (the second half of the 5th – 4th millennia BC). At the end of the 5th millennium - beginning of the 4th millennium, migrations took place from Northern Mesopotamia-Eastern Anatolia to the South Caucasus. At the time, the custom of burials in jars was widespread in the South Caucasus, especially in Azerbaijan. Such graves were found in settlements and in the kurgan areas. In different types of pottery infants up to 4-5 years old were buried. As a rule, no goods were placed in these graves. Children burials in pottery were revealed in Azerbaijan in the Chalcolithic period Leilatepe, Beyuk Kesik I, Poylu II, Galayeri and other settlements. In total, there are dozens of such graves.

Keywords: Neolithic, Chalcolithic, pottery, infant burials.

RUSYA - UKRAYNA KRİZİ UKRAYNA'NIN ÖNEMİ RUSSIA - UKRAINE CRISIS IMPORTANCE OF UKRAINE

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ÖZET

Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılmasıyla birlikte her ne kadar Soğuk Savaşın sona erdiği düşünülse de Ukrayna krizi ile iki kutuplu yapının bitmediği ve gerginliklere, çatışmalara ve hatta savaşlara gebe olduğu görülmektedir. Hem Kırım'ın ilhakı hem de Ukrayna da yaşanan son olaylar, hatta Suriye başta olmak üzere başka coğrafyalarda yaşanan vekalet savaşları sıkıntılı süreçlerin habercisi olarak uzun süredir dünya kamuoyunu tedirgin etmektedir. Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılması ile birlikte eski Komünist "Demir Perde" ülkeleri Avrupa Birliği ve NATO ile ilişkilerini geliştirmiş ve Rusya önleyici anlamda eylemlerini gerçekleştirememiştir. Rusya için güvenlik kaygısı artış göstermiş ve Ukrayna ile bu endişe ciddi boyutlara ulaşmıştır. Ukrayna, Rusya açısından her zaman önemli olmuştur. Rusya'nın ulusal güvenliği için batıdan gelecek riskler için bir tampondur. İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nda da Alman ordusunun ana taarruz güzergahı Kiev üzerinden olmuştur. Ukrayna'nın Batı kampına dahil olması Rusya'yı batıdan gelecek risklere karşı daha kırılgan ve dezavantajlı duruma getirecektir. Ayrıca ekonomik öneme ve kritik jeopolitik konuma sahip Kırım ve Donbass Bölgesi Ukrayna'yı adeta vazgeçilmez yapmaktadır. Donbass bölgesinin hem Rusya hem de Ukrayna açısından ekonomik değeri oldukça yüksektir. Zengin maden yatakları ve sanayisi ile Ukrayna için önemli iken, uzay ve havacılık sanayii ile savunma sanayiinin bu bölgeden yapılan üretimlerle karşılanması, Rus savunma sanayinin hammaddelerinin bu bölgeden karşılanması durumları bölgeyi Rusya içinde kritik öneme sahip bir alan olarak ortaya çıkarır. Batı Bloğuna dahil olacak bir Ukrayna'nın Rus ekonomisine ciddi anlamda zarar vereceği endişesi Rusya Ukrayna krizinin en önemli noktalarından biridir. Bu kriz süreci karşılıklı restleşmeler, ülke liderlerinin zaman zaman konuyla ilgili yaptıkları değerlendirmelerle ve gerginliklerle tırmanmış, Rusya'nın Kırım'ı illegal olarak ilhak etmesi, Ukrayna'nın doğusuna yaptığı örtülü askeri müdahale ve Ukrayna sınırına yapılan ciddi askeri yığınaklarla bu noktaya gelmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Rusya, Ukrayna, Kriz, Donbass, Kırım

ABSTRACT

Although the Cold War is thought to have ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union, it is seen that the bipolar structure did not end with the Ukraine crisis and it was pregnant with tensions, conflicts and even wars. Both the annexation of Crimea, the latest events in Ukraine, and even the proxy wars in other geographies, especially in Syria, have long been disturbing the world public opinion as to the harbinger of troubled processes. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the former Communist "Iron Curtain" countries improved their relations with the European Union and NATO, and Russia could not take preventive actions. Security concerns have increased for Russia and this concern has reached serious dimensions with Ukraine. Ukraine has always been important to Russia. It is a buffer for Russia's national security against risks from the west. In the Second World War, the main offensive route of the German army was through Kiev. Ukraine's inclusion in the Western camp will make Russia more vulnerable and disadvantaged against the risks from the West. In addition, the Crimea and Donbas Regions, which have economic importance and critical geopolitical position, make Ukraine almost indispensable. The economic value of the Donbas region is quite high for both Russia and Ukraine. While it is important for Ukraine with its rich mineral deposits and established industry, it is critical to Russia as it supplies Russia with the raw materials for its space, aviation and defence industries. The concern that Ukraine included in the Western Bloc will seriously harm the Russian economy is one of the most important points for the Russia-Ukraine crisis. This crisis has escalated with mutual confrontations, tensions and ultimately with Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea. Russia's covert military interventions in the east of Ukraine, and serious military build-ups on the border have also exasperated the situation.

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, Crisis, Donbas, Crimea

ÇEÇENİSTAN-RUSYA İLİŞKİLERİ KADİROVLAR DÖNEMİ RELATIONS WITH CHCHENIA-RUSSIA KADYROV PERIOD

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ÖZET

Ruslar ve Çeçenlerin ilişkileri çarlık dönemine kadar gitmekte olup ve mücadeleleri 1700 yılları itibari ile başlamıştır. Şeyh Mansur ve Şeyh Şamil gibi önderliğinde Çeçenler örgütlenmiş Rusya ile çatışmalara başlamıştır. SSCB döneminde özellikle Stalin döneminde sürgüne yollanan çeçenler büyük insanı kayıplar vermiş bunun yanından mülklerine de el konulmuştur. SSCB'nin zayıflaması ile 1 Kasım 1991 yılında Cahar Dudayev Çeçenistan'ın bağımsızlığını ilan etmiş sonrasında Çeçen Rus savaşı çıkmış ilk savaş da Rusya yenilmiştir. Cahar Dudayev'in öldürülmesi ile Çeçenistan da otorite sorunu ortaya çıkmış Vahabi düşünceleri ayrışmalara neden olmuş bunun akabinde İkinci Rus Çeçen savaşı çıkmış ve çeçenler ağır yenilgiye uğramıştır böylelikle kısa süren bağımsızlığı son bulmuş 8 Haziran 2000 yılında Vladimir Putin Rusya federasyonuna bağlanan kararı dünya kamuoyuna ilan etmiştir. Vladimir Putin kendine bağlı olarak Çeçenistan müftüsü Ahmet Kadirov yönetime atamıştır. Çeçen direnişçilerini FSB istihbarat örgütüne bildiren ve bunların etkisiz hale getirilmesinde Rusya ya yardımcı olan Ahmet Kadirov bombalı saldırı sonucu öldürülmüş ve yerine 5 Ekim 1976 doğumlu oğlu Ramazan Kadirov gelmiştir. Putin kendisine Devlet Onur nişanını vermiştir ve her defasında Putin'in hayranı olduğunu onun için canını vermeye hazır olduğunu ve her emrini yerine getireceğini ifade etmiştir. Dünya da ve Türkiye'de Rusya'ya karşı direnen Çeçenleri Rus istihbaratına bildirmiş ve hatta bunların kaçırılması ve öldürülmesine sebep olmuştur. ABD Kadirov ve ailesini kara listeye aldığı duyurmasının ardından Kadirovun böylesine sadık oluşundan dolayı Putin ona tümgenerallik rütbesini vermiştir. Kadirovun ise şu açıklaması 'Devlet başkanının sadık askeriyim ve dilediği kıtada verdiği her emri yerine getirmeye hazırım' sözü Çeçenistan'ın Rusya'ya olan bağlılığını ve ilişkilerini tam anlamıyla özetlemektedir. Ramazan Kadirov babasının daha ötesine geçmiş Putin'in manevi oğlu gibi davranıp Rusya ya her türlü desteği vermeye devam etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rusya, Çeçenistan, Kadirovlar

ABSTRACT

The relationship between the Russians and the Chechens go back to the tsarist period, their struggles date back to circa 1700. The Chechens, who organised under the leadership of Sheikh Mansur and Sheikh Shamil, began their conflict with Russia. During the USSR era, especially during the Stalin period, the Chechens who had been exiled suffered great human losses and also had their property confiscated. With the weakening of the USSR, on the 1st of November 1991, Cahar Dudayev declared the independence of Chechnya, which led to the first Chechen-Russian war in which Russia was defeated. With the murder of Cahar Dudayev, the problem of authority in Chechnya emerged. When the Second Russian Chechen war broke out, The Chechens were heavily defeated, thus ending their short-lived independence. On the 8th of June 2000 Vladimir Putin announced to the world the decision to join Chechnya to the Russian federation. Chechnya mufti Ahmet Kadyrov was appointed to the administration by Vladimir Putin. Ahmet Kadyrov helped Russia in bringing down the Chechen insurgents by reporting them to the FSB intelligence organization who then neutralised them. Ahmet Kadyrov was later killed in a bomb attack and was replaced by his son Ramazan Kadyrov, born on October 5, 1976. Putin awarded Ramazan the State medal of Honor. Ramazan Kadyrov, stated that as a supporter of Putins, he would fulfill his every order and was ready to give his life for Putin. Ramazan Kadyrov continued to report all resisting Chechens to the Russian intelligence and was responsible for their abduction and causing their deaths. As a result, the US has announced that it has blacklisted Kadyrov and his family. Putin conferred on him the rank of major general. The relationship between Kadyrov and Russia was summed up by Kadyrov's statement ; "I am a loyal soldier of the president and I can be on any continent he wishes. I am ready to carry out any order given by him" thus promising Chechnya's commitment to Russia. Ramadan Kadyrov's loyalty has gone beyond his fathers and acts as he is Putin's adopted son and continues to give full support to Russia.

Keywords: Russia, Chechnya, Kadyrov's

TÜRKİYE'YE YÖNELİK ULUSLARARASI GÖÇ HAREKETLERİ VE SINIR GÜVENLİĞİ

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO TURKEY AND BORDER SECURITY

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ÖZET

İnsanlar tarih boyunca savaşlar, siyasi baskılar, ekonomik veya coğrafi nedenlerden gönüllü veya zorunlu olarak yaşadığı yerlerden başka yerlere göç etmişlerdir. Göç konusunda 20. ve 21. yüzyıl insanlık tarihi açısından en zorlu ve en acımasız yüzyıl olmuştur. 20. yüzyılın ilk yarısında yaşanan (1914-1918) 1. Dünya Savaşı ve 2. Dünya Savaşı (1939-1945), akabinde yaşanan Soğuk Savaş (1947-1991) dönemi, ülkeler arasında veya ülke içinde yaşanan çatışmalar, ekonomik buhranlar ve küreselleşmenin etkisi ile insanlar gerek can güvenliği gerekse de daha iyi yaşam koşulları için yaşadıkları yerleri terk etmek zorunda kalmıştır. 21. yüzyılda ise maalesef bu göç hareketleri artarak devam etmektedir. Türkiye; Asya, Avrupa ve Afrika kıtaları arasında coğrafi konumu nedeniyle son dönemde bu göç hareketlerinden en fazla etkilenen ülkedir. Savaşların, siyasi istikrarsızlığın veya ekonomik krizlerin yaşandığı yerlere komşu olsun veya olmasın göç Türkiye'nin kaderi olmuştur. 1979-1989 yılları arasında yaşanan Sovyet-Afgan savaşına Türkiye komşu olmamasına rağmen binlerce Afgan Türkiye'ye göç etmiştir. 1979 yılında gerçekleşen İran Devrimi, 1980-1988 tarihleri arası yaşanan İran-İrak Savaşı ve Halepçe katliamı, 1991 yılında başlayan Körfez Savaşı, 1992 yılında Yugoslavya'da yaşanan iç savaş, 1999'da Kosova ve 2001 yılında Makedonya'da yaşanan olaylar nedeniyle insanlar güvenli liman olarak Türkiye'ye göç etmişlerdir. En büyük göç dalgası ise 2010 yılında Tunus'ta fitili ateşlenen ve tüm Arap dünyasına yayılan Arap Bahar etkisi ile 2011 yılında başlayan Suriye iç savaşı sonrası yaşanmıştır. Bu çalışmada göç kavramı ile ilgili tanımlara yer verilerek, cumhuriyet sonrası Türkiye'ye doğru gerçekleşen göç hareketleri ve Türkiye'nin bu göç hareketleri karşısında uygulamış olduğu politikalar ile sınırlarında nasıl güvenlik önlemleri aldığına dair bilgiler verilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Göç, Sınır Güvenliği,

ABSTRACT

Throughout history, people have voluntarily or compulsorily migrated to other places from their places of residence due to wars, political pressures, economic or geographical reasons. In terms of migration, the 20th and 21st centuries have been the most difficult and cruel centuries in human history. World War I and World War II (1939-1945) in the first half of the 20th century (1914-1918), the Cold War (1947-1991) that followed, conflicts between or within the country, economic depressions and the impact of globalization. With this, people had to leave the places they live for both their life safety and better living conditions. Unfortunately, these migration movements continue to increase in the 21st century. Turkey; Due to its geographical location between the Asian, European and African continents, it is the country most affected by these migration movements in the recent period. Immigration has been the destiny of Turkey, whether it is adjacent to places where wars, political instability or economic crises have been experienced. Although Turkey was not a neighbor to the Soviet-Afghan war between 1979-1989, thousands of Afghans immigrated to Turkey. The Iranian Revolution in 1979, the Iran-Iraq War between 1980-1988 and the Halabja massacre, the Gulf War that started in 1991, the Gulf War in 1992, Due to the civil war in Yugoslavia, the events in Kosovo in 1999 and Macedonia in 2001, people immigrated to Turkey as a safe haven. The biggest migration wave occurred after the Syrian civil war, which started in 2011 with the effect of the Arab Spring, which started in Tunisia in 2010 and spread to the entire Arab world. In this study, it is aimed to give information about the migration movements that took place towards Turkey after the republic, the policies implemented by Turkey against these migration movements and how security measures were taken at its borders by giving definitions about the concept of migration.

Keywords: Turkey, Migration, Border Security

GÖÇ ALAN ÜLKENİN SINIRÖTESİ GÜVENLİK SORUNSALI VE KRİZ YÖNETİMİ

THE SECURITY PROBLEM AND THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT AT THE LIMIT OF IMMIGRATION

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ÖZET

İnsanlık geçmişi ile yaşıt olan göç, insanların yaşadıkları yeri kesin veya geçici bir şekilde terk etme durumlarıdır. Uluslararası savaş, sivil çatışmalar, doğal afetler ve çevresel sorunlar, baskıcı ve otoriter rejimler göç akımına neden olan ana sebeplerdir. Bu sebepler irdelendiğinde görülmektedir ki insanlar ülkeleri ve çevresindeki ülkeler ile sorunlu oldukları için ekonomik, iç ve dış çatışma nedenlerinden dolayı ülkelerini terk etmektedirler. Dolayısıyla hedef ülkelerin göç alması refah, istikrar ve güvenliği için bir sorun teşkil etmektedir. Küreselleşme ve çevrenin bozulması, sınır ötesi göç baskılarının giderek artacağı aşikârdır. Küresel sorun olan göçün özellikle düzensiz göçe karşı önlemlerin küresel bağlamda ele alınıp uluslararası mücadele gerçekleştirilmelidir. Uluslar, bölgesel ve küresel gruplar oluşturarak bu mücadeleyi devam ettirme eğiliminde bulunup uluslar ve uluslararası kurumlarla iş birliği içine girmişlerdir. Bu kurumların başında Birleşmiş Milletler Mülteciler Yüksek Komiserliği ve çeşitli ulusal sivil toplum kuruluşları gelmektedir. İş birliği sürecinin çözümü konusunda etkili yöntemlerinin başında 'Geri Kabul' anlaşmaları gelmektedir. Bu anlaşmalar ülke devletlerinin düzensiz göçe karşı önlem almalarını zorunlu hale getirmektedir. Diğer ülkelerde olduğu gibi ülkemizde de düzensiz ve artarak devam eden göçle mücadele konusunda transit ve hedef ülkelerle geri kabul anlaşmaları imzalamaya önem vermiştir. Bu nedenle küresel politika çabaları, özellikle göçün yıpratıcı sorunlarından etkilenen ülkeler arasında daha iyi işbirliğine ve diyaloga odaklanılarak gerçekleştirilmelidir. Göçün politik, ekonomik ve güvenlik kaynaklı temel sebeplerine yönelik kalıcı realist çözümler üretilmesi, kaynak ülkelerdeki insani ve kalkınma yardımlarının artırılmasına yönelik tedbirlerin alınması da ana sorunun çözümüne katkı sağlayacaktır. Buradan yola çıkılarak bu çalışmada, uluslararası göç algısının çeşitli problemleri ve problemlere çözüm önerileri üzerine odaklanılmış, göç kavramının genel bir açıklaması yapıldıktan sonra mülteci akınlarının sebepleri, yarattığı problemler ve ülkeler açısından, güvenliği tehdit eden durumların engellenmesi adına neler yapılabileceği üzerine değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Mülteci, Uluslararası Güvenlik, Birleşmiş Milletler Mülteciler Yüksek Komiserliği, Geri Kabul Anlaşması.

ABSTRACT

Migration, which is as old as the human past, is the permanent or temporary abandonment of the place where people live. International war, civil conflicts, natural disasters and environmental problems, oppressive and authoritarian regimes are the main reasons for the migration flow. When these reasons are examined, it is seen that people leave their countries due to economic, internal and external conflicts because they have problems with their countries and surrounding countries. Therefore, immigration of destination countries poses a problem for welfare, stability and security. It is obvious that globalization and deterioration of the environment, and cross-border migration pressures will gradually increase. Migration, which is a global problem, especially measures against irregular migration should be handled in a global context and an international struggle should be carried out. Nations have tended to continue this struggle by forming regional and global groups and have cooperated with nations and international institutions. Chief among these institutions are the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and various national non-governmental organizations. 'Readmission' agreements are among the most effective methods of resolving the cooperation process. These agreements make it mandatory for the states of the countries to take measures against irregular migration. As in other countries, it has given importance to signing readmission agreements with transit and destination countries in the fight against irregular and increasing immigration in our country. Therefore, global policy efforts should be focused on better cooperation and dialogue, especially among countries affected by the devastating problems of migration. Producing permanent realistic solutions for the political, economic and security-based root causes of migration, and taking measures to increase humanitarian and development aid in the source countries will also contribute to the solution of the main problem. From this point of view, this study focuses on various problems of the perception of international migration and solutions to problems, after a general explanation of the concept of migration, the reasons for the refugee influx, the problems it creates and what can be done to prevent situations that threaten security in terms of countries are mentioned.

Keywords: Migration, Refugee, International Security, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Readmission Agreement.

A STUDY ON THE POTENTIALS OF BOTANICAL GARDENS IN URBAN OPEN GREEN SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In rapidly growing and developing urban areas, the quality of green spaces decreases and the interaction between humans and nature weakens. Parks, gardens, urban forests, zoos and botanical gardens have gained importance in the planning in order to make the open green spaces sustainable in urban areas and to enable the recreational needs of the urban people. In this context, the demand for the botanical gardens has increased, which allows the city people to enjoy nature, to introduce plant species, to protect plant gene diversity, and to work in the field of botany by preserving natural vegetation. Botanical gardens offer a variety of recreational opportunities to its users, and they are public places that contain many living and non-living plants, and provide knowledge about plant research, education, plant compositions, seasonal changes and habitats. Botanical gardens also provide important social, ecological and economic contributions to the city and country where they are located. In addition, increasing the circulation with the organized international meetings and events leads to an increase in regional recognition and provides economic mobility by domestic and foreign visitors. The cultivation of ecologically endangered plants contributes to vegetation by protecting existing plants. In this study, the potentials of botanical gardens in developed countries and Turkey were evaluated and the suggestions were made for the sustainability of green spaces. Consequently, it has been emphasized that botanical gardens, which make a significant contribution to green fields, should be made more dynamic with activities and their social, economic and educational benefits should be increased.

Keywords: Urban green areas system, recreational activities, sustainability urban areas

ENDÜSTRİ 4.0 IŞIĞINDA MALİ MÜHENDİSLİK FINANCIAL ENGINEERING IN THE LIGHT OF INDUSTRY 4.0

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda dijital dönüşümün hızla artması ile pek çok uygulama alanında etkisini göstermeye başlayan endüstri 4.0 kavramı, pek çok sektörde işleyişi etkilemiş olup, bu alanlardan birisi de muhasebedir. Dijital dönüşüm kapsamında, küresel çapta artan teknolojik uygulamaların her alanda var olması, dijitalleşmeye uyumu zorunlu hale getirmiş mali mühendislik olgusunu oluşturmuştur. Dijital dönüşüm sadece mesleklerin işleyişini etkilemekle kalmayıp, meslek mensuplarının donanım açısından sorgulanmasına da neden olmuştur. E-defter, e-fatura, e-bilet, e-irsaliye gibi farklı pek çok uygulama neticesinde, mali mühendislik olgusu önem kazanmış olup; muhasebe işlemlerinde maliyet ve zaman avantajı yanında farklı pek çok kolaylık sağlanmıştır. Bu açıdan, muhasebe alanı mali mühendislik uygulamaları kapsamında farklı pek çok işlev ve avantaj kazanmış, meslek mensuplarının sürece uyum sağlayarak dijital donanım kazanabilmeleri adına Gelir İdaresi Başkanlığı, pek eğitim projesi yürürlüğe koymuştur. Bu bağlamda bu çalışma mali mühendisliğe endüstri 4.0'ın yansımalarının detaylandırılmasını yani, dijital dönüşüm sürecinin muhasebe mesleğinin işleyişine ve uygulamalarına olan etkisini ayrıntılı şekilde ele almayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebenin Dijital Dönüşümü, Endüstri 4.0, Mali Mühendislik, Dijital Dönüşüm.

ABSTRACT

With the rapid increase of digital transformation in recent years, the concept of Industry 4.0 has had a profound impact on the way many sectors work. One of these sectors is accounting. As part of the digital transformation, the presence of increasing technological applications in all sectors worldwide has given rise to the phenomenon of financial engineering, which has made compliance with digitalization mandatory. Digital transformation has impacted the functioning of the professions and has also led to the professionals being challenged in terms of their equipment. Through many different applications like e-ledger, e-invoice, e-ticket, e-delivery note, the phenomenon of financial engineering has gained prominence and has brought many conveniences along with cost and time benefits in accounting transactions. In this regard, accounting has received many different features and benefits under financial engineering applications, and the financial administration has undertaken many training projects to enable members of the profession to adapt to the process and acquire digital devices. In this context,

this study aims to detail the impact of Industry 4.0 on financial engineering, that is, to discuss in detail the impact of the digital transformation process on the functioning and practices of the accounting profession.

Keywords: Digital Transformation of Accounting, Industry 4.0, Financial Engineering, Digital Transformation.

IMPROVED POLYESTER FABRICS TREATED WITH MICROCAPSULES CONTAINING *CITRUS AURANTIUM* ESSENTIAL OIL⁴

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ABSTRACT

Natural insect repellents have been used for generations as a personal protection precaution against flies and insects. Since natural repellents are safer than synthetic ones and have almost no toxic effects, they have recently become the focus of academic interest. Additionally, the popularity of natural insect repellents in microencapsulation has been increasing. Microencapsulation technology, which is used to preserve the effect of natural compound(s) encapsulated, is one of the most preferred methods to functionalize the fabrics in textile engineering. It is possible to provide a long-term effect by encapsulating essential oils, which are natural and aromatic agents as fly and insect repellency with microencapsulation. The limonene which is known as a high repellent active agent is the most abundant volatile compound in *Citrus aurantium* peel essential oil. In this study, the complex coacervation method, which allows easy applicability for many polymers and is low cost, was chosen. Gelatin and gum arabic polymers were the shell materials and the polymer concentrations were fixed to 2% (w/v in distilled water). *Citrus aurantium* essential oil was slowly added to the gelatin solution and then mixed with the gum arabic solution. Optimum temperature and

⁴ This study was supported by the scientific research projects coordinatorship of Usak University under the project number 2018/TP021.

mechanical stirrer speed were determined for the formation of spherical microcapsules with low diameters and diameter distributions. The temperatures studied were in the range of 30-50 °C and the stirring speeds were in the range of 250-1000 rpm. Optimum process parameters were determined by optical microscope images. The microcapsules containing *Citrus aurantium* essential oil were transferred to 100 % polyester fabrics via the exhaust process. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images were taken for morphological analysis and structural analysis was performed by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR). The overall results of the study revealed that transfer of microcapsules containing *Citrus aurantium* essential oil on the polyester fabrics was achieved.

Keywords: Essential oils, *Citrus aurantium*, Microencapsulation, Textile, Repellent.

**ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECTS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES (AgNPs)
BIOSYNTHESED FROM *Klebsormidium subtile***

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ABSTRACT

Nanoparticles, which form the basis of nanotechnology, have remarkable properties and have many application areas. Today, there is an increasing demand for metal-nanoparticle synthesis processes using environmentally friendly and biomaterials without the use of toxic chemicals. In this context, microalgae is one of the organisms that has been studied in nanoparticle synthesis in recent years. In this study, fresh and dry extract of freshwater green microalgae *Klebsormidium subtile*, which has not been tried before in the synthesis of silver nanoparticles (AgNP), was used. Morphological structure characterizations of the synthesized AgNPs were characterized using UV-vis spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectrum (FT-IR), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Energy Dispersive Spectroscopic analysis (EDS). While SEM studies showed the formation of small spherical silver nanoparticles with average sizes ranging from 5 to 25 nm in diameter and 40 nm to 60 nm in diameter, the presence of elemental silver signal was also confirmed in the EDS analysis. In addition, antimicrobial activity of silver nanoparticles against pathogenic microorganisms were also studied. Different concentrations of AgNPs obtained from dry and wet extract of *K. subtile* showed varying antimicrobial effects on pathogenic microorganisms.

Keywords: *Klebsormidium subtile*, Silver Nanoparticles, Antimicrobial Activity.

AN INNOVATIVE SMART FAÇADE SYSTEM INTEGRATED WITH CENTRAL HVAC FOR HEATING: TWO MODELING APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

In this article, a new façade system is proposed and analyzed using 1-D nodal network model and 3-D CFD model approaches. This study provides a design for façade system similar to double skin façades but with a more compact design integrated with central HVAC plant. It is shown that it is possible to meet heat loss and ventilation loads through these compact design. It is also demonstrated that, the thermal behavior and effective overall heat transfer coefficient of this curtain wall, which is integrated with the central HVAC, can be calculated in a very fast and economical way, such as 1-D analysis. The overall heat transfer coefficient is calculated to be around 0.95 -1.2 W/m²K being notably lower than the corresponding values of the normal curtain wall façades which is around 2.2 W/m²K. In this study, it has been found that for such façades integrated with HVAC, it is important to determine the working regime of the HVAC plant according to outside weather conditions. With this study, the optimum operating temperature of the system can be determined in a fast and economic way.

Keywords: Façade system, Nodal network model, CFD model, HVAC

SELECTION OF THE HOTEL SUPPLIERS UNDER HIGH-LEVEL UNCERTAINTY

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to develop a model of supplier selection for high-level uncertainty in the decision-making environment. The pandemic seriously affected the economic well-being of the hospitality industry, decreased travel and tourists' numbers, undermined hospitality service delivery systems and their financial stability. Business structures and relationships, developed in the industry during several decades of stability, have been destroyed fully or partially, and service quality is deteriorating. One of the consequences of the pandemic is supply chains disruptions, caused by the inabilities of suppliers to provide services according to customer requirements. Given that, it is necessary to solve the problem of supplier selection for the tourism sector taking into consideration specifics of the pandemic and post-pandemic conditions

During pandemic and post-pandemic recovery, internal and external environments of the business tasks are characterized by the high-level of uncertainty, insufficiency, and subjectivity of the available information. Supply chain management task is a classic example of such tasks, and it is necessary to develop an approach that can operate with uncertainties and subjectivity of various nature, inherent to this decision-making problem. In such circumstances, traditional probabilistic or fuzzy methods may not always be relevant for formalizing uncertainties, and the use of perception-based dual-natured (fuzzy & probabilistic) Z-numbers may be more appropriate.

Z-number-based multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) methodology was used to select alternatives (suppliers) for the hotels. The criteria for the supplier selection were determined by Delphi analysis.

The supplier selection task is solved on the example of hotels in Turkey and Azerbaijan. Results of the research illustrate the applicability of the approach for solving MCDM problems in the tourism sector under conditions of high-level uncertainty.

Keywords: hotel supplier selection, uncertainty, selection criteria, Z-information.

EFFECT OF GEOGRID INCLUSION ON THE SLOPE STABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Recently, the use of geosynthetics material in civil engineering practices has considerably increased such as reinforced earth walls, slope stability, transportation, reinforced embankments, etc. This paper investigates the effect of the inclusion of geogrid layers on the stabilization of the dry loose sand slope underlying by dense sand layer. For this end, a series of finite element analysis were carried out on a prototype slope using a two-dimensional 15-node plane strain model utilizing the computer Plaxis 2D code. The loose and dense sand were represented by non-linear hardening soil model, which is an elasto-plastic hyperbolic stress-strain model and the geogrid was represented by elastic elements. The parameters including the length of geogrid layers (L_r), the vertical spacing between geogrid layers (S_r), and the axial stiffness of reinforcement (EA) were investigated. Each series was conducted to study the influence of one parameter while the other parameters were kept constant. Numerical analysis results indicated that the inclusion of the geogrid layers improve the stability of the loose sand slope. It was found that the layers of the geogrid become a barrier to the critical failure surface and shift the failure surface to the stronger one, thus increasing the safety factor. It was also noticed that by increasing the length of reinforcement and decreasing the spacing between the reinforcement layers, the safety factor (FS) of the slope increases. It was also observed that when the length of reinforcement is equal to the height of the slope (H) and the vertical spacing between the layers of reinforcement is equal to 0.5 m, the safety factor increases by about 18%. Also, according to the results by increasing the axial stiffness of the geogrid (EA) the safety factor increases, but after it reaches between 1000-2000 kN/m the safety factor does not change so much and it remains almost constant.

Keywords: Geogrid, Slope Stability, Critical Failure Surface, Safety Factor, Plaxis 2D

FINITE ELEMENT METHOD AND ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK BASED NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF THE CONTACT PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

The subject of contact mechanics is applied in all fields of engineering because machines and mechanisms are made up of various components and parts, that interact with each other and cause contact stresses that can lead to their wear. Therefore, the contact problem of layers with different geometries, loading conditions, and material properties has been studied by many researchers so far with different methods (Analytical and Numerical). With the rapidly increasing power of modern computers, it is seen that numerical methods (Finite element method (FEM) and artificial neural network (ANN)) are increasingly applied in solving contact problems. In this study, the half-infinite layer of contact problem was investigated using the numerical methods such as finite element method and ANN. The contact problem is handled as a half-infinite layer loaded with two rigid flat blocks that are not symmetrical with respect to loading and geometry. The layer is considered as homogeneous and isotropic. In the problem, all surfaces are assumed to be frictionless, and the effect of gravity force is neglected. First, the finite element solution of the problem was obtained using ANSYS software. Secondly, the problem is expanded based on Multilayer perceptron (MLP), an artificial neural network algorithm for different problem parameters. The results of this study showed that the variations in the contact stress distribution at the interface between the rigid blocks and half-infinite layer depended on various dimensionless quantities such as load factor. We observed that the results obtained with the two different methods, namely the FEM, and MLP, are extremely compatible with each other, thus proving the accuracy of these results.

Keywords: Contact problem, Finite element method, Artificial neural network.

POZ TAHMİNİ YÖNTEMLERİNİN GERÇEK ZAMANLI POZ TAKİBİNDEKİ İŞLEM SÜRESİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF POSE ESTIMATION METHODS ON PROCESSING TIME OF REAL-TIME POSE TRACKING

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ÖZET

Çok kişili poz tahmini, tekil kameralarla kaydedilen görüntülerde insanların eklem noktalarının konumlarının piksel olarak kestirimini yapabilmek amacıyla ortaya çıkmıştır. Çok kişili poz tahmini yöntemleri görüntüdeki kişilerle o kişilere ait eklem noktalarını ilişkilendirerek tespit etmeyi amaçlar. İnsan hareketlerinin anlamlandırılması üzerine yapılan çalışmalarda Kinect gibi algılayıcılarla görüntünün derinlik bilgisini de kullanan hareket tanıma çalışmalarındaki yöntemler mevcut olmasına rağmen günlük hayatta kullanılan tekil kameralarla kaydedilen görüntülerin oranının çok büyük olması nedeniyle derinlik bilgisi ile hareket tanıma yöntemleri yetersiz kalmaktadır. Bu nedenle tekil kameralarla kaydedilen görüntülerden eklemlerin tespit edilmesi ve bu eklem noktaların video boyunca takip edilerek doğru şekilde kimliklendirilmesi problemine çözümler aranmaktadır. Böylece kişilerin video boyunca yaptıkları hareketler ve bu hareketlerin zamanları bulunabilir. Bu çalışmada Kalman filtresi sabit hızlı hareket modeline göre küresel en yakın komşu algoritması ile tasarlanan çok kişili poz takibi yönteminin sonuçları incelenmiştir. Poz takibi için literatürdeki en gelişmiş veri kümesi olan PoseTrack üzerinde OpenPose ve DCPose poz tahmini algoritmalarının çok kişili poz takibi doğruluk değerleri incelenmiştir. Geliştirilen düşük kaynak tüketimine sahip poz takibi yönteminin her iki poz tahmin algoritması için de doğruluk ve işlem süresi sonuçları değerlendirilmiştir. Poz tahmini sürelerinde OpenPose daha hızlı çalışırken, poz takibi sürelerinde DCPose daha hızlı sonuç vermiştir. Tüm videolarda ortalama görüntü başına takip süresi OpenPose için 29.9 milisaniye iken DCPose için 26.1 milisaniye olmuştur. DCPose yönteminin daha hızlı olmasının nedeni daha az eklem noktası tespit etmesidir. PoseTrack veri kümesindeki 550 farklı video ile elde edilen sonuçlarda DCPose yönteminin poz takibi başarımının da daha yüksek olduğu gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Poz Tahmini, Gerçek Zamanlı Çok Kişili Poz Takibi, Kalman Filtresi, İşlem Süresi

ABSTRACT

Multi-person pose estimation is a technique for pixel-estimating the positions of people's keypoints in image captured with mono cameras. The goal of multi-person pose estimation methods is to identify the persons in an image by associating their keypoints with the people in the image. Although there are methods in motion recognition studies that use the depth information of the image with sensors such as Kinect in studies on the interpretation of human movements, depth information and action recognition methods are insufficient due to the large proportion of images recorded with mono cameras used in daily life. As a result, solutions to the problem of recognizing keypoints from mono camera images and properly identifying these joint sites by tracking them throughout the video are being sought. People's movements and times of these movements can thus be tracked throughout the video. The outcomes of a multi-person pose tracking system based on the Kalman filter constant velocity motion model that is constructed with the global nearest neighbor algorithm were investigated in this work. For pose tracking, multi-person pose tracking accuracy values of OpenPose and DCPose pose estimation algorithms on PoseTrack, which is the most advanced dataset in the literature, were examined. The accuracy and processing time results for both pose estimation algorithms of the developed pose tracking method with low resource consumption were evaluated. While OpenPose worked faster in pose estimation times, DCPose gave faster results in pose tracking times. The average tracking time per image was 29.9 milliseconds for OpenPose and 26.1 milliseconds for DCPose across all videos. Because it detects fewer keypoints, the DCPose approach is faster. The DCPose algorithm has also a better pose tracking performance according to the results obtained from PoseTrack dataset that includes 550 different videos.

Keywords: Pose Estimation, Real-Time Multi Person Pose Tracking, Kalman Filter, Processing Time

SIMPLICITY APPROACH TO DESIGN A LABEL BONDING MACHINE**Ođulcan SÖĐÜT**

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this presentation is to show design a label bonding unit for a wet wipe production line using a simplicity approach.

The study has emerged in accordance with various technical needs. It is aimed to eliminate communication delays between the existing system and the label unit and, as a result, to dec faster response and minimize deviations, especially in label positions. The main properties of the newly developed automation system and the accompanying control panel which has a simpler interface compared to dec existing counterparts in order to create ease of use for customers will be presented.

From a mechanical point of view, it was aimed to create a design that is far from the clutter in the simplest way possible by minimizing complexity. This aspect is very critical for the maintenance of the label unit and the ease of part changes, and the entire unit may be easily disassembled and easily assembled during the design phase.

Both mechanical and electronic integrations which developed by means of simplicity approach will be explained.

Keywords: Simplicity Approach, Wet Wipes Production, Label Bonding

CAPTIVE SACRIFICE IS USEFUL FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF YOUNG WARRIORS, ACCORDING TO THE VETERAN'S OPINION EXPRESSED ON THE LEAD PLATE FROM PICO DE LOS AJOS II A

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ABSTRACT

The results of direct comparison between the Iberian and Basque languages performed in summer 2021 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology using a neural network simulator put paid to all ideas developed in Spain about genetic affinity between the Iberian and Basque languages. All newfangled 'atomic' models of penetrating the secrets of Iberian dialects turned out to be just surrealistic theorizations. With this fact in mind, the search for alternative ways in deciphering numerous Iberian texts became an urgent task (see *Textos ibericos*, Valencia: 1985).

One of such ways is the CECAPF method (consecutive etymological and combinatorial approximation with phonetic feedback) developed by us in 1979, as applied to ancient non-Indo-European of the Mediterranean region. This method is based on deep research of historical evolutions inside mechanisms of signal readdressing in the "phonetic processor" of the brain's language centre among the native speakers of agglunative languages.

In 1981 using the CECAPF method we succeeded in translating two thirds of the longest Etruscan text written on linen bandages of the Zagreb Mummy dated back to the Middle Kingdom of ancient Egypt (4th century BC). Later on, our method of decipherment got material evidence for its verifiability as a result of physicochemical research on the mummy's body and bandages performed in Austrian and Slovenian laboratories in 1988.

In 2006 we found genetic affinity markers of the Etruscan and Iberian languages. The results of these studies were published in Russia, Poland, Czechia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan in the form of two books and many scientific papers.

In 2021, when performing linguistic analysis of the Iberian text written on the lead plate from Pico de los Ajos II A, it became clear that in this text a highly-skilled combat-hardened veteran **cacu sosin** presents his philosophical views to young warriors regarding the phenomenon of human life, when the Universal Spirit **dun** alternatively enters and leaves different bodies. Thus, death is an ordinary event in the universal processes of any war. The author of the inscription gradually makes the reader think that participation in a captive sacrifice (**śalir**, Etruscan **sal**) is useful for psychological preparation of young warriors (**egitar**).

Keywords: Religious Philosophy, Decipherment of Iberian Texts.

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATION OF NEW ZEOLITIC MATERIAL USING NATURAL CLAY SOURCE

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ABSTRACT

Zeolite is extensively synthesized for the application in a large variety of catalysis processes such as ion exchange, hydrocarbon cracking, and organic synthesis. The market for synthetic zeolite materials is presently estimated at 5.2\$ billion per annum with this value expected to increase to 5.9\$ billion per annum by 2023. The interest given in recent years to the use of natural sources in the synthesis of zeolites is justified by their abundance in nature, the importance of their surfaces and their low price. Our work concerns the synthesis of zeolitic materials from natural sources and chosen for their physicochemical properties. Monitoring by determination of the structural characteristics of zeolite synthesized using physico-chemical methods (DRX, FTIR, SEM...). And finally, Application of these zeolites on wastewater purification, and in catalysis.

Keywords: Natural Clay, Zeolite, Wastewater Purification, Catalysis.

STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ECCENTRIC CHAGE ON THE SPINE BY THE ANSYS WORKBENCH 16.2 CODE

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ABSTRACT

In our daily life, We all carry more or less heavy loads at various times of the day, the spine is quite capable of carrying loads, but if a small load is carried incorrectly, it may have the same effects as a great load. Thus a load of only a few kilograms carried incorrectly can cause pathologies in the spine: lumbago, sciatica, herniated disc. The objective of this work is to study the effect of the eccentric load on the spine and to provide a systemic analysis of the spine between several postures, and to know the risks due to this eccentric load. The results show that the two loads (anterior and posterior) indicate maximum stresses and strains of Von Mises are high in the intervertebral discs D1 and D10. This shows that the distance between the point of load application and the spine axis has an important role in sollicitation increasing and therefore its deformation.

Keywords: Lumbar-Thoracic, Intervertebral Discs, Finite Element, Biomechanics, Von Mises Stress-Strain, Disc Degeneration

REDUCTING MECHANICAL LOSSES OF MARINE DIESEL ENGINES USING CONSTRUCTIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Contributing to the total mechanical losses in the internal combustion engine, friction losses are about 70% and in which the friction losses created by the cylinder-piston group are approximately 50%. Therefore, reducing friction losses in the cylinder-piston group is one of the approaches to improve diesel engine efficiency. This paper considers one of the ways to reduce the mechanical losses in the cylinder-piston group of marine diesel engines. This is a combination of using oval-barrel-shaped pistons and flat-topped honed bushings with the application of a running-in anti-friction coating on the cylinder wall. According to the test report in this study, the specific fuel consumption of a diesel engine equipped with an experimental cylinder-piston group decreased by 2.1%. Thus, according to the available data, it is necessary to make a comparative analytical calculation to determine the values of power losses due to friction in the cylinder-piston group of diesel engines. The calculation results showed that, when using complex piston profiling and applying a multicomponent anti-friction running-in coating on the cylinder wall made, it possible to reduce the friction losses in the cylinder-piston group and this could lead to an increase of 1.6% in the mechanical efficiency of the diesel engine. This is due to (i) an increase (about 32% observed in this study) in the oil gap between the piston skirt and the cylinders, and (ii) a decrease (about 16% observed in this study) in the anti-friction layer on the bushing mirror, the friction force of the rings.

Keywords: Mechanical losses, Marine diesel engines, Friction losses, Mechanical efficiency

CHARACTERIZATION AND CONVERGENCE IMPROVEMENT OF SOME KRYLOV SUBSPACES METHODS FOR SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Many large linear systems, in particular those arising from discretization by finite differences or by finite elements, can be solved efficiently by iterative methods, especially those based on a Krylov subspace, for a review of such methods see [1,2,3]. Our approach is based on the observation that all the Krylov subspace methods for solving linear systems compute the coefficient of the minimal polynomial of the matrix for the initial residual. Then, by using a recursive method for computing a left inverse of the Krylov matrix, we derive an algorithm for solving the linear system and we give the condition of the existence of this left inverse. This later will depend on two matrices. Moreover, for particular choices of these free matrices, we find some methods which are mathematically equivalent to some Krylov subspace methods. Specifying the free matrices and applying an orthogonal projector to the residual vectors and minimising their norms, we give an enhancement of the convergence of our algorithm as well as the convergence of Bi-CG, CGS, Bi-CGStab and IDR(s) methods.

Keywords: Krylov subspace methods, left inverse, linear systems, projector, convergence, enhancement.

CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT USING THE ARDUINO BOARD AND THE INTERNET

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ABSTRACT

The scientific development witnessed by civilization has provided us with great service in the field of measuring temperature and humidity. The need has been expressed in many aspects of civil, agricultural and industrial life, and since many establishments depend on constantly measuring temperature and humidity, In agricultural and industrial establishments, primitive systems rely on workers to operate anything and need a factor to monitor the temperature and humidity and the operation of electrical devices as well as wasting time and effort and therefore impose additional costs.

We have introduced this project which is a system that monitors and monitors the temperature and humidity and control it in establishments that require constant temperatures and humidity inside them (such as greenhouses, poultry farms, factories, warehouses, etc.) outside working hours. Monitoring and monitoring using heat and humidity sensors and displays them on the Internet and the crystal screen, and control by controlling the electrical devices by Arduino and the Internet manually or self.

This project was designed and implemented by its own system, which was programmed in Arduino C,

The web site was designed using the Go language. The circuit and its location were tested and the temperature and humidity controlled manually and on the LCD screen and the location and thus the work for which it was designed.

Keywords: Arduino, measuring, temperature , humidity, control.

MOLECULAR ANALYSIS OF POLYMERIC COMPOSITES REINFORCED WITH CNTSW FOR DESIGNING OF PROSTHESES

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ABSTRACT

During the last decades, polymers have replaced different conventional materials including metals, in various biomedical applications due to the advantages they offer, such as ease of processing, productivity, biocompatibility and biodegradation. In most of these applications, the properties of the polymers are modified using reinforcements to suit biomedical requirements [1].

Since the discovery of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and their unique properties in 1991 by Lijima, many researchers have endeavored to manufacture CNT-based compounds. A very important point in the manufacture of CNT / polymer compounds is to determine the nanoscale interactions of the molecular structures that will form the compound [2].

In this particular work, the molecular properties of CNT were analyzed in conjunction with two polymers, polyurethane (PU), which is one of the most widely used and versatile biopolymers that exist, and polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), which is widely used as bone cement for fixation of prostheses. This analysis was carried out through the use of computational chemistry, to simulate the interactions in order to predict the different molecular properties of operating systems through physicochemistry, molecular physics and quantum physics [3-4].

Thus, through computational chemistry, this work determined the effect of temperature and blood flow on different properties such as Gibbs free energy, dipole moment, surface area, volume and partition coefficient in the PU / PMMA / CNT composite.

Keywords: CNTSW; PU; PMMA, composite; prostheses

AFD-STACKGAN: AUTOMATIC MASK GENERATION NETWORK FOR FACE-DE-OCCLUSION USING STACKGAN

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ABSTRACT

One might be interested in automatically detecting and removing the mask without user interaction. To address this problem, we present a GAN-based fully automatic approach for face de-occlusion, called Automatic Mask Generation Network for Face De-occlusion using Stacked Generative Adversarial Network (AFD-StackGAN). In this approach, we decompose the problem into two primary stages (i.e., Stage-I Network and Stage-II Network) and employ a separate GAN in both stages. Stage-I Network (Binary Mask Generation Network) automatically creates a binary mask for the mask region in the input images (occluded images). Then, Stage-II Network (Face De-occlusion Network) removes the mask object and synthesizes the damaged region with fine details while retaining the restored face's appearance and structural consistency. Furthermore, we create a paired synthetic face-occluded dataset using the publicly available CelebA face images to train the proposed model. AFD-StackGAN is evaluated using real-world test images gathered from the Internet. Our extensive experimental results confirm the robustness and efficiency of the proposed model in removing complex mask objects from facial images compared to the previous image manipulation approaches.

Keywords: Generative Adversarial Network (GAN), Automatic Mask Removal, Image Restoration.

SIEM – SECURITY INFORMATION EVENT MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT USING PARACONSISTENT ANNOTATED EVIDENTIAL LOGIC $E\tau$

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ABSTRACT

Currently, everyone is exposed to cyberattacks by which hackers want to steal our most important assets, which are our personal data. All companies also suffer from this situation no matter their size, so most of them try to protect their customers' data, which are mostly sensitive and possible to digital crimes with their malicious use. This study presents the use of Evidential Annotated Paraconsistent Logic $E\tau$ to improve a SIEM - Security Information Event Monitoring, that is, contradictory information will be collected on the analysis of event monitoring that may arise from threats that exploit vulnerabilities found on the Internet, to prevent the spread of malware or phishing through spam before this situation contaminates the personal data of a company's customers. Generally, there are several processes that use automated market tools, however they do a data screening at a basic or initial level, as well as at secondary levels, but when detecting doubtful situations or situations that need further evaluation, they need an opinion from an engineer of data. It is at this point that this study presents an exploratory analysis using an interpretation through an artificial intelligence that uses the experiences of various experts in the field of Information Technology on these vulnerabilities related to cybersecurity and privacy of personal data.

Keywords: Paraconsistent Logic Evidential Annotated $E\tau$, SIEM - Security Information Event Monitoring, Non-classic Logic, cybersecurity.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS IN INDIA : CHALLENGES & COMPLEXITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Environmental laws came into action when the need for protection and conservation of environment and other natural resources arises. In order to develop humans, the most intelligent creatures of the planet are overexploiting the natural resources. Nature is trying to explain the importance of balance in life but humans have blind folded themselves and are only engrossed in development. The disturbance in nature caused by anthropogenic activities forced nature to demonstrate its power in the form of natural calamities, disasters etc. population growth and increasing standards of living also resulted in the change in the physical environmental conditions. Earth has encountered a lot because of human interference and overexploitation in the ecosystem services by increasing greenhouse gasses which upshots global warming, air and water pollution, hazardous waste generation, depletion of resources, extinction of biological diversity, climate change etc. The environment consists of various other species to carry on its life cycle. Man, by means of his activities threatens not only his own, but also the ecosystem and inclusiveness of organisms living in the particular habitat. We are getting benefits from the ecosystem services provided by the environment and have forgotten that our survival depends on the healthy functioning of the ecosystem.

Environmental laws act as the greater protective force that curb these harmful actions and stop man from drawing his doom's day closer. Environmental laws in an umbrella term that covers waste management, air pollution, water pollution, depletion of resources, global warming and many more. Its main objective is to improve the environment and environment conditions by promoting sustainable lifestyle and encouraging communities to utilize the ecosystem services in a judicious manner. Laws are made to safeguard the interests of nature, which include forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, and animals. This paper covers the need for environmental laws, why the situation arises and humans have forgotten the real meaning of development along with various laws that are generated over time and also how much these laws are implemented and neglected. This paper, while focusing on various environmental laws in detail shall also underline the necessity and benefits using statistics and real-life examples of the same.

Keywords: Environment, environmental laws, pollution, ecosystem services, sustainability.

**BİLGİ TEKNOLOJİLERİ HİZMET YÖNETİMİ İÇİN DİJİTAL ASİSTAN
TASARIMI**
DIGITAL ASSISTANT DESIGN FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES SERVICE
MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Bilgi Teknolojileri Hizmet Yönetimi (ITSM) standartları birçok kurumsal işletme tarafından benimsenmekte ve uygulanmaktadır. Bu standart sorun yönetimi, talep yönetimi, değişiklik yönetimi, kapasite yönetimi ve problem yönetimi gibi süreçleri ele almaktadır. İlgili süreçler standarda göre uygulanarak Bilgi Teknolojileri hizmetlerinin çalışır durumda tutulması, risklerin ve karmaşıklığın yönetilerek maliyetlerin optimize edilmesi ve değişikliklerin yönetilerek hizmetlerin iş ihtiyaçlarına göre kullanılması hedeflenmektedir.

Tüm bu hizmetler bir hizmet yönetim uygulaması üzerinden kullanıma sunulur ve yönetilir. Son kullanıcılar tüm sorun ve istek bildirimlerini hizmet kataloğu üzerinden iletir. BT birimleri ise gelen bildirimleri yine aynı hizmet yönetim uygulaması üzerinden ele alır ve çözüm sunar. Aynı zamanda destek süreçlerindeki performansı ve gidişatı bu uygulama üzerinden raporlayarak takip edebilir. Son kullanıcılara sunulan hizmet kataloğu ne kadar detaylı ve açıklayıcı olursa sonrasındaki raporlamalar da bir o kadar detaylı, doğru ve faydalı olacaktır. Diğer taraftan bu durum son kullanıcılar için büyük bir karmaşıklık ve kullanım zorluğu oluşturmaktadır. Geniş bir hizmet kataloğunda kullanıcılar ilgili hizmet kategorisini bulmakta zorlanabilir, daha da kötüsü bulamadığı için farklı bir hizmet kategorisi seçebilir. Bu hem destek veren personelin analizini zorlaştıracak, hem de düzeltilmediği taktirde hizmet raporlarına hatalı olarak yansıtacaktır. Bunun sonucunda hizmet raporlarına olan güvenilirlik azalacağı için buradan sağlanması hedeflenen fayda riske girecektir. Bu proje çalışmasında ilk olarak bir Bilgi Teknolojileri Hizmet Yönetim Sisteminin uygulama örneği geliştirilmiştir. BT iç iletişim altyapısındaki zorluklarla ilgili alınan kullanıcı görüşlerinin dijital asistan fikrini nasıl doğurduğu ve bu çözümle beklentilere ne şekilde cevap verilerek nasıl bir fayda sağlandığı tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: BT Hizmet yönetimi, ITSM, Hizmet Yönetim Uygulaması, Hizmet Kataloğu, Dijital Asistan

ABSTRACT

Information Technology Service Management (ITSM) standards are adopted and implemented by many corporate businesses. This standard addresses processes such as incident management, demand management, change management, capacity management and problem management. It is aimed to keep Information Technologies services operational by applying the relevant processes according to the standard, to optimize costs by managing risks and complexity, and to use services according to business needs by managing changes.

All these services are made available and managed through a service management application. End users forward all incident and request notifications through the service catalog. IT units, on the other hand, handle incoming notifications through the same service management application and offer solutions. At the same time, it can monitor the performance and progress of the support processes by reporting it through this application. The more detailed and descriptive the service catalog offered to end users, the more detailed, accurate and useful the subsequent reports will be. On the other hand, this situation creates a great complexity and difficulty of use for end users. In a wide service catalog, users may find it difficult to find the relevant service category, and worse, they may choose a different service category because they cannot find it. This will both complicate the analysis of the supporting personnel and, if not corrected, will be reflected in the service reports incorrectly.

As a result of this, since the reliability of the service reports will decrease, the intended benefit will be at risk. In this project work, an application example of an Information Technologies Service Management System was developed first. It has been discussed how the user opinions about the difficulties in the IT internal communication infrastructure gave birth to the idea of digital assistant and how this solution is beneficial by responding to the expectations.

Keywords: IT Service Management, ITSM, Service Management Application, Service Catalog, Digital Assistan

TEDARİK ZİNCİRİ YÖNETİMİNDE BLOK ZİNCİRİ BLOCKCHAIN IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Blok zinciri teknolojisi, özellikle tedarik zinciri yönetimi (TZY) için çok sayıda alanda ve gelişmiş uygulama imkânları sunmaktadır. Tedarik zinciri birbiri ile bütünleşmiş birçok işleme dayalı süreçten meydana gelmektedir. Bu bağlamda, Blok zinciri teknolojisi bu süreçlerdeki aracı faaliyetlerin yerini alabilmektedir. Blok zinciri teknolojisi, tedarik zinciri tasarımı ve operasyonları üzerinde, sistemin bilinen şekilde ilerlemesinin değiştirilmesi anlamına gelen “yıkıcı” bir etkiye sahiptir. TZY’ de köklü değişimlere neden olabilecek bu sistemin uygulama alanlarının detaylı araştırılması oldukça önemlidir. Literatürde son zamanlarda oldukça ilgi gören bir başlık olmasına ve stratejik değerine rağmen, bu alandaki bilgi hala kıtadır. Bu nedenle, çalışmada, yeni bir teknolojik atılım olan blok zinciri uygulamasının tanıtılması ve özellikle kripto paraların hayatımıza girmesiyle önem kazanan sistemin nasıl işlediğinin açıklanması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada, blok zinciri teknolojisinin TZY içinde hangi alanlarda kullanılabileceği, tedarik zincirinde mevcut olan problemlere nasıl çözümler getirebileceği örneklenerek açıklanmıştır. Özellikle, ilaç, otomotiv ve gıda sektörleri içerisindeki öneminin ve kullanım alanları vurgulanarak, her bir sektör için blok zinciri uygulaması ayrı ayrı değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tedarik zinciri yönetimi, blok zinciri, izlenebilirlik, akıllı kontratlar, şeffaflık

ABSTRACT

Blockchain technology provides many uses for supply chain management (SCM) and offers advanced application possibilities. The supply chain consists of many transaction-based processes that are integrated with each other. In this context, Blockchain technology can replace intermediary activities in these processes. Blockchain technology has a "disruptive" effect on supply chain design and operations, meaning changing the system's known progress. It is very

important to investigate the application areas of this system, which can cause radical changes in SCM. Despite being a topic that has attracted a lot of attention in the literature in recent years and its strategic value, information in this field is still quite scarce. For this reason, in this study, it is aimed to introduce the blockchain technology, which is a new application, and to explain how the system works, which has gained importance especially with the introduction of cryptocurrencies into our lives. For this purpose, in this paper, the usage areas of blockchain technology in SCM and the solutions it can bring to the problems in the supply chain are explained with examples. In particular, the importance and usage areas of the pharmaceutical, automotive and food sectors were emphasized, and the blockchain application was evaluated separately for each sector.

Keywords: Supply chain management, blockchain, traceability, smart contracts, transparency

A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO CREATE IT GRC MODAL WITH COBIT 2019

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ABSTRACT

IT Governance and management practices are important to have mature governance, risk and compliance (GRC) management processes and corporations uses frameworks and best practices for it. One of the popular best practice in this area is Cobit (Control Objectives for Information and Technologies) framework. ISACA (Information Systems Audit and Control Association) renewed Cobit 5 to Cobit 2019 to create tailored IT Governance system. To implement this, a design guide published by ISACA and businesses can implement this model to have their tailored IT GRC system. Cobit 2019 design guide suggests a modal based on 10 design factors' evaluation. Modal uses individual quantitative evaluations to assess each Cobit processes' relative importance. To create more accurate GRC system, we suggest a collaborative approach. Our evaluation method based on 10 design factor's collaborative evaluations of business' governing body's collective opinion to create more accurate and correct GRC modal by defining relative importance level of each governance and management processes. Our final modal consists of 40 Cobit processes' importance level as defined collaboratively by an organization.

Keywords: Governance, Risk, Compliance, GRC, IT GRC, Cobit.

GRC MODELS & IT RELATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Reliable and effective information technology (IT) services are vital to the success of business initiatives. IT governance, risk and compliance processes are inevitable components of IT departments and also business itself and so, GRC models generated by lots of organizations. By the time, these models started to use by IT organizations/departments and evolved to its own IT GRC models. GRC models has IT related or general domains and subdomains suitable to use in IT processes. In this paper, we give a set of GRC models and their IT relations. This models generally contains IT related domains which defines organizations how to govern the management of IT processes. Also, some specific IT GRC methods developed. We performed a literature review (LR) in order to elicit which GRC models are the most related for IT processes. We compare our findings with another GRC LR by 10 years period. We finish our work with conclusion, and future work.

Keywords: Governance, Risk, Compliance, *GRC, IT GRC, Finance, Cobit.*

**DENTAL KOMPOZİT DESTEKLEYİCİ FAZ SİSTEMİ İÇİN NANOPARTİKÜL
SENTEZİ VE OPTİMİZASYONU**
NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS AND OPTIMIZATION FOR DENTAL COMPOSITE
FILLER PHASE SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Diş çürükleri dünya üzerinde bazı ülkelerde çözüme kavuşması gereken ve halk sağlığını olumsuz yönde etkileyen bir problemdir. Birçok etmene bağlı olan çürük, tedavi edilmesi gerekliliği olan bir hastalık olarak sayılır. Diş çürüğü ile birlikte dişin belirli bir dokusu veya tamamında hasar görülebilir. Dental kompozitlerin diş hekimliği alanında çürük tedavisinde kullanımı olduğu bilinmektedir. Estetik uygunluk, kolay uygulanabilirlik gibi çeşitli avantajı bulunan kompozitlerin belli noktalarda hala eksiklikleri bulunmaktadır. Dişler üzerine uygulanan kompozit dolguların ikincil çürük oluşumuna neden olduğu bilinmektedir. Nanoparçacıklar, diş hekimliği alanında kullanılmak üzere seçilen hatta mekanik veya kimyasal yöntemlerle üretilen bir aktif madde içeren biyoyumlu malzemelerden oluşturulan katı nano ölçekli parçacıklardır. Bu parçacıklar diş hekimliği alanında yapılan yeniliklerde

kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışma sırasında sentezlenen Alüminyum Flor kompleksi nanopartiküllerin destekleyici yapı olarak kompozit yapıya katılması ile diş yüzeyi üzerinde antibakteriyel özellik sağlaması hedeflenmektedir. Bu hedef gerçekleşecek olursa diş yüzeyinde oluşan plak ve ikincil çürüklerin oluşumu indirgenecektir. Üretilen nanopartiküllerin yüksek yüzey alanı ve yüksek yüzey reaksiyonu verimliliğine sahip olması istenilen hedeflerdendir. Bu amaçla sonokimyasal ve hidrotermal sentez yöntemi kullanılarak Alüminyum Flor kompleksi destekleyici faz sistemleri sentezlenmiştir. Bu destekleyici faz sistemlerini oluşturmak için farklı molarite ve sıcaklık parametrelerinde deneyler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen SEM ve XRD analizlerinde destekleyici fazların morfoloji, tane boyutu ve kristaliniteleri incelenmiştir. Yüksek sinterleme sıcaklığı ve düşük molarite, kristaliniteye ve nanopartikül sentezine olumlu katkı sunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nanopartikül sentezi, destekleyici faz, dental kompozit, SEM, XRD

ABSTRACT

Dental caries is a problem that needs to be solved in some countries around the world and that negatively affects public health. Caries, which depends on many factors, is counted as a disease that needs to be treated. With dental caries, damage to a certain tissue or all of the tooth can be seen. It is known that dental composites are used in the treatment of caries in the field of dentistry. Composites, which have various advantages such as aesthetic compatibility and easy applicability, still have deficiencies at certain points. It is known that composite fillings applied on teeth cause secondary caries formation. Nanoparticles are solid nanoscale particles formed from biocompatible materials containing an active substance selected for use in the field of dentistry or even produced by mechanical or chemical methods. These particles are used in innovations in dentistry. It is aimed to provide antibacterial properties on the tooth surface by adding the Aluminum Fluor complex nanoparticles synthesized during this study to the composite structure as a filler structure. If this goal is realized, the formation of plaque and secondary caries on the tooth surface will be reduced. It is desired that the nanoparticles to be produced have high surface area and high surface reaction efficiency. For this purpose, filler phase systems of Aluminum Fluorine complex were synthesized using sonochemical and hydrothermal synthesis methods. Experiments were carried out at different molarity and temperature parameters to create these filler phase systems. Morphology, grain size and crystallinity of the filler phases were investigated in SEM and XRD analyzes. High sintering temperature and low molarity contributed positively to crystallinity and nanoparticle synthesis.

Keywords: Nanoparticle synthesis, filler phase, dental composite, SEM, XRD

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES SYNTHESIS

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ABSTRACT

Recently, the spread of infectious diseases and their treatment duration has been extended due to increased resistance to antibiotics, that has led to an increase in deaths from infectious diseases. Thus, there is a need to apply new substances that microorganisms cannot create resistance to. Such substances include antimicrobial peptides (AMP). Since natural AMPs sometimes do not meet the demand, the acquisition of their synthetic analogues has become one of the urgent problems of medical science. For this purpose, the general properties of AMPs, as well as the impact of the individual areas on their activity and toxicity, membrane permeability are studied. It has been shown that an increase in hydrophobic amino acids in AMP can increase their binding to the membranes of pathogenic organisms. The addition of positively charged amino acids to peptides increases their ability to bind to negatively charged phospholipids and acids located in the membrane. In science, three considerations have been adopted to explain the destructive effect of AMPs on microorganisms. During the artificial synthesis of AMPs, it is possible to increase their affinity toward the membranes of microorganisms, as well as to obtain sequences that can stop the growth of pathogens by taking into account the physicochemical properties of these peptides. For this purpose, the influence of changes in the chemical structure of synthetic AMPs on their activity is currently being considered, and the obtained materials are of great importance for laboratories engaged in AMP synthesis.

Keywords: Amphipathicity, Antimicrobial Peptides, Ion Charge, Hydrophobicity, Toxic Effects

ALTERATIONS IN THE EPITHELIAL-MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION IN TUMORS

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ABSTRACT

Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) is a major process that occurs during embryogenesis and development in multicellular organisms. This process is a multi-stage morphogenetic condition in which epithelial cells lose their epithelial properties and acquire mesenchymal features. Epithelial cells lose cell connections in the process. As a result, the apico-basal polarity disappears and the cells become transitional mesenchymal cells. This phenomenon is similar to the migration of ectoderm epithelial layer cells during normal gastrulation to form mesoderm, the 3rd germinal layer. Loss of adhesion in epithelial cells, impaired polarization, and increased cell motility as a result of indiscipline of the epithelial-mesenchymal transition are considered to be potential mechanisms in the invasive nature of tumors .

The main factor in the transformation of a tumor into an early invasive malignancy is the epithelial mesenchymal transition. Recent studies prove once again that EMT is important not only in tumor invasion, but also in tumor recurrence and biology.

Keyword: Epithelial-mesenchymal transition, tumor , e-caderin.

**PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF *SALACIA CHINENSIS* EXTRACT IN HIGH-FAT DIET
AND STREPTOZOTOCIN-INDUCED DIABETIC RAT RETINA**
SALACIA CHINENSIS EKSTRAKTININ YÜKSEK YAĞLI DİYET VE
STREPTOZOTOSİN İLE İNDÜKLENEN DİYABETİK RAT RETİNASINDA
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ABSTRACT

Although *Salacia chinensis* extract (SCE) is used against diabetes in public, very little information is available about its molecular mechanism. In this study, the molecular mechanism of SCE in the retina of diabetic rats was investigated. Diabetes (type2) in rats was induced by high-fat diet (HFD; 42% of calories from fat) and a low-dose streptozotocin injection (STZ, 40 mg/kg). Then oral gavage administration of SCE (100 mg/kg BW) was given to diabetic rats. Eight-week-old male Wistar rats were divided into four groups: (I) Control; (non-diabetic rats) rat were fed with regular diet; (ii) SCE; rats were fed with regular diet and administrated with SCE (100 mg/kg BW per day); (iii) HFD+STZ; rats were fed with high-fat diet (HFD) and injected with streptozotocin (STZ, 40 mg/kg, i.p.); (iv) HFD+STZ+SCE; rats were treated as the previous group (HFD+STZ) and were administered SCE (100 mg/kg BW per day). Our findings suggest that the SCE administration has antidiabetic activity in diabetic rats due to a decrease in blood glucose level and an increase in insulin level. SCE supplementation enhanced the reduced levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), nerve growth factor (NGF), and antioxidant enzymes ($P < 0.05$) in diabetic retina. In addition, SCE administration decreased levels of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and nuclear factor-kappa B (NF- κ B) levels and increased nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) levels as compared to healthy rat retina ($P < 0.05$). These results suggest SCE has protective effects on the retina by regulating brain-derived neurotrophic, growth and transcription factors.

Keywords: *Salacia Chinensis*, High-Fat Diet, Diabetes.

ÖZET

Salacia chinensis ekstraktı (SCE) halk arasında diyabete karşı kullanılsa da moleküler mekanizması hakkında çok az bilgi mevcuttur. Bu çalışmada, diyabetik ratların retinalarındaki SCE'nin moleküler mekanizması araştırıldı. Ratlarda diyabet (tip2), yüksek yağlı diyet (HFD; %42'si yağdan alınan kalori) ve düşük dozlu streptozotosin enjeksiyonu (STZ, 40 mg/kg) ile

indüklenmiştir. Daha sonra diyabetik ratlara oral gavajla SCE (100 mg/kg vücut ağırlığı) verildi. Sekiz haftalık erkek Wistar ratları dört gruba ayrıldı: (I) Kontrol; (diyabetik olmayan ratlar) ratlar düzenli diyetle beslendi; (ii) SCE; ratlar düzenli diyetle beslendi ve SCE (günde 100 mg/kg vücut ağırlığı) verildi; (iii) HFD+STZ; sıçanlar yüksek yağlı diyet (HFD) ile beslendi ve streptozotosin (STZ, 40 mg/kg, i.p.) enjekte edildi; (iv) HFD+STZ+SCE; ratlar önceki grup (HFD+STZ) gibi tedavi edildi ve SCE (günde 100 mg/kg vücut ağırlığı) uygulandı. Bulgularımız, SCE uygulamasının diyabetik sıçanlarda kan şekeri seviyesindeki düşüş ve insülin seviyesindeki artışa bağlı olarak antidiyabetik aktiviteye sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. SCE takviyesi, diyabetik retinada beyin kaynaklı nörotrofik faktör (BDNF), sinir büyüme faktörü (NGF) ve antioksidan enzimlerin ($P < 0.05$) azaltılmış seviyelerini arttırdı. Ek olarak, SCE uygulaması sağlıklı sıçan retinasına kıyasla endotelial büyüme faktörü (VEGF), hücreler arası adezyon molekülü-1 (ICAM-1) ve nükleer faktör-kappa B (NF- κ B) düzeylerini azalttı ve nükleer faktör eritroid 2 (Nrf2) ile ilgili faktör seviyelerini arttırdı ($P < 0.05$). Bu sonuçlar, SCE'nin beyin kaynaklı nörotrofik, büyüme ve transkripsiyon faktörlerini düzenleyerek retina üzerinde koruyucu etkileri olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Salacia Chinensis, Yüksek Yağlı Diyet, Diyabet.

DE NOVO GENOME ASSEMBLY AND SNPS DETECTION FOR POPULATION GENETICS OF *PANGASIVUS MACRONEMA* BLEEKER, 1851 (SILURIFORMES: PANGASIIDAE) AT LOWER MEKONG RIVER

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ABSTRACT

Pangasius macronema Bleeker, 1851 (Siluriformes: Pangasiidae) is a commercially important catfish, widely distributed in the lower Mekong River, Chao Phraya basins (Thailand) and the islands of Sumatra, Java and Borneo (Indonesia). Despite its importance, molecular information has still limited and no reference genome published to date. Hence, this study aims to *de novo* genome assembly and detected Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) markers to further support population genetics research of *P. macronema* using Enzyme restriction-site associated DNA (EzRAD) sequencing. A total of 176 individuals were successfully sequenced from seven sampling sites across the Lower Mekong River Basin, including Thailand (Ban Dan, Wang Yang); Lao PDR (Pakse); Cambodia (Strung Treng) and Vietnam (Dong Thap, An Giang, Dak Lak). Paired-end sequencing HiSeq 4000 platform generated 922,036,762 raw reads and 873,371,406 high-quality reads after adapter trimming and quality filtering. Using the

RAINBOW v2.0.2 and CD-HIT v4.6.1, the optimal reference assembly yielded 28,958,129 nucleotide in length with the size of 161 – 312 bp from 318,405 RADtags, with an average GC content of 38.9%. Following filtering steps, 166 individuals were genotyped of 731 valid SNPs. A total of 396 outlier loci detected by Arlequin, Lositan and BayeScan approaches were removed, and 335 putatively neutral SNPs from 166 individuals were retained for subsequence analyses. This study provides the *de novo* reference genome and SNPs panels of *P. macronema* as the input data for population connectivity and demography.

Keywords: EzRAD, *Pangasius macronema*, *de novo* genome assembly, SNP markers.

MODELING MOLECULAR INFORMATION RECEPTION FOR DIFFUSIVE MOLECULAR COMMUNICATION (DMC)

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ABSTRACT

Diffusive Molecular Communication (DMC), a multidisciplinary branch that lies at the junction of biotechnology, nanotechnology, and communication technology, is evolving as a new paradigm of the contemporary communication system. Recently, DMC-based diagnosis and prevention have been proposed for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Corona-Virus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), which is responsible for ongoing pandemic. On the other hand, the need for a strictly positive chemical pulse and random walk nature of the channel imposes vital but broadly unexplored challenges in pulse shaping of the DMC system. This paper proposes a new pulse shaping distribution, referred to as Gamma distribution, is proposed. The proposed pulse shaping is employed to present an analytical expression for the molecular receiver's expected number of information molecules. It is noteworthy to mention that proposed pulse shaping includes different pulses available in the literature, as its exceptional cases. By virtue of which it provides a better insight into the expected number of information molecules received by the receiver. Proposed pulse shaping and, thereby, the number of information molecules is useful in designing and implementing DMC over stochastic diffusion channels. The numerical simulation shows perfect agreement with the theoretical background.

Keywords: Waveshaping, Molecular information, stochastic diffusion channel.

EXTRACTION AND PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF CASSIA SINGUENNA WHOLE PLANT EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

Cassia singueana is one of the most popular herbal products in northern Nigeria used by the traditional herbalist for the treatment of several diseases and ailments. This study was conducted to extract and evaluate the phytochemical constituents of the whole plant parts (leaves, stem bark and root) using standard methods. Soxhlet extraction method was used successively with solvents of increasing polarity to obtain the hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate and ethanol crude extracts. Results from extraction showed that the ethanol extracts gave the highest percentage yield recovery with 11.13 % from roots, 14.97 % from leaves and 14 % from stem bark. Phytochemical screening of the plant extracts revealed the presence of alkaloid, reducing sugar, tannin, cardiac glycoside, terpenoid and steroid in all the plant part extracts. Flavonoid and saponin were not detected in root extract however they were present in the leaves and stem bark extracts of the plant. The presence of these phytochemicals could be responsible for its effectiveness in treating several diseases.

Keywords: Crude extracts, Phytochemicals, *Cassia singueana*.

APPLICATION OF ELECTROCOAGULATION FOR RECOVERY OF PHOSPHORUS AND HYDROGEN FROM PHOSPHATE CONTAINING WASTEWATER

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ABSTRACT

Alternative sources for phosphorous recovery are becoming increasingly imperative as a threat of phosphorous shortage is impending in the near future. Large amounts of phosphate end in municipal wastewater or are generated from various industrial activities, such as mining, fertilizer plants, agriculture and food processing units that could be recycled. In biological treatment the removal of phosphorous from phosphate containing wastewaters is limited to about 30%. In recent years, electrocoagulation has attracted great attention for wastewater treatment and removal of phosphorous over 90%.

In this work a batch wise and continuously operated electrocoagulation process with aluminium electrodes is presented for removal and recovery of phosphorous and electrolytic hydrogen gas from phosphate containing wastewater.

Parameters affecting the efficiency of the electrocoagulation process, such as solution pH, applied current density, initial phosphate concentration, flow rate, conductivity and electrolysis time are investigated. Both, the batch wise and the continuously operated electrocoagulation processes at various controlled current densities, flow rates and solution conductivities led to efficient phosphate removal of >90 % from treated wastewater. Phosphate is concentrated in the produced electrocoagulation sludge, from which it can be recycled and recovered. The electrolytic hydrogen gas collected at the cathode amounted to over 70 L H₂ per m³ of treated wastewater.

The proposed electrochemical process could be an effective approach for a triple useful objective, namely environmental cleanup, phosphorous recovery and energy harvesting via the electrolytic hydrogen.

Keywords: Electrochemical Coagulation, Phosphate, Hydrogen, Aluminium Electrodes.

EVALUATION OF ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESSES FOR MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Municipal wastewater is a valuable resource for the recovery of water, energy and nutrients. In this study electrocoagulation was evaluated to remove Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) from municipal wastewater. The latter was obtained from the entrance of a local treatment plant (Kavala city, Greece). The electrocoagulation treatment was performed in batch reactors (300 mL working volume) at laboratory scale. Process efficiency was evaluated using either iron or aluminum electrodes (electrode surface area 25 cm²), at different electroprocessing time (0, 1, 2 and 3h) and current density (6, 12 and 24 mA/cm²). NaCl was used as the supporting electrolyte at 10 g/L (which increased the wastewater electrical conductivity to 21 mS/cm). The inter-electrode distance in all experiments was equal to 1 cm. Electro-coagulation of municipal wastewater resulted in a rapid decrease of wastewater COD by 53% within the first hour of operation. Thereafter COD removal increased at a slower rate to 58 and 63% within 2 and 3 hours of operation. Iron and aluminum electrodes showed similar performance. However, COD removal was significantly improved (and reached 70% after 3 h processing time) when the applied current density increased to 24 mA/cm². Wastewater pH increased from 7.3 to 9.4, 9.8 and 10.1 with increasing electroprocessing time. Results demonstrate that electrocoagulation is an interesting option for municipal wastewater pre-treatment since a significant fraction of wastewater COD is removed at short reaction times. Additionally, the increase of wastewater pH combined with the formation of iron and aluminium hydroxides can be effective for the adsorption and removal of phosphorus and heavy metals.

Keywords: municipal wastewater, electrochemical treatment, electro-coagulation

SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATIONS OF LEVULINIC ACID (LA) AND ITS DERIVATIVES FROM BIOMASS MATERIALS-ACCESSIBILITY TO BIOECONOMY!

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ABSTRACT

Transformation of biomass to value-added chemicals (VACs) and renewable and sustainable liquid hydrocarbon fuel is one of the major areas basically receiving growing attention in green chemistry. Owing to unsustainable, inequality in global distributions, geographical crises and non-renewability of petroleum derived resources there is need to search for environmentally benign source of fuels and energy. Therefore, this work aims at providing recent advances in the utilization of sustainable and renewable biomass materials for the synthesis of biofuels and value-added chemicals. We specifically focus on the production of levulinic acid (LA) and its esters. Levulinic acid (LA) is an important chemical obtainable from a bio-based resource for current petrochemical operation, we therefore provide details about its production through hydrogenation pathway for the production of gamma (γ)-valerolactone (GVL). Levulinic acid (LA) was listed among one of the top value-added chemicals by US Department of Energy and equally recognized as one of the most suitable precursor sources for effective production of other valuable chemicals. This chemical has been synthesized via a systematic pathway called hydrolysis. In this conference paper we present indepth of levulinic acid (LA) synthesis using a bio-derived γ -valerolactone (GVL), its derivatives and their useful applications are further highlighted.

Keywords: Levulinic Acid (LA), Value-Added Chemicals (VACs), Biomass, Biofuels, Green Chemistry

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTI-BACTERIAL EVALUATION OF METAL COMPLEXES OF SCHIFF BASES DERIVED FROM CEPHALOSPORINS AND VANILLIN

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ABSTRACT

Schiff Base ligands and their complexes with Copper(II), zinc(II) nickel(II), manganese(II) and iron(II) were obtained by the condensation of 3rd generation Cephalosporin e.g., Cefpodoxime, Ceftriaxone and Cefixime with an aromatic aldehyde (4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde). Complexes were synthesized using (1:2) metal ligand ratio. These were characterized by their physical, molar conductance, FT-IR, LC-MS, ICP-OES, ¹H NMR, XRD and elemental analysis (CHN analysis) data. Analytical data and measurements indicated the formation of complexes of the type $[M(L)_2(H_2O)_2]$ [where M = Cu (II), Zn (II), Ni (II), Mn (II) and Fe (II)] in which ligands act as bidentate towards divalent metal ions via azomethine-N and deprotonated-O of Vanillin. The magnetic moments and electronic spectral data suggest octahedral geometry for these complexes. The main objective of present study is to highlight the potential of Cephalosporin derivatives as antibacterial agents. The work comprises of the study of changes in antibacterial activity of three Cephalosporins Ceftriaxone, Cefixime and Cefpodoxime by condensation of free amino group (NH₂) of these Cephalosporin with the carbonyl (HC=O) group of aldehyde. The synthesized ligands, along with their metal complexes were screened for their antibacterial activity against different Gram-positive & Gram-negative bacterial strains using Disc diffusion method. The results of these studies showed metal complexes were more active against bacteria as compared to their respective parent drug and free ligands.

Keywords: Schiff Base, Metal Complexes, Cephalosporins, Vanillin, Anti-bacterial

DİJİTAL VE BİLGİ ÇAĞI İÇİNDE MİLLİ GÜVENLİĞİN KORUNMASINDA TÜRKİYE VE BAZI GELİŞMİŞ ÜLKELERİN İSTİHBARATTA EKONOMİK ETKİSİ

IN PROTECTING NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE DIGITAL AGE AND
INFORMATION AGE ECONOMICS EFFECTS OF INTELLIGENCE TURKEY AND
SOME DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

It is possible to talk about the rise of economic intelligence and geo-economy after the Cold War. Within the context of the coincidence of the rise of economic intelligence with the geoeconomic era, the place, and importance of the economic power in national power and the economic security in the national security have become significant. In this framework, the role and importance of economic intelligence in increasing national welfare have prominently emerged. Some countries which are aware of this situation aim to contribute to national welfare by creating economic intelligence systems. Turkey aims to become a regional and global actor, beyond the individual tasks of its institutions related to economic intelligence, needs an economic intelligence system fulfilling national security, national power, and other necessary tasks as well as contributing to national welfare. The aim of this studies is to explain the contribution of economic intelligence to national welfare in the current geoeconomic period when economic instruments come to the forefront, rather than the military tools for the relationships between countries. In this scope, examined economic intelligence systems of various countries will be examined and then the economic intelligence system that Turkey needs will be mentioned. This study examined numerous domestic and foreign articles on economic intelligence, and also analyzed news in websites about recent developments on economic intelligence, discussed the regulations of the institutions in Turkey that have economic intelligence duties and linked them with the previous chapters and in brief, it tried to put forward a unique research

Keywords: Economic intelligence, economic intelligence system, geoeconomics, economic security, economic power, national security .

ÖZET

Soğuk Savaş sonrasında ekonomik istihbarat ve jeoekonominin yükselişinden bahsetmek mümkündür. Ekonomik istihbaratın yükselişinin jeoekonomik bir döneme denk gelmesi bağlamında ekonomik gücün ulusal güç, ekonomik güvenliğin ulusal güvenlik içindeki yeri ve önemi artmıştır. Bu denklem çerçevesinde ekonomik istihbaratın ulusal refahın artılmasındaki rolü ve önemi ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu durumun farkında olan bazı ülkeler ekonomik istihbarat sistemleri oluşturmak suretiyle ulusal refahlarına katkı sunmayı amaçlamıştır. Bölgesel ve küresel bir aktör olmayı amaçlayan Türkiye, kurumların ekonomik istihbarata ilişkin münferit görevlerini aşan biçimde ulusal güvenlik ve ulusal güç fonksiyonlarının yanısıra başka fonksiyonları yerine getirerek ulusal refahına katkı sunacak bir ekonomik istihbarat sistemine ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Bu tezin temel amacı ülkeler arası ilişkilerde askeri araçlardan ziyade ekonomik araçların ön plana çıktığı içinde bulunduğumuz jeoekonomik dönem itibariyle ekonomik istihbaratın ulusal refaha olan katkısını anlatmaktır. Bu çerçevede farklı ülkelerin ekonomik istihbarat sistemleri incelenecek olup Türkiye'nin nasıl bir ekonomik istihbarat sistemine duyduğu ihtiyacı dile getirilecektir. Bu çalışmada ekonomik istihbarata ilişkin yerli ve yabancı birçok makale incelenmiş, ayrıca web sitelerinden ekonomik istihbaratla ilgili güncel gelişmeleri içeren haberler irdelenmiş, Türkiye'de ekonomik istihbarat görevi bulunan kurumların bu kapsamdaki mevzuatları ele alınarak önceki bölümlerle ilişkilendirilmiş ve ortaya özgün bir metin ortaya konmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekonomik istihbarat, ekonomik istihbarat sistemi ve önemi, jeoekonomi, ekonomik güvenlik, ekonomik güç, istihbarat bağlamında ekonomik güç, milli güvenlik .

METHODS OF LIBERALIZATION OF FOREIGN TRADE AND IMPROVEMENT OF MECHANISMS OF IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research on this topic is to analyze the mechanisms of the impact of foreign trade liberalization on economic growth on the example of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The article examines the reforms carried out by Azerbaijan in the field of foreign trade liberalization and its results, as well as the impact of these reforms on the future development of the country's trade balance. Based on the analysis, it was concluded that factors affecting the process of liberalization of Azerbaijan's foreign trade sector includes production and consumption, current transparency of the economic system, the value of the national currency, inflation, investment in fixed assets, foreign exchange market development, foreign exchange operations, currency restrictions, etc. The creation of free economic zones also plays an important role in increasing the country's export potential. It is noted that Azerbaijan is located in a very favorable geographical location for the creation of free economic zones. The country's location at the intersection of North-South, East-West transport and logistics systems, trade routes, the availability of road, rail and sea freight, allows the creation of such zones in our country. The creation of such structures, being attractive to transnational companies and other partners, will increase export potential and solve problems in this area quickly.

Keywords: Azerbaijani Economy, Foreign Trade, Liberalization Of Foreign Trade, Diversification Of Exports.

AZERBAJCANDA 2000-2019 DÖNEMLERİNDE YAPILAN YATIRIMLARIN GELİR DAĞILIMI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ. ARDL SINIR TESTİ YAKLAŞIMI İLE AMPİRİK ANALİZ

THE EFFECTS OF INVESTMENTS MADE IN AZERBAIJAN IN THE PERIOD OF 2000-2019 ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION. EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS WITH ARDL LIMIT TEST APPROACH

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ÖZET

Gelir dağılımı birçok etkenden pozitif veya negatif etkilenmektedir. Bu faktörlerden biri de hiç kuşkusuz yatırımlardır. Çalışma Azerbaycan'da 2000-2019 dönemleri arasında yatırımların gelir dağılımı üzerindeki etkisini ARDL sınır testi yaklaşımı ile incelemiştir. Yatırımlar ve gelir dağılımı arasındaki ilişkiyi incelediğimiz bu çalışma Azerbaycan için yapılan ilk çalışma niteliğindedir. ARDL sınır testinin sonuçlarına göre yurt içi yatırımlar ile Gini indeksi arasında negatif, yurt dışı yatırımlar ile Gini indeksi arasında pozitif ve istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. ARDL sınır testinin sonuçlarına göre yurt içi yatırımlar ile Gini indeksi arasında negatif, yurt dışı yatırımlar ile Gini indeksi arasında pozitif ve istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Ampirik bulgulara göre yurt içi yatırımların %1 oranda artması Gini katsayısını %0,097 oranında düşürüyorken, yurt dışı yatırımlardaki %1 oranındaki artış ise %0,57 oranında Gini katsayısını artırmaktadır. Yani özetlememiz gerekirse ülke dahili yatırımlar gelir dağılımını iyileştiriyorken yurt dışı yatırımlar Azerbaycan'da gelir dağılımını bozmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gini, Azerbaycan, Yatırım, Gelir Dağılımı, ARDL

ABSTRACT

Income distribution is affected by many factors, either positively or negatively. One of these factors is undoubtedly investments. The study examined the effect of investments on income distribution in Azerbaijan between 2000-2019 with ARDL bounds test approach. This study, in which we examine the relationship between investments and income distribution, is the first study for Azerbaijan. According to the results of the ARDL limit test, a negative and statistically

significant relationship was found between domestic investments and the Gini index, and a positive and statistically significant relationship between foreign investments and the Gini index. According to the results of the ARDL limit test, a negative and statistically significant relationship was found between domestic investments and the Gini index, and a positive and statistically significant relationship between foreign investments and the Gini index. According to empirical findings, a 1% increase in domestic investments decreases the Gini coefficient by 0.097%, while a 1% increase in foreign investments increases the Gini coefficient by 0.57%. In other words, if we need to summarize, domestic investments improve income distribution, while foreign investments deteriorate income distribution in Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Gini, Azerbaijan, Investment, Income Distribution, ARDL

ZİHİNSEL BİLİNÇ DÜZEYLERİ VE YENİLİKÇİLİK MENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS LEVELS AND INNOVATION

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ÖZET

Bilim ve teknoloji inanılmaz bir hızla ilerliyor. Yenilik (İnovasyon) odaklı ekonomiler diğerlerinden ayrışıyor. Akıllı makinelerin entegrasyonuna dayalı ağ sistemleri ve yeni platformlar oluşturuluyor. Bu gelişmelerin arkasında kuantum düşünme paradigması yer alıyor. Bu süreçler yapay zeka, akıllı makineler, büyük veri, nesnelerin interneti ve kuantum bilgisayarlar tarafından destekleniyor. Beyin tabanlı nörobilim araştırmaları düşünmenin, yaratıcılığın ve yeniliğin öğrenilebilir olduğunu gösteriyor. Bu fenomen öğrenme sürecinin hangi beyin fonksiyonu ve bilinç düzeyiyle bağlantılı olduğunu gündeme taşıyor. İnsanlar günlük rutinlerini esas olarak Düzey 2 bilinç kalıpları ile gerçekleştirir. Bununla birlikte, kuantum paradigması ve yenilikçi düşünme için olmayana ve geleceği planlayan Düzey 3 bilince ihtiyaç duyulur. Bu nedenle yenilikçi bir toplum olabilmek, Düzey 3 bilinç bağlamında düşünmeyi öğreten bir eğitim sistemi ve zihniyet yenilenmesi gerektirir.

Geleneksel toplumlarda töreler, alışkanlıklar, inançlar ve ideolojiler mutlak kalıplara dönüşür. Bu olgu bilincin Düzey 2 durumunu yansıtır. Buna karşın Düzey 3 bilinç için eğitim sisteminin yakınsak ve tekil düşünme yerine, iraksak ve etraflı düşünmeyi esas alınması gerekir. Olaylara farklı yönlerden, farklı açılardan, farklı perspektiflerden bakılmalıdır. Çevresel unsurlar düşünce sistemine dahil edilmelidir. Çeşitlenmiş bakış açıları ile ezberci öğrenimin getirdiği kalıpların aşılması kolaylaşır. Zihnin bilim, felsefe ve sanatsal alanlara özel olarak odaklanması beynin üst düzey kullanımı ile gerçekleşir. Bu şekilde farklılaşmış ve çoğulculuşmuş bakış açısıyla yenilikler için kapılar aralanmış olur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnovasyon, Eğitim Sistemi, Farkındalık.

ABSTRACT

Science and technology are moving at an incredible rate. Innovation-driven economies are diverging from others. Networking systems and new platforms based on the integration of smart machines are being created. The quantum-thinking paradigm is behind these developments. It is powered by artificial intelligence, smart machines, big data, the Internet of Things and quantum computers. Brain-based neuroscience research shows that thinking, creativity and innovation are learnable. This phenomenon highlights what brain function and level of consciousness the learning process is related to. People continue their daily routines mainly with Level 2 consciousness patterns. However, the quantum paradigm and innovative thinking require Level 3 consciousness that plans the non-existent and the future. Therefore, being an innovative society requires an education system and mentality renewal that teaches thinking in the context of Level 3 consciousness.

In traditional societies, customs, habits, beliefs and ideologies turn into absolute patterns. This phenomenon reflects the Level 2 state of consciousness. On the other hand, for Level 3 consciousness, the education system should be based on divergent and comprehensive thinking instead of convergent and singular thinking. Things should be looked at from different approaches, from different angles, from different perspectives. Environmental elements should be included in the thinking system. With diversified perspectives, it becomes easier to overcome the stereotypes of rote learning. The mind's special focus on science, philosophy, arts and creative fields is achieved through high-level use of the brain. In this way, the doors for innovations are opened with a differentiated and pluralized perspective.

Keywords: Innovation, Education System, Consciousness.

ORTA GELİR TUZAĞI: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ MIDDLE INCOME TRAP: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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ÖZET

Bazı ülkeler diğer orta gelir seviyesindeki ülkelere göre daha hızlı büyüyerek yüksek gelir seviyesine yükselirken, bazıları ise uzun süre orta gelir seviyesinde kalarak yüksek gelir seviyesine çıkamamışlar ve literatürde orta gelir tuzağı olarak adlandırılan durum ile karşı karşıya kalmışlardır. Bu çalışmada orta gelir tuzağı kavramının Türkiye açısından değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmada, öncelikle orta gelir tuzağı kavramı teorik çerçevede incelenmiş, orta gelir tuzağının nedenleri üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu sorunla karşıya karşıya kalan ülkeler tespit edilmiş, orta gelir tuzağında olup daha sonra bu sorunu aşmış olan ülkeler incelenmiştir. Bu çerçevede Türkiye'nin durumu diğer ülkelerle karşılaştırılmıştır. Ulaşılan sonuçlara göre, orta gelir tuzağı sorununa karşı çözüm önerilerinde bulunulmuştur. Buna göre orta gelir tuzağı sorununu ortadan kaldırmak için özetle yurtiçi tasarruflar ve ihracat gelirleri arttırılmalı, ihracat gelirlerinin arttırılması için katma değeri yüksek ürünlerin üretimine ağırlık verilmeli, katma değerli üretim için inovasyon ve Ar-Ge'ye önem verilmeli İmalat sanayiinin yüksek seviyede hammadde ve yarı mamul ithalat bağımlılığı azaltılmalıdır. Yatırımların arttırılması ve çeşitlenmesi için ekonomide yapısal sorunların kalıcı bir şekilde çözülmesi gerekmektedir. Bütün bunların sonucu olarak ekonomide istikrarlı ve yüksek seviyede büyümeyi sağlayacak politikaların uygulanması büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Orta Gelir Tuzağı, Türkiye, Tasarruf, Yatırım, İhracat

ABSTRACT

While some countries grew faster than other middle-income countries and rose to the high-income level, some of them remained at the middle-income level for a long time and could not reach the high-income level and faced a situation called the middle-income trap in the literature. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the concept of middle income trap from Turkey's perspective. In the study, first of all, the concept of middle income trap was examined in the theoretical framework, and the causes of the middle income trap then were emphasized. Countries that faced this problem were identified, countries that were in the middle income trap and then overcame this problem were examined. In this framework, Turkey's situation was compared with that of other countries. According to the results, solutions have been proposed to get rid of the middle income trap problem. Accordingly, in order to get rid of the middle-

income trap problem, in summary, domestic savings and export revenues should be increased, in order to increase export revenues, the production of high value-added products should be emphasized, innovation and R&D should be given importance for value-added production. The high level of raw material and semi-finished product import dependency of the manufacturing industry should be reduced. Structural problems in the economy should be solved permanently in order to increase and diversify investments. As a result of all these, it is of great importance to implement policies that will ensure steady and high growth in the economy.

Keywords: Middle Income Trap, Turkey, Saving, Investment, Export

İNSAN HAK VE ÖZGÜRLÜKLERİ BAĞLAMINDA ERİŞİLEBİLİRLİK OLGUSU VE SOSYAL MEVZUAT AÇISINDAN ERİŞİLEBİLİRLİĞİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ACCESSIBILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AND AN
EVALUATION OF ACCESSIBILITY IN TERMS OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION

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ÖZET

Erişilebilirlik, engelli bireyler söz konusu olduğunda üzerinde en sık durulan kavramlardan biridir. Günlük yaşam dinamiğinde, fiziksel mekânların erişilebilirliğinin yanı sıra eğitime, sağlığa, adalet hizmetlerine, sosyal-kültürel olanaklar gibi kategorik olarak tanımlanabilecek hizmetlere erişimdeki gelişmeler, engelli nüfus başta olmak üzere tüm insan gruplarının nesnel yaşam kalitesine yansımaktadır. Dolayısıyla engelli grupların kendilerine özgü gereksinimleri dikkate alındığında, insan hak ve özgürlüklerini gözeterek yapılandırılan sosyal mevzuat çalışmaları ve uygulamalardaki etkililik, sosyal refahın önemli bileşenleri arasında yer almaktadır.

Bu çalışmada erişilebilirliğin insan hakları felsefesi bağlamında bir değerlendirilmesi yapılırken, erişilebilirlik sorunlarını çözmeye yönelik sosyal mevzuat da engelliler açısından ele alınmıştır. Erişilebilirlik konusunda yapılacak nitelikli çalışmalar için sosyal mevzuatın geliştirilmesi, yaygınlaştırılması, uygulamanın boyutlarıyla ilgili farkındalığın artırılması, zihniyet değişimi ve kurumsal iyileştirmeler önemsenmesi gereken süreçlerdir. Erişilebilirlikle ilgili yapacağımız saptamaların, bu süreçlere ilişkin tartışmalara katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erişilebilirlik, Engellilik, Sosyal Mevzuat, İnsan Hak ve Özgürlükleri.

ABSTRACT

Accessibility is one of the most frequently mentioned concepts when it comes to people with disabilities. Accessibility of physical spaces in daily life dynamics as well as accessibility to education, health and justice services and developments in the access to categorically identifiable services such as social-cultural facilities is also reflected in the objective quality of life of all groups of people, in particular the disabled population. Therefore, given the specific needs of the disabled groups, social legislation studies based on human rights and freedoms and their practical effectiveness will be among the important components of social welfare.

This study aims to evaluate accessibility in the context of human rights philosophy and to examine social legislation aimed at solving accessibility problems in terms of disabled people. Developing and disseminating social legislation, raising awareness about the dimensions of implementation, change of mentality and institutional improvements are the works that should be considered in terms of accessibility. It is thought that the determinations we will make about accessibility in this study will contribute to the discussions about these processes.

Keywords: Accessibility, Disability, Social Legislation, Human Rights and Freedoms.

THE EFFECT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPERTISE AREA AND DAILY WORKING PERIODS IN THE LEVELS OF DENTISTRY: THE FIELD RESEARCH IN ISTANBUL

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ABSTRACT

Aim: In this study, it was aimed to investigate the relationship between the working hours of the health professional groups according to their expertise status a dimension of the burnout of dentists.

Material and Methods: In 2018, 532 of the dentists working in a clinic and working in the public sector were interviewed. A questionnaire which was thought to have effect on occupational burnout was prepared. The data was collected as a result of the face-to-face interviews. The data was analyzed by using the SPSS program (chi-square test) and the results were reported in our study.

Results: 2.2% (8 people), 10.7% (39 people), 36.0% (131 people), 40.1% (146 people) and 11.0% (40 people) of the dentists who have no specialization (364 people) in participant group have worked 0-2 hours, 2-4 hours, 4-6 hours, 6-8 hours and more than 8 hours per day, respectively. 4.8% (8 people), 8.9% (15 people), 30.4% (51 people), 41.7% (70 people) and 14.3% (24 people) of the dentists who have specialization (168 people) in participant group have worked 0-2 hours, 2-4 hours, 4-6 hours, 6-8 hours and more than 8 hours per day, respectively.

Discussion: According to Baysal, burnout level studies conducted on teachers and burnout level surveys conducted on health personnel have a higher level of burnout than health personnel even those who have the lowest levels of burnout (Baysal, 1996). According to the study conducted by Çam and Yıldırım (2010), burnout levels of academicians working in five different colleges are analyzed. In the most advanced emotional exhaustion doctoral students, depersonalization and individual success were found in professors. In this context, it can be said that there is a relationship between expertise and burnout.

Keywords: Dentistry, Questionnaire, Burnout.

RELIGIOSITY, CONGREGATION AND RADICALISM**Mehmet Emin KALGI**

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ORCID: 0000-0001-6999-5059**ABSTRACT**

As a term, we see that the concept of radicalism, which focuses on social changes and is expressed as defending political principles, is also used in other meanings outside this definition. Praise of jihad, especially for social change, fundamentalism, and being closed to criticism and questioning can be considered as the main characteristics that make up radicalism. Although many congregations say that they are not radical, we see that they are radicalized in themselves when their basic structures are examined. Because it is obligatory to obey the leader of the congregation and it is forbidden to question the affairs and operations of the congregation. FETO, ISIS, Hizb-u Tahrir, Salafism, etc. can be given as an example for this situation.

Therefore, being radical requires being ideological and holding firm to the ideas you hold or believe in. Obedience is the basic principle in radical congregations and it is strictly forbidden to question critical thinking and the ideology of the congregation within it. According to some researchers, radicalism is claimed to have arisen in order to ensure the revival of spiritual and religious values that have weakened in society against positivism and modernism. Although radicalism emerged for this reason, the basic principle of this concept is that they believe that sociological orientation to religion and spirituality is possible beyond being peaceful but only with force and violence. In this research, it is aimed to learn the socio-psychological structures of religious congregations and to reveal their relationship with radicalism.

Keywords: Religion, religiosity, congregation, radicalism.