



**4th INTERNATIONAL
EUROPEAN CONFERENCE
ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH**

August 8-9, 2021 / Warsaw, Poland

ABSTRACT BOOK

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4. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

8-9 August 2021/ Warsaw, Poland

ABSTRACT BOOK

Edited by

**Prof. Dr. Kinga Flaga-Gieruszyńska
Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI**

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CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

4th INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DATE and PLACE

August 8-9, 2021 / Warsaw, Poland
Virtual Conference

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD- INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCHES

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NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS-54

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4. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

**August 8-9, 2021
Warsaw, Poland**

CONFERENCE PROGRAM



Meeting ID:
865 9289 3244
Passcode:
040404

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

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

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

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- ❖ Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 5 dk öncesinde oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- ❖ Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- ❖ Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

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- ◆ Kabul edilen bildiri sahiplerinin mail adreslerine Zoom uygulamasında oluşturduğumuz oturuma ait ID numarası gönderilecektir.
- ◆ Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
- ◆ Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

CONGRESS LANGUAGES: Turkish and all dialects, English, Russian

-Opening Ceremony-

August 8, 2021

Warsaw Local Time: 08³⁰-09⁰⁰

Ankara Local Time: 09³⁰-10⁰⁰

Prof. Dr. Kinga Flaga-Gieruszyńska

Honorary President of the Conference

Prof. Dr. Aleksandra KLICH

Member of Organizing Committee

08.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK

Vafa Zahid ISGANDAROVA	<i>Baku State University</i>	DOES TURKISH NEWSPAPERS TELL THE STORIES WITH DATA VISUALIZATION
Dr. Dilshoda MUBARAKOVA	<i>Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies</i>	SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION AND METAPHOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esmâ DUMANLI KADIZADE Rs. Asst. Mehmet KAVAS	<i>Mersin University Mersin University</i>	FANTASTIC IN ROALD DAHL'S TRANSLATION CHILD NOVEL NAMED JAMES AND THE GIANT PEACH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esmâ DUMANLI KADIZADE Metehan ERTURAN	<i>Mersin University Mersin University</i>	FANTASTIC FICTION IN MADELINE MILLER'S "CIRCE" WORK
Dr. Elif AYDIN	<i>Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University</i>	FREE WRITING TENDENCIES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Assoc.Prof. Shabnam Hasnli- Garibova	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences</i>	SUFFIXES DERIVATING NOUNS FROM NOUNS IN MEDIEVAL TURKISH-LANGUAGE SCIENTIFIC WORKS
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	<i>Kırıkkale University</i>	THE FATWAS ABOUT MUAWİYA AND YAZID IN THE OTTOMAN
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	<i>Kırıkkale University</i>	FATWA IN THE FORM OF ADVICE OR ADVICE IN THE FORM OF FATWA
Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU	<i>Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University Kilis 7 Aralık University</i>	FIRST TERM FIRST YEAR RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL BOOKS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE TEMPORARY STATUE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION: MEHMET ASIM, AHMET CEVAT-ANADOLU YAVRUSUNUN KİTABI (ANATOLIAN CHILD'S BOOK) EXAMPLE
Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU	<i>Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University Kilis 7 Aralık University</i>	A PRIVATE SCHOOL WHICH IS SENSITIVE ABOUT RELIGIOUS AND NATIONAL VALUES: İSTANBUL ŞARK İDADİSİ
Xumar Elham Ələkbərova Alakbarova Khumar Elqam	<i>AMEA Z.M.Bünyadov adına Şərqsünaslıq İnstitutu Institute of Oriental Studies named after Bunyadov Z. of ANAS</i>	RURAL LIFE AND UNCHANGING HISTORICAL REALITIES IN MODERN EGYPTIAN LITERATURE

Warsaw



08.08.2021 | HALL-2 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emel BAHAR**

Emine KIZILKAYA Elif MALTAŞ Sibel ORHAN Muhammet GÜMÜŞ	<i>Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University</i> <i>Hacı Bayram Veli University</i> <i>Namık Kemal University</i> <i>Cumhuriyet University</i>	EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION
Sibel ORHAN Muhammet GÜMÜŞ Elif MALTAŞ Emine KIZILKAYA	<i>Namık Kemal University</i> <i>Cumhuriyet University</i> <i>Hacı Bayram Veli University</i> <i>Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University</i>	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL POLICY
Muhammet GÜMÜŞ Sibel ORHAN Elif MALTAŞ Emine KIZILKAYA	<i>Cumhuriyet University</i> <i>Namık Kemal University</i> <i>Hacı Bayram Veli University</i> <i>Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University</i>	THE EFFECT OF HUMAN POWER EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT ON CORPORATE EFFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE A THEORETICAL EVALUATION
Elif MALTAŞ Emine KIZILKAYA Sibel ORHAN Muhammet GÜMÜŞ	<i>Hacı Bayram Veli University</i> <i>Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University</i> <i>Namık Kemal University</i> <i>Cumhuriyet University</i>	REFUND METHODS AND DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS MADE TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN TURKEY
Dr. Yunus KULOĞLU	<i>Kırklareli University</i>	MEASURING THE QUALITY OF SERVICES WITH THE SERVPERF MODEL IN HEALTH SERVICES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON HOSPITALS
Dr. Yunus KULOĞLU	<i>Kırklareli University</i>	A MARKETING STRATEGY IN HEALTH TOURISM: GREEN MARKETING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emel BAHAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. E.Özlem KÖROĞLU	<i>Tarsus University</i> <i>Toros University</i>	THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL BURNOUT ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF FIVE FACTOR PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND INTENT TO LEAVE: A RESEARCH ON HEALTH INSTITUTIONS EMPLOYEES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emel BAHAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. E.Özlem KÖROĞLU	<i>Tarsus University</i> <i>Toros University</i>	EFFECTS OF FIVE-FACTOR PERSONALITY TRAITS ON BURNOUT

Warsaw 



08.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. H.Burçin HENDEN ŞOLT

Lecturer Selim TAŞKAYA	<i>Artvin Çoruh University</i>	A RESEARCH ON PARTIAL REMOVAL WITH THE ROUGH CLUSTER THEORY IN ZONED AREAS
Lecturer Selim TAŞKAYA	<i>Artvin Çoruh University</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE ZONING PLAN IMPROVEMENT FUNCTIONS WITH THE FUZZY LOGIC METHOD, ELAZIĞ PROVINCIAL EXAMPLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. H.Burçin HENDEN ŞOLT Dr. Ayşegül Didem ÖZDEMİR	<i>Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University İleri Kentsel Araştırma Merkezi</i>	THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF GARBAGE MANAGEMENT AS AN URBAN SERVICE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. H.Burçin HENDEN ŞOLT Dr. Ayşegül Didem ÖZDEMİR	<i>Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University İleri Kentsel Araştırma Merkezi</i>	SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION AND ITS REQUIREMENTS
Prof. Dr. Mahmut FIRAT Dr. Salih YILMAZ	<i>İnönü University MASKI General Directorate</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF ANALYSIS TOOL FOR METER REHABILITATION COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS
Dr. Salih YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Mahmut FIRAT	<i>İnönü University MASKI General Directorate</i>	MINIMUM NIGHT FLOW ANALYSIS IN DETERMINING LEAKAGE IN WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS
Ali Rıza DİNÇER İbrahim Fedâ ARAL	<i>Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University</i>	TREATMENT AND EVALUATION OF COW AND SHEEP FARM WASTEWATER
Cansel ÖZEL DUYAR Assist. Prof. Dr. Tülay GÜMÜŞER	<i>Selçuk University Selçuk University</i>	DIGITAL APPLICATIONS OF KONYA KARATAY MUSEUM KUBAD-ABAD TILE MOTIFS IN INTERIOR TEXTILE DESIGN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine ÖZPOLAT Murat SAPMAZ	<i>Firat University Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure</i>	ALGAE AND GROWING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine ÖZPOLAT Murat SAPMAZ	<i>Firat University Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure</i>	USE OF ALGAE FOR BIOFUEL PURPOSES

Warsaw



08.08.2021 | HALL-4 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Bagirova Tamilla Ali kızı

Saadat Aliyeva Musa Mursaqliyev	<i>Director of the "Avey" State historical and cultural reserve Director of the "Keshikchidag" State historical and cultural reserve</i>	THE HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE GAZAKH-AGSTAFHA DAMJILI CAVE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yaşar BEDİRHAN	<i>Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University</i>	THE ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION OF THE CITIES OF THE SOUTH CAUCASUS IN THE PERIOD OF THE MONGOLS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS (TABRIZ EXAMPLE)
Gülnarə MƏMMƏDZADƏ	<i>Bakı Dövlət Universiteti</i>	IRAN'S ATTITUDE TO THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN
Asst. Prof. Dr. Tarık ÖZÇELİK	<i>Kırklareli University</i>	THE EVENT OF SULTAN MAHMUT II TO CREATE A PUBLIC OPINION THROUGH THE NEWSPAPER
Atamoğlan MƏMMƏDLİ	<i>Bakı Dövlət University</i>	THE PROBLEM OF DISPUTED ISLANDS BETWEEN IRAN AND THE UAE IN THE 1990S
Asst. Prof. Dr. Erkan ŞENŞEKERCİ Berke ŞENŞEKERCİ	<i>Bursa Uludağ University Varşova University</i>	ANALOGIES AND METAPHORS USED FOR THE OTTOMAN PERIOD MINORITIES IN SECONDARY EDUCATION HISTORY TEACHING IN TURKEY
Prof. Bagirova Tamilla Ali kızı	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University</i>	THE LAWS OF SYNCRETIC NATURE OF ARTIN INTEGRATIVE EDUCATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Köksal APAYDINLI A. Miray BAŞAR	<i>Ordu University Ordu University</i>	A WOMAN PIANIST IN ROMANTIC ERA: FANNY MENDELSSOHN
Aliyeva Maralkhanim Tofiq gizi	<i>Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University</i>	FORMATION OF THE CONDUCTOR AND CHOIR SCHOOL IN AZERBAIJAN
Betül ALTINOK	<i>Dumlupınar University</i>	SURVEYING GENERAL LEADERSHIP PERCEPTIONS OF SPORTS TRAINERS

Warsaw



08.08.2021 | HALL-5 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Tami MEREDITH

Ahmad Ayoub Dr. Farid B. Chaaban	<i>American University of Beirut American University of Beirut</i>	DESIGN AND ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF A SMALL HYBRID NEGAWATT POWER PLANT
Assosiate Professor Saule Baidildina	<i>Almaty University</i>	KAZAKHSTAN WITHIN THE MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SYSTEM OF THE USSR: REALITIES AND MYTHS
Ismail Olaniyi MURAINA Olayemi M. ADESANYA Moses A. AGOI	<i>Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education</i>	CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS PROGRAMMING SKILLS COMPETENCY LEVEL AND JOB PLACEMENT AFTER GRADUATION
Dr. Tami MEREDITH Dr. Maryanne FISHER	<i>Dalhousie University Saint Mary's University</i>	THE IMPACT OF SEX/GENDER DIFFERENCES ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION
O.S. Olaoye	<i>Ladoke Akintola University of Technology</i>	PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT SENSIBLE THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE MATERIALS IN A SOLAR DRYER
Juancarlos MENDEZ-BARRIGA Gilberto GONZALEZ-AVALOS Carlos RUBIO-MAYA	<i>Universidad Michoacana Universidad Michoacana Universidad Michoacana</i>	MODELING ENERGY INTEGRATED DISTILLATION COLUMNS WITH BOND GRAPHS
Rajeev Ranjan	<i>Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad</i>	APPLICATION OF 16S rRNA GENE FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANT BACTERIA
Ramya Deekshitha K Ankita Singh Aboorva E R	<i>Bannari Amman Institute of Technology Bannari Amman Institute of Technology Bannari Amman Institute of Technology</i>	ASTHRA-AN AUTOMATED ROBOTIC VEHICLE FOR THE DISABLED PATIENTS USING EMBEDDED SYSTEMS
Mohd Salim Mahtab Izharul Haq Farooqi Anwar Khursheed	<i>Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh Muslim University King Saud University</i>	PROCESS CONTROL METHODOLOGY OF THE FENTON OXIDATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF LANDFILL LEACHATE
Dr. Rajani Indrakanti Dr. V.Brahmaji Rao Dr. C.Udaya Kiran	<i>VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology JBIET</i>	STUDY OF DISLOCATION DENSITY, POROSITY OF GALLIUM NITRIDE DOPED FERRITE-POLYPYRROLE NANOCOMPOSITES



08.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-2

Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Zafer Cengiz ER

Assist. Prof. Dr. Zafer Cengiz ER Assist. Prof. Dr. Sameh ALAGHA	<i>Bozok University Bozok University</i>	IMPORTANCE OF PLEURAL PERICARDIAL WINDOW IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIAC TAMPONAD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zafer Cengiz ER Assist. Prof. Dr. Sameh ALAGHA	<i>Bozok University Bozok University</i>	CONVENTIONAL AND MINIMALLY INVASIVE APPROACHES IN OPEN HEART SURGERY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdülhadi Cihangir UĞUZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Zafer Cengiz ER	<i>Bozok University Bozok University</i>	REGULATORY ROLE OF CANNABINOIDS IN PLATELETS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral EKİM Assist. Prof. Dr. Zafer Cengiz ER Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM	<i>Yozgat Bozok University Yozgat Bozok University Yozgat Bozok University</i>	HYPERTENSION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH COVID-19
Azizova Gulnare Ibrahim Amirova Mahire Firudin	<i>Azərbaycan Tibb Universiteti Azərbaycan Tibb Universiteti</i>	CONSIDERATION OF THE ACTION ALONG WITH CLASSIFICATION OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES. OVERVIEW
Dr. Aslihan Dilara DEMİR	<i>Amasya University</i>	ASSESSMENT OF PLATELECTRIT LEVEL IN OBESE AND OVERWEIGHT ADULTS
Zeliha SUNAY Esra KARATAŞ OKYAY	<i>Munzur University İnönü University</i>	THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON SEXUAL HEALTH: LITERATURE REVIEW
Esra KARATAŞ OKYAY Zeliha SUNAY	<i>İnönü University Munzur University</i>	A COMMON BUT UNDERESTIMATED PROBLEM: PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME
Prof. Huseynova Gulgiz Agagasan Assist. Prof. Nasirova Zarifa Jahangir	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University</i>	MIELINATION OF THE HUMAN SUPERFICIAL PERONEAL NERVE
Ramile Emil Babayeva	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University</i>	MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF GANGLIAN NEURONS OF THE LARGE INTESTINE
Gulnara KERIMZADE	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University</i>	FEATURES OF FACIAL NERVE MYELOARCHITECTONICS

Warsaw



08.08.2021 | HALL-2 | SESSION-2

Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

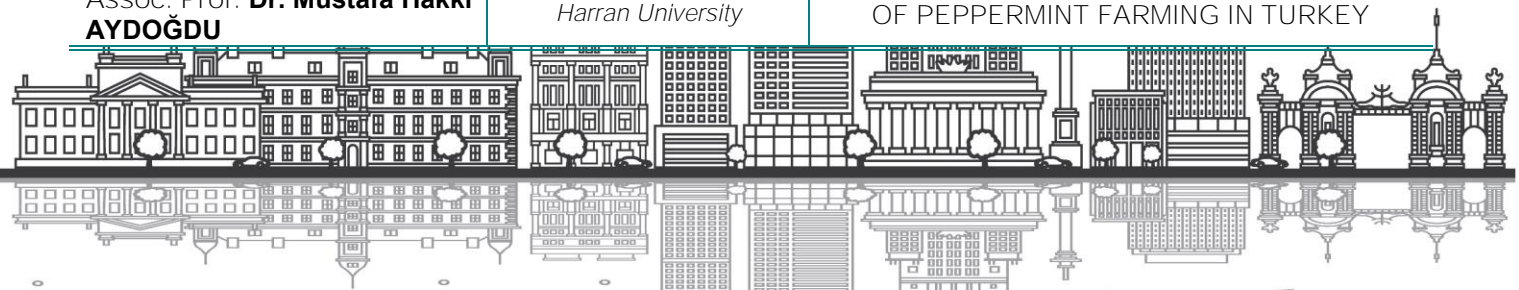
HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat KIRANŞAN

Sefika KAYA Omruye OZOK Seyma Meltem KIDAK Hilal BASAR Sezer IZMIRLI Aykut CAGLAR Prof. Dr., Arif KIVRAK Assoc. Prof. Dr, Hilal Demir KIVRAK	Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir Osmangazi University	ENHANCED GLUCOSE ELECTROOXIDATION ACTIVITY WITH PALLADIUM DOPED BENZOTHIOPHENE BASED CATALYST
Prof. Dr. Ahmet KILIC	Harran University	COULD BORON COMPOUNDS BE AN EFFECTIVE AND GREEN CATALYST CANDIDATE FOR THE CONVERSION OF CO2 TO ADDED-VAULABLE CHEMICALS?
Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat KIRANŞAN	University of Gumushane	A DIFFERENT APPROACH SONO-FENTON (US/H2O2) OXIDATION PROCESS: INVESTIGATION OF THE REMOVAL OF ANTI- INFLAMMATORY DRUGS FROM WASTEWATER
Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat KIRANŞAN	University of Gumushane	AN EFFECTIVE PROCESS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ORGANIC POLLUTANTS: SUPERCRITICAL WATER OXIDATION
Mert Can KÜÇÜKTÜFEKÇİ Semih DALKILIÇ Lütfiye KADIOĞLU DALKILIÇ Ayşenur ÇELİK Özgecan GÜLAÇAR	Firat University Firat University Firat University Firat University Firat University	INVESTIGATION OF THE SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF ABIES CILICIA SUBSPECIES CILICICA AND ALOE VERA EXTRACT ON THE MDA-MB-231 CELL LINE
Ayşenur ÇELİK Semih DALKILIÇ Lütfiye KADIOĞLU DALKILIÇ Mert Can KÜÇÜKTÜFEKÇİ Özgecan GÜLAÇAR	Firat University Firat University Firat University Firat University Firat University	INVESTIGATION OF CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY OF KATRAN (WOOD TAR), PÜSE (PINE TAR) AND ZIFT COMPONENTS ON MDA MB-231 CELL LINE
Dr. Mehmet DUMAN	Diyarbakır Plant Protection Research Institute	THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANTS IN THE NUTRITION OF THE ADULT PARASITIDS (TACHINIDAE:DIPTERA)
Dr. Mehmet DUMAN Çetin MUTLU	Diyarbakır Plant Protection Research Institute Harran University	PREVALENT PESTS IN SUBSOIL OF CEREAL FIELDS IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION AND THEIR POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT APPROACHES
Zeliha ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Hakkı AYDOĞDU	Harran University Harran University	GENERAL EVALUATION OF RECENT PERIODS OF PEPPERMINT FARMING IN TURKEY

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Zeliha ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Hakkı AYDOĞDU	<i>Harran University Harran University</i>	ALFALFA PRODUCTION IN TURKEY: GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGES IN RECENT YEARS
Dr. İsmail ALASERHAT	<i>Directorate of Horticultural Research Institute</i>	CURCULIONOIDEA (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES, DISTRIBUTION and DENSITY IN AGRICULTURE and FOREST ECOSYSTEMS of ERZINCAN PROVINCE
Dr. İsmail ALASERHAT	<i>Directorate of Horticultural Research Institute</i>	CURCULIONOIDEA (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES, DISTRIBUTION and DENSITY IN AGRICULTURE and FOREST ECOSYSTEMS of GÜMÜŞHANE PROVINCE

Warsaw



08.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-2

Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevin AYDIN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevin AYDIN	<i>Artvin Çoruh University</i>	WEARABLE TECHNOLOGIES FOR BABIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevin AYDIN	<i>Artvin Çoruh University</i>	EXAMPLE OF IOT IN HEALTH AND ITS APPLICATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevin AYDIN	<i>Artvin Çoruh University</i>	WORKING GROUPS AND TEAMS IN ORGANIZATIONS
Asiřt. Prof. Dr. Ersin Nail SAĐDIÇ	<i>Dumlupınar University</i>	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL TRANSFER EXPENDITURES ON POVERTY: THE CASE OF TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebrucan İSLAMOĐLU	<i>Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University</i>	FORECASTING OF TURKEY'S UNEMPLOYMENT INDICATORS WITH MODIFIED ANFIS METHOD
Burak KOÇAK Prof. Dr. Ahmet Yılmaz ATA	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University</i> <i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University</i>	SOCIAL CULTUREL ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF TERRORISM
Ali BOZKURT	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Ü University</i>	THE PLACE OF THE CONCEPT OF COMPETITION IN ECONOMICS SCHOOLS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gökhan AYKAÇ	<i>AHBV University</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRATION AND DURATION OF JOB SEEKING: TURKISH CASE

Warsaw



08.08.2021 | HALL-4 | SESSION-2

Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

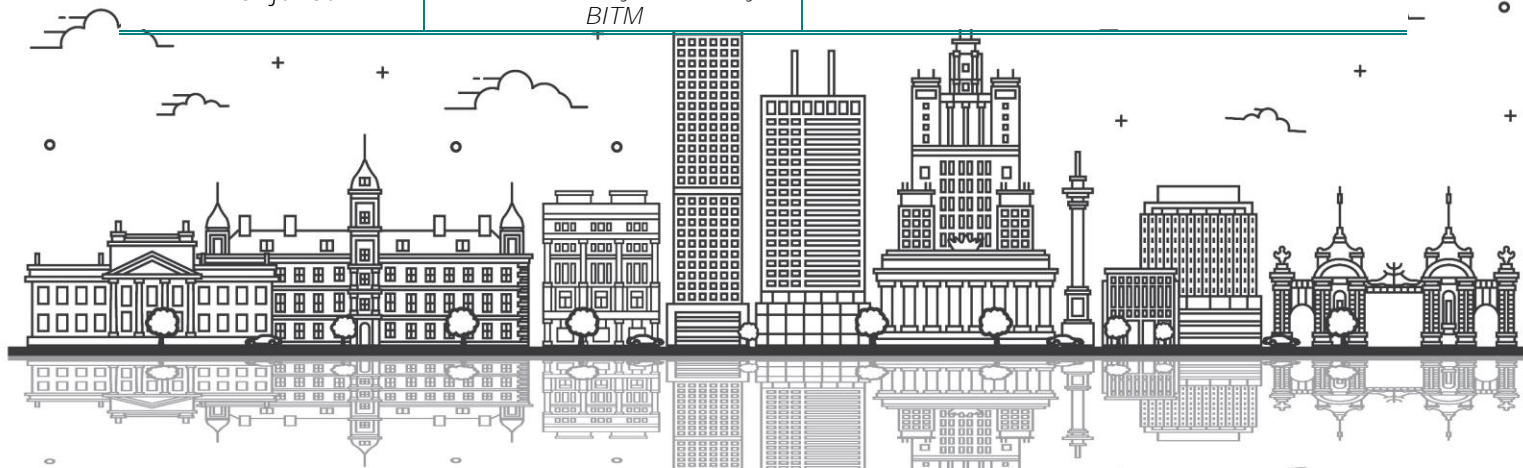
Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Ophelia KANEVA

Associate Professor Ophelia KANEVA	<i>Varna Free University</i>	SUPERVISION IN A PEDAGOGICAL ENVIRONMENT: MISSION POSSIBLE
Larissa Drabeski Valquiria Michela John	<i>Federal University of Parana (UFPR)</i> <i>Federal University of Parana (UFPR)</i>	POLISH PRESENCE IN BRAZIL: GAPS IN BRAZILIAN ACADEMIC RESEARCH
Dr. Ardian Tana	"Aleksandër Xhuvani" University	INCLUSION OF STUDENTS RETURNING IN THE ALBANIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AFTER EMIGRATING AND THE CHALLENGES THEY FACE
Imasuen Kennedy	<i>University of Benin</i>	SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION IN TEST-RETEST AND CRONBACH ALPHA RELIABILITY ESTIMATES
Hidayu Bedesly	<i>Keningau Vocational College</i>	YOUTUBE TUTORIALS AS AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO HOME-BASED LEARNING DURING SCHOOL CLOSURE
Suzana David	<i>Keningau Vocational College</i>	IMPROVING CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO RECOGNIZE AND REMEMBER BASIC NUMBERS THROUGH PRINT VISUALS
Dr. Artem ARTYUKHOV	<i>Sumy State University</i>	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS: INDICATORS, CHALLENGES, SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT
Svitlana KLEMENTIEVA	<i>Kryvyi Rih Comprehensive School</i>	ELEMENTS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION IN THE MODERN UKRAINIAN REFORMED SCHOOL
Sumana Som Prof. Deepak john Mathew Prof. Sivanes Phillipson	<i>Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad</i> <i>Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad</i> <i>Swinburne University of Technology</i>	AN EFFECTIVE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR VIRTUAL REALITY-BASED ART AND DESIGN CURRICULA: A REVISED APPROACH TO ENCOURAGE CROSS-CURRICULAR PEDAGOGY
Dr. Bui Le Diem Tieu Ngoc Tuoi Mai Tan Thien	<i>Can Tho University</i> <i>Can Tho University</i> <i>Can Tho University</i>	BUILDING OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES (OER) ON OKMINDMAP PLATFORM FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION COMMUNITY
Dr. Shanthakumari. Y Dr. V. Lokesh Dr. M. Manjunath	<i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University</i> <i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University</i> <i>BITM</i>	INVARIANT POLYNOMIALS OF n-CORONENE

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08.08.2021 | HALL-5 | SESSION-2

Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN	<i>Ege University</i>	SOCIAL CRM IN HOTELS AND EXAMPLE OF TRIPADVISOR
Nil ARICI Dr. Farid HUSEYNOV	<i>Gebze Technical University Gebze Technical University</i>	A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY UNDERSTANDING THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE GAMES IN GOOGLE PLAY STORE
Nil ARICI Dr. Farid HUSEYNOV	<i>Gebze Technical University Gebze Technical University</i>	AN EXPLANATORY STUDY COMPARING THE PAID AND FREE GAMES IN THE GOOGLE PLAY STORE
Prof. Dr. Ali Fuat ERSOY Melek GÜVEN	<i>Karabük University Karabük University</i>	OPINIONS OF FAMILIES ON FAMILY COUNSELING
Prof. Dr. Ali Fuat ERSOY Melek GÜVEN	<i>Karabük University Karabük University</i>	SOCIAL WORK ON THE THROW OF DEATH: PALLIATIVE CARE
Mehmet Seyda OZAN Faruk Selahattin YOLCU	<i>Erciyes University Kocaeli University</i>	TRADITIONAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT: A COMPARATIVE REVIEW
Faruk Selahattin YOLCU Mehmet Seyda OZAN	<i>Kocaeli University Erciyes University</i>	A REVIEW ON THE CHANGES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PARADIGMS
Dr. Muhammed Ferit DUMAN	Bandirma Onyedi Eylül University	BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AS 'THE NATIVITY' / MILESTONE OF DIGITAL LIFE: THE REVOLUTION OF HUNTER-GATHERER INTERNET TRAVELERS BECOMING REAL SETTLERS AND THE RISK OF DIGITALIZATION OF SOVEREIGNTY

Warsaw 



08.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-3

Warsaw Local Time: 15⁰⁰-17³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: **Prof. Dr. Uğur BÜYÜK**

Sümeyya KUŞ GÜRBEY Prof. Dr. Uğur BÜYÜK	<i>Erciyes University</i> <i>Erciyes University</i>	USING OF THE MONTESSORI APPROACH IN PRESCHOOL SCIENCE EDUCATION: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES FROM THE TEACHER'S POINT OF VIEW
Sümeyya KUŞ GÜRBEY Prof. Dr. Uğur BÜYÜK	<i>Erciyes University</i> <i>Erciyes University</i>	COMPARISON OF 2013 AND 2018 SCIENCE CURRICULUM OUTCOMES IN TURKEY IN TERMS OF SCIENTIFIC PROCESS SKILLS
Tuğba İÇME Tuba YILDIRIM Prof. Dr. Uğur BÜYÜK	<i>Erciyes University</i> <i>Erciyes University</i> <i>Erciyes University</i>	WHAT TECHNOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS DOES GENERATION Z USE?
Berna KEÇE Prof. Dr. Murat SARAÇOĞLU	<i>The Ministry of Education</i> <i>Erciyes University</i>	EXAMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDES OF MIDDLE SCHOOL FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS' IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES
Eda KESER Tuba YILDIRIM Prof. Dr. Uğur BÜYÜK	<i>Erciyes University</i> <i>Erciyes University</i> <i>Erciyes University</i>	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION ACCORDING TO SCIENCE TEACHERS
Mustafa Zafer KADAKAL Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER	<i>Gazi University</i> <i>Gazi University</i>	OPINIONS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION SECOND STAGE STUDENTS ON RECYCLING AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT
Remzi AKTAY	<i>Keçiören Şehit Halil İşilar Secondary School</i>	SPACE ANALYTICS ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM AND SOFTWARE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Adem YOLCU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Taha Yasin ÖZTÜRK	<i>Kafkas University</i> <i>Kafkas University</i>	SOME STRUCTURES ON INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY BITOPOLOGICAL SPACES
Asst. Prof. Dr. Adem YOLCU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Taha Yasin ÖZTÜRK	<i>Kafkas University</i> <i>Kafkas University</i>	A NEW APPROACH TO INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY BITOPOLOGICAL SPACES
Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ALTIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet KAZAN	<i>Bingöl University</i> <i>Malatya Turgut Özal University</i>	LB^{IV} OPERATOR OF TRANSLATION HYPERSURFACES IN EUCLIDEAN 4-SPACE

Warsaw 



08.08.2021 | HALL-2 | SESSION-3

Warsaw Local Time: 15⁰⁰-17³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ

Güner DURMUŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Ferhat KARDAŞ	<i>Van Yüzüncü Yıl University Van Yüzüncü Yıl University</i>	PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY: A SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
Osman AYYÜREK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramazan SAK Yıldız ER	<i>Mersin Toroslar İlçe Millî Eğitim Müdürlüğü Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Mersin Toroslar Şehit Nevzat Mercan İlkokulu</i>	DEVELOPING PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY BELIEF SCALE REGARDING DISTANCE EDUCATION
Ekrem Benzer	<i>Dicle University</i>	RECOGNITION OF STATES AND GOVERNMENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Necla ÖZTÜRK Döndü KUŞCU	<i>Akdeniz University Akdeniz University</i>	EXTRADITION OF OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL COOPERATION LAW
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Necla ÖZTÜRK Döndü KUŞCU	<i>Akdeniz University Akdeniz University</i>	ARBITRATION JURISDICTION ACCORDING TO THE CONVENTION ON THE SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES AND OTHER STATE CITIZENS; ICSID ARBITRATION
Dr. Mustafa KOÇAK	<i>Dicle University</i>	CONSTITUTIONAL REGULATION OF LANGUAGE RIGHTS IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETIES
Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ	<i>Ahi Evran University</i>	THE PROBLEM OF REJECTING GOD IN GOD'S PROPERTY
Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ	<i>Ahi Evran University</i>	WHERE IS ISLAM TOLERANCE TO DIFFERENCES?
Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	<i>Çukurova University</i>	RELIGION AND DIGITALIZATION IN THE NEW WORLD
Мирнияз Мурсал Мурсалов	<i>Azerbaijan Institute of Theology</i>	THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST RELIGIOUS RADICALISM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yakup YILMAZ Türkan Aybike AKARCA	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University Ondokuz Mayıs University</i>	WOMEN PILOTS OF TURKISH REPUBLIC AND THE CHALLENGES THEY FACED

Warsaw



08.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-3

Warsaw Local Time: 15⁰⁰-17³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰

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HEAD OF SESSION: **Prof. Dr. Fatih AYDIN**

Dr. Abdullah KAYGUSUZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin VURAL	<i>Gümüşhane University</i> <i>Gümüşhane University</i>	PETROGRAPHICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EOCENE VOLCANIC ROCKS IN THE KIŞLAK (TORUL/GÜMÜŞHANE) AND SURROUNDING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin VURAL Dr. Abdullah KAYGUSUZ	<i>Gümüşhane University</i> <i>Gümüşhane University</i>	PETROGRAPHY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF ALAKEÇI-KISACIK VOLCANICS (NW TURKEY)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin VURAL Dr. Abdullah KAYGUSUZ	<i>Gümüşhane University</i> <i>Gümüşhane University</i>	INVESTIGATION OF ELEMENT ACCUMULATION ABILITY OF HELICHRYSUM ARENARIUM PLANT FOR BIOGEOCHEMICAL PURPOSES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin VURAL Dr. Abdullah KAYGUSUZ	<i>Gümüşhane University</i> <i>Gümüşhane University</i>	PETROGRAPHY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND PETROLOGY OF KUŞÇAYIRI PLUTON (NW TURKEY)
Nurullah ÖZDOĞAN Dr. Ercan GÜRBULAK Dr. Ahmed ALBAHNASAWI Havva AĞIR Prof. Dr. Ebubekir YÜKSEL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat EYVAZ	<i>Gebze Teknik University</i> <i>Gebze Teknik University</i> <i>Gebze Teknik University</i> <i>Gebze Teknik University</i> <i>Gebze Teknik University</i> <i>Gebze Teknik University</i>	ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH EFFECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF MEDICAL WASTE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Can Bülent KARAKUŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sayiter YILDIZ	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i> <i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	SURFACE WATER EXTRACTION BASED ON WATER INDEXES (NDWI, WRI, AWEI) OBTAINED FROM LANDSAT SATELLITE DATA: ALMUS DAM (TOKAT) EXAMPLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sayiter YILDIZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Can Bülent KARAKUŞ	<i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i> <i>Sivas Cumhuriyet University</i>	CARBON FOOTPRINT AND ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS
Prof. Dr. Fatih AYDIN	<i>Karabük University</i>	SPEECH CIRCLE TECHNIQUE AND APPLICATION EXAMPLES IN GEOGRAPHY COURSE
Prof. Dr. Fatih AYDIN Murat TÜLÜMEN	<i>Karabük University</i> <i>Ministry of National Education</i>	THE CHALLENGES THAT GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS ENCOUNTERED IN DISTANCE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID 19 PERIOD

Warsaw



08.08.2021 | HALL-4 | SESSION-3

Warsaw Local Time: 15⁰⁰-17³⁰

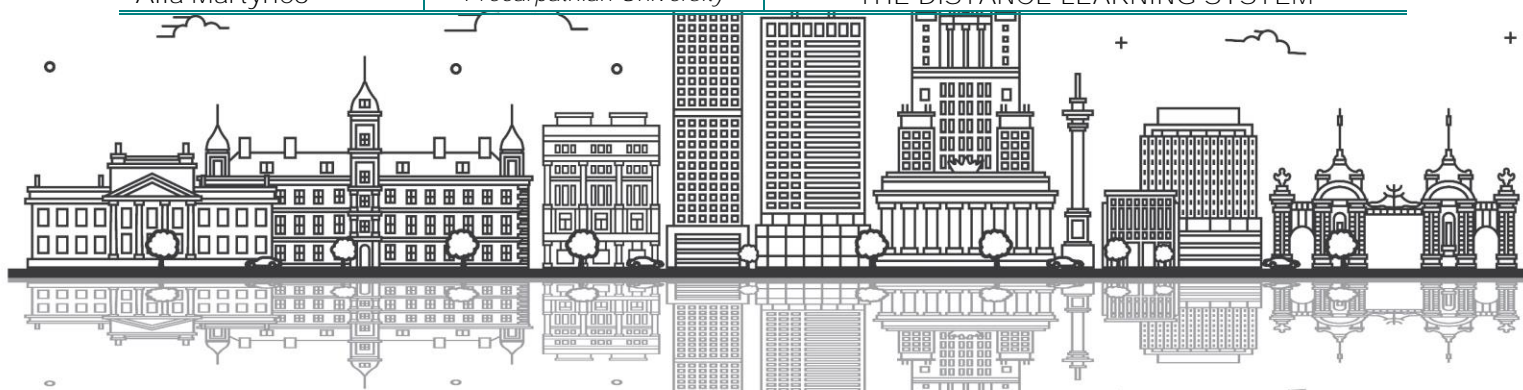
Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Associate Professor Olena SHON

Phan Thi Yen Dang Vinh	<i>The University of Danang The University of Danang</i>	QUALITY ASSURANCE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES PROGRAM ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES GRADUATES IN VIETNAM
Inas Kamal Yaseen Çağlar DEMİR	<i>Al-Mustansiriyah University Balikesir University</i>	MOOC (MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES) AS AN ADVANCED TECHNIQUE TO STUDY ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Inas Kamal Yaseen Karmal Waleed Faisal	<i>Al-Mustansiriyah University Ministry of Education</i>	ENGLISH TEACHERS PERCEPTIONS TOWARD USING A MOBILE APPLICATION IN TEACHING VOCABULARY
PhD, Leila Fayazi Barchini Assis. Prof. Dr. Shahla Raghidoost	<i>Allameh Tabataba'i University Allameh Tabataba'i University</i>	A LOOK AT KINSHIP TERMS IN THE SIGN LANGUAGE OF IRANIAN DEAF INDIVIDUALS
Associate Professor Olena SHON	<i>Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University</i>	PRIMARY SOURCES IN HISTORY CLASS AS MEANS OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS' LANGUAGE SKILLS
Nayereh Joodi Dr. Shahla Raghidoost	<i>Allameh Tabataba'i University Allameh Tabataba'i University</i>	THE EFFECTS OF SEX DIFFERENCES ON THE COMPONENTS OF THE EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS OF SPEECH PROSODY AND SYNTACTIC PROCESSING IN PERSIAN-SPEAKING ADULTS
Dilara Keskin	<i>Yeditepe University</i>	EFL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PEER FEEDBACK FOR WRITING: THEIR EFFECT ON REVISED WRITTEN TEXTS
Dilara Keskin	<i>Yeditepe University</i>	THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM IN EFL READING SKILLS CLASSROOM
Ms. Rakhshinda Jabeen Dr. Najmus Sarifa	<i>King Khalid University King Khalid University</i>	P.B. SHELLEY'S ROMANTICISM: A WORLD OF SHEER ECSTASY
Preeti Pareek	<i>University College of Engineering & Technology</i>	INTEGRATION OF E- LEARNING WITH TRADITIONAL LEARNING
PHAM Thị Thu Hương NGUYỄN Văn Long TRẦN Hữu Phúc	<i>the University of Da Nang the University of Da Nang the University of Da Nang</i>	AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE USE OF HEDGES IN ENGLISH COMPUTER-MEDIATED WRITINGS MADE BY STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DA NANG, VIET NAM
Ivanna Devdiuk	<i>Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian University</i>	GENDER INTERACTIONS IN THE NOVEL "TO THE LIGHTHOUSE" BY VIRGINIA WOOLF
Asistant Professor Alla Martynech	<i>Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian University</i>	BOARD GAME AND LITERATURE LESSON IN THE DISTANCE LEARNING SYSTEM

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08.08.2021 | HALL-5 | SESSION-3

Warsaw Local Time: 15⁰⁰-17³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰

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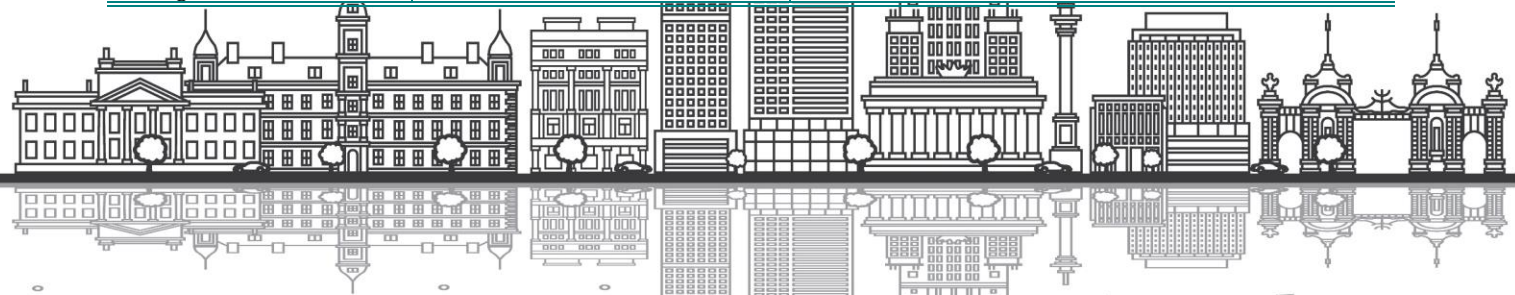
HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Viktor Sopiha

Dr. Tuğçe BULMUŞ TÜCCAR Dr. Gamze AKBULUT	<i>Yüksek İhtisas University Gazi University</i>	EVALUATION OF THE POSTPRANDIAL EFFECTS OF MEDITERRANEAN DIET AND WESTERN DIET MEAL MODELS ON THIOL-DISULFIDE HOMEOSTASIS
Univ. Prof. Dr. Victor LACUSTA Univ. Prof. Dr. Valeriu FALA Univ. Asst. Dr. Gheorghe BORDENIUC Dr. Mihaela IVANOV Dr. Corina GRÎU	<i>State University of Medicine and Pharmacy State University of Medicine and Pharmacy State University of Medicine and Pharmacy State University of Medicine and Pharmacy State University of Medicine and Pharmacy</i>	DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF SYMPATHETIC SKIN RESPONSE VIA ELECTRIC STIMULATION AND JAW CONTRACTION
Viktor Sopiha Maria Aliluiko	<i>Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University</i>	5S MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE ORGANIZATION OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ENTERPRISES
Nguyen Thao NGUYEN Nhi Thanh Pham PHAN Khang Thi Kim NGUYEN	<i>Cantho University Cantho University Cantho University</i>	INFLUENCE OF JAPANESE QUAIL (COTURNIX COTURNIX JAPONICA) BREEDERS AGE AND EGG WEIGHT ON HATCHABILITY TRAITS
Nguyen Xuan Duy Nguyen Le Ngoc Khoi Nguyen Duong Hong Anh	<i>Nha Trang University Nha Trang University Nha Trang University</i>	STUDY ON EXTRACTING BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS FROM COCONUT'S HUSK AND SKIN AND APPLYING CLEAN AGRICULTURAL FIELD
Yuliia Zhelavska Dr. Nikolay SAKHNENKO	<i>National Technical University National Technical University</i>	THE PROCESS INTENSIFICATION OF THE ELECTROCHEMICAL MOLYBDENE ALLOYS POLISHING
REFES Ines TAHRAOUI Abdelkrim DJEMLI Samir	<i>University Badji Mokhtar Annaba University Badji Mokhtar Annaba University Badji Mokhtar Annaba</i>	THE EFFECT OF PESTICIDE (ABAMECTIN) BY INHALATION EXPOSURE DURING PREGNANCY IN WISTAR STRAIN RATS TREATED WITH NATURAL ANTIOXIDANTS
Ilirjan Malollari Jonilda Llupa Kristina Capo	<i>Tirana University University of Ioannina Barcelona University</i>	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DRIVEN INNOVATIONS TO BE APPLIED FOR BUILDING UP AND MANAGEMENT OF A MUSHROOM FARM
Stj. Dr. Muhammet Ertuğrul ER Dr. Muhammet Levent ER Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Zafer Cengiz ER	<i>Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Bozok Üniversitesi</i>	MANAGEMENT OF THE ARRHYTHMIAS BOUND TO DIGITALIS TOXICITY

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09.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

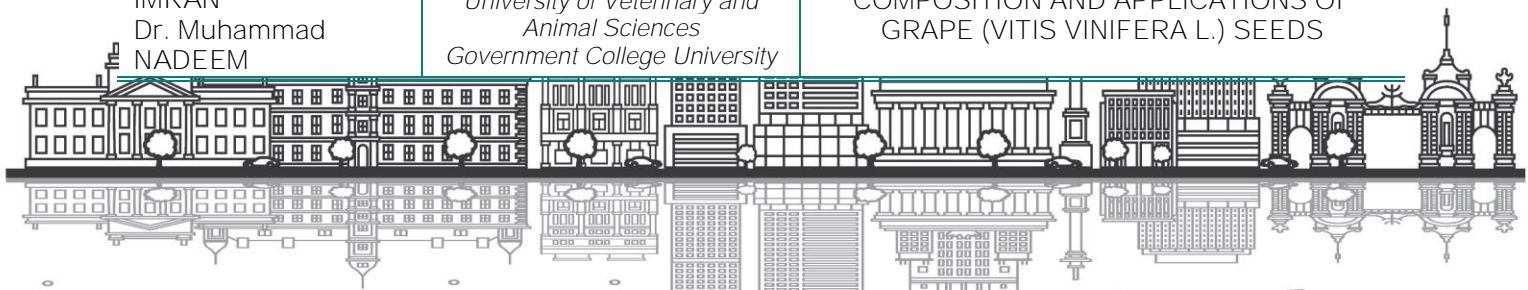
Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Pavlovschi Elena

Dr. Caner ÖZTÜRK Dr. Neşe Hayat AKSOY	<i>Aksaray Üniversitesi</i> <i>Aksaray Üniversitesi</i>	THE EFFECT of DIFFERENT ANTIOXIDANTS on SPERMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS, TAS and TOS LEVELS in RAM SEMEN AFTER THAWING
Dr. Bouharati Khaoula Dr. Bouharati Imene Dr. Lakehal Abdelhak Prof. Dr. Laouamri Slimane	<i>Constantine University</i> <i>UFAS Setif1 University</i> <i>Constantine University</i> <i>UFAS Setif1 University</i>	CANCERS CAUSED BY VIRAL INFECTION: INTELLIGENT ANALYSIS
Dr. Bharti CHAUDHRY	<i>University of Delhi</i>	ANTI-NUTRITIONAL FACTORS IN PLANT FOOD : DELETERIOUS AND THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH
Samriti Sahil Jindal	<i>Baba Farid College</i> <i>Baba Farid College</i>	BIOEFFICACY OF CYPERMETHRIN, CHLORPYRIPHOS AND READYMIX (CHLORPYRIPHOS 50% + CYPERMETHRIN 5%) AGAINST SPIDER MITES, SOIL ACARINE FAUNA AND HONEYBEES ON OKRA CROP
Assistant Professor M.Kalaiyarasi Assistant Professor R.Karthikamani J.Rishikesan	<i>Bannari Amman Institute of Technology</i> <i>Bannari Amman Institute of Technology</i> <i>Bannari Amman Institute of Technology</i>	LANDMINE DETECTION AND SURVEILLANCE ROBOT
S. Senthil Kumar N.S. Deepa L. Infancia K. Varuna	<i>National College (Auto)</i> <i>National College (Auto)</i> <i>National College (Auto)</i> <i>National College (Auto)</i>	MITIGATION OF URBAN WATER AND ENERGY CRISIS THROUGH AC CONDENSATE WATER (ACW)
Dr. Ram Babu Pachwarya Prof. R.C.Meena Dr. Euis Nurul Hidayaha	<i>University of Delhi</i> <i>Jai Narain Vyas University</i> <i>University of Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur</i>	ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESS FOR DEGRADATION OF AZO DYES ACID RED 88 COMMONLY PRESENT IN WASTEWATER OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES BY TiO ₂ PHOTOCATALYST
Dr. Pavlovschi Elena Dr. Stoian Alina Prof. Verega Grigore Prof. Nacu Viorel	<i>University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu"</i> <i>University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu"</i> <i>University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu"</i> <i>University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu"</i>	THE VASCULARIZED BONE ALLOTRANSPLANTATION- IN VIVO EXPERIMENT. PRELIMINARY REPORT
Dr. Muhammad IMRAN Dr. Muhammad NADEEM	<i>Government College University</i> <i>University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences</i> <i>Government College University</i>	COMPOSITION AND APPLICATIONS OF GRAPE (VITIS VINIFERA L.) SEEDS

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09.08.2021 | HALL-2 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

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

Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI	<i>University Babeş-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca</i>	EXECUTORIALITY OF THE B2C LEASING CONTRACTS UNDER ROMANIAN RECENT LEGAL REGULATIONS
Tatyana Simeonova Krasimira Stefanova Boryana Ruseva	<i>Medical University-Pleven Diagnostic Consulting Center II Medical University-Pleven</i>	ASSESSMENT OF BONE FORMATION MARKER OSTEOCALCIN AND VITAMIN D LEVELS IN WOMEN WITH POSTMENOPAUSAL OSTEOPOROSIS AND HEALTHY WOMEN IN MENOPAUSE
Alexandra Şefania NADANE	<i>The Alexandru Ioan Cuza University</i>	THE EXPERIENCES OF STILLBIRTH AND MISCARRIAGE OF MOTHERS FROM BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, BETWEEN 2015-2021
Fatime HOXHA Safet HOXHA	<i>Hasan Prishtina University Ukshin Hoti University</i>	INCLUSION IN THE LIGHT OF THE LEGAL BACKGROUND IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
Seitenova S. Irmasheva M.	<i>Kokshetau University Kokshetau University</i>	PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGISLATION OF KAZAKHSTAN IN MODERN CONDITIONS
Prof. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka	<i>University of Zululand</i>	OBSERVATION AND IMITATION PROCESS AS A DOMINANT MODE OF SOCIALIZATION IN GREATER SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY – LIMPOPO PROVINCE IN SOUTH AFRICA
Architect. Alaa' Al Kayyali Professor. Dr. Naif Haddad	<i>American University of Madaba (AUM) American University of Madaba (AUM)</i>	SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY FROM DOCUMENTATION TO CONSERVATION FOR ADAPTIVE AND MODERN USE: THE CASE OF THE VERNACULAR BARZA VILLAGE, DHIBAN IN JORDAN

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09.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Fabio FERRAÇO

Dalal Naji Hameed Ali Khalaf Hasan	<i>Kufa University Kufa University</i>	DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE GERMANIUM 66: USING THE MSD
Ia KURASHVILI Tornike KIMERIDZE Davit MKHEIDZE Giorgi CHUBINIDZE Marina KADARIA Tatiana MELASHVILI Nargiza GOGOLASHVILI Giorgi DARSAVELIDZE	<i>Ilia Vekua Sukhumi Institute Ilia Vekua Sukhumi Institute Ilia Vekua Sukhumi Institute Ilia Vekua Sukhumi Institute Ilia Vekua Sukhumi Institute Ilia Vekua Sukhumi Institute Ilia Vekua Sukhumi Institute</i>	EFFECT OF THERMAL ANNEALING ON THE ELECTROPHYSICAL AND INELASTIC PROPERTIES OF N-TYPE SI AND SIGE:P ALLOY
Vakeel A. Khan Izhar Ali Khan	<i>A.M.U A.M.U</i>	SOME NEWLY DEFINED IDEAL STATISTICAL CONVERGENT SEQUENCE SPACES VIA μ- DEFERRED CESÀRO MEAN
Rajab Yahyazadeh Zahra Hashempour	<i>Islamic Azad University Islamic Azad University</i>	EFFECT OF HYDROSTATIC PREASSURE ON THE QUANTUM EFFICIENCY OF InGaN/GaN MULTI QUANTUM WELL
YuliiaTUR Dr. Nikolay SAKHNENKO Dr. Iryna Yermolenko	<i>National Technical University National Technical University National Technical University</i>	CATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF THE Fe-Co-MoOx COMPOSITES COATINGS IN THE ELECTROCHEMICAL HYDROGEN EVOLUTION REACTIONS
Bharath Goudar	<i>Karnatak University</i>	TIME-DEPENDENT MIXED CONVECTION FLOW OF Ag – MgO/WATER HYBRID NANOFUID OVER A MOVING VERTICAL CONE WITH ROUGH SURFACE
H. F. Shankar	<i>Karnatak University</i>	DOUBLE DIFFUSIVE NONLINEAR MIXED CONVECTIVE FLOW PAST A MOVING YAWED CYLINDER
Sunil Benawadi	<i>Karnatak University</i>	INFLUENCE OF MIXED CONVECTION NANOLIQUID FLOW OVER A ROTATING SPHERE IN PRESENCE OF DIFFUSION OF LIQUID HYDROGEN AND AMMONIA
Madhavarao Kulkarni	<i>Karnatak University</i>	ANALYSIS OF NONLINEAR MIXED CONVECTIVE NANOLIQUID FLOW ABOUT VERTICAL THIN CYLINDER
Mario Leandro de Castro Dr. Sylma Carvalho MAESTRELLI Dr. Fabio FERRAÇO	<i>Federal University of Alfenas Federal University of Alfenas Federal University of Alfenas</i>	SUGGESTION FOR AN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SYSTEM FOR MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

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Sushmitha Jain
S. Maragadam
Nirupadi

University Ballari
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09.08.2021 | HALL-4 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Binyam ZIGTA

Dr. Binyam ZIGTA	<i>Wolaita Sodo University</i>	NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID
P. O. Evans M. Jiya N. Nyor	<i>Federal Polytechnic Bida Federal University Federal University</i>	PARTICULAR SOLUTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ETHANOL FROM PRETREATED BANANA TRUNK BIOMASS
Bui Anh Tuan Nguyen Hai Yen	<i>Can Tho University Can Tho University</i>	TEXT MINING APPROACHES IN LITERATURE: A STUDY ON FRIENDSHIP IN THE LITERARY WORK "DIARY OF A CRICKET"
Bui Anh Tuan Huynh Tuyet Ngan	<i>Can Tho University Can Tho University</i>	USING AUGMENTED REALITY IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION AT HIGH SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY
K.V. Prasad Hanumesh Vaidya D.L. Mahendra	<i>Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University</i>	MIXED CONVECTIVE NANOFLUID FLOW OVER A NON LINEARLY STRETCHED RIGA PLATE
Dr. Hanumesh Vaidya J. U. Viharika Kalal Sangeeta Prakash	<i>Sri Krishnadevaraya University Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University Sri Krishnadevaraya University</i>	PERISTALTIC FLOW OF MHD JEFFERY NANOFLUID IN A VERTICAL CHANNEL
Ngo Tung Hieu Nguyen Phu Loc	<i>Nguyen Dinh Chieu High School Can Tho University</i>	SOLVING REAL-WORLD PROBLEMS IN MATH PROGRAM 10 WITH GEOGEBRA SOFTWARE SUPPORT: A CASE STUDY
TRAN Thi Thu Thao NGUYEN Ngoc Phuong Anh	<i>Can Tho University Can Tho University</i>	TEACHING AND LEARNING MATHEMATICS IN THE PANDEMIC: A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AT HIGH SCHOOLS

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09.08.2021 | HALL-5 | SESSION-1

Warsaw Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 10⁰⁰-12³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamran Siddiqui

Dr. Kamran Siddiqui	<i>Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University</i>	PUBLIC OPINION TOWARDS BRAND NAMING: ISLAMIC BANKS VS CONVENTIONAL BANKS
Marilena MIRONIUC Maria Carmen HUIAN Alina ȚARAN Mihaela CUREA	<i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi</i> <i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi</i> <i>Haliç University</i> <i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi</i>	THE VOLATILITY OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE AND MARKET VALUE OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES FROM EUROPE
Ha Nguyen Tak Kuen Siu	<i>Macquarie University</i> <i>Macquarie University</i>	BAYESIAN PARAMETER INFERENCE FOR FRAILTY CORRELATED DEFAULT MODELS USING A PARTICLE MCMC METHOD
Debi Paul Rajat Goel Dr. Veena Jain	<i>University of Delhi</i> <i>Stat World Research Solutions Pvt. Ltd</i> <i>University of Delhi</i>	COMPUTATION OF CUSTOMER'S ESTIMATED PRICE FOR A MULTI-ATTRIBUTE PRODUCT
Lect. Yunus BÖLÜKBAŞI Prof. Dr. Serdar PİRTİNİ	<i>İstanbul Arel University</i> <i>Marmara University</i>	A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESOURCE-BASED VIEW, EXPORT MARKET ORIENTATION, AND EXPORT PERFORMANCE
Virginija GRYBAITĖ	<i>Vilnius Gediminas Technical University</i>	SHARING ECONOMY: MAIN FACTORS FOR GROWTH
Abdulgaffar Muhammad Najib Mohammed Sani	<i>National Open University of Nigeria</i> <i>Najib Mohammed Sani</i>	THE IMPACT OF FIRM CHARACTERISTICS, CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND AUDIT QUALITY ON REAL EARNINGS MANAGEMENT OF DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA
Dr. Morar Gabriel-Constantin Dr. Tărăbîc Andrei	<i>West University of Timisoara</i> <i>West University of Timisoara</i>	INFLUENCE OF ECONOMICS FACTORS IN COMPANI'S VALUE

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09.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-2

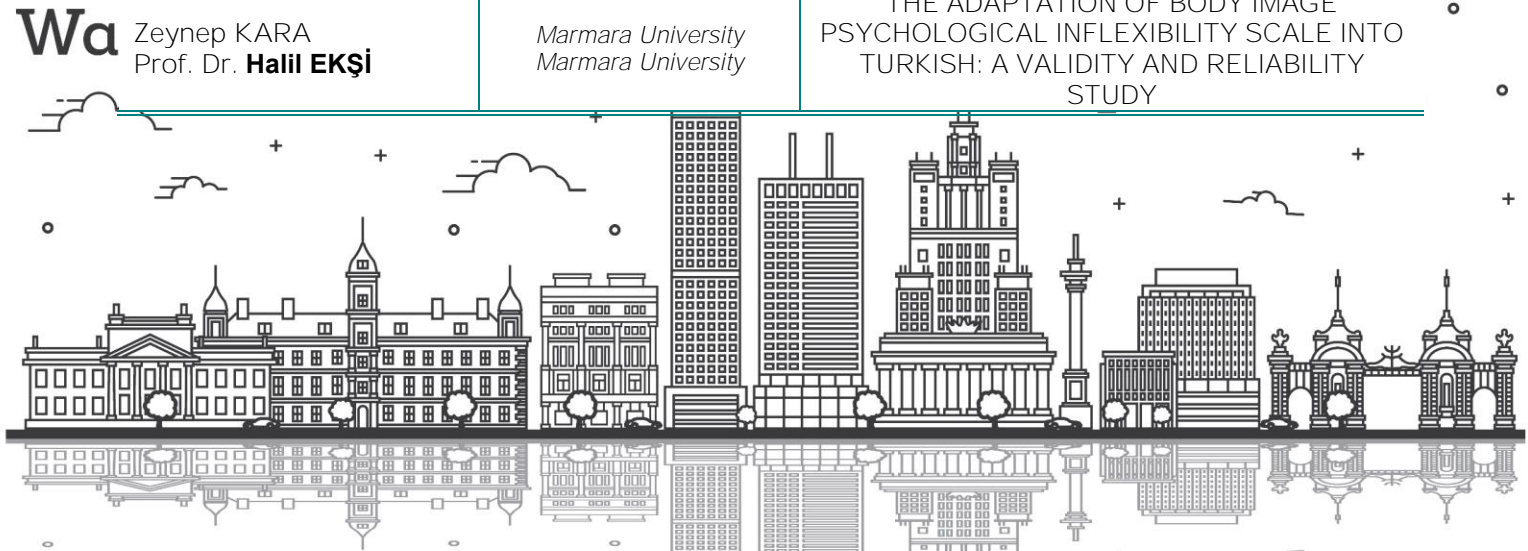
Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur KAHRİMAN**

Elif BULUT Bahar AKSOY Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur KAHRİMAN	<i>Karadeniz Technical University</i> <i>Gümüşhane University</i> <i>Karadeniz Technical University</i>	DETERMINATION OF HEALTHY LIVING SKILLS OF STUDENTS TAKING CHILD HEALTH AND DISEASE NURSING COURSE DURING PANDEMIC PROCESS
Bahar AKSOY Elif BULUT Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur KAHRİMAN	<i>Gümüşhane University</i> <i>Karadeniz Technical University</i> <i>Karadeniz Technical University</i>	DETERMINATION OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS LEVELS OF STUDENTS TAKING CHILD HEALTH AND DISEASE NURSING COURSE DURING PANDEMIC PROCESS
Zeynep PARLAK Prof. Dr. Gamze AKBULUT	<i>Hacettepe University</i> <i>Gazi University</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP OF WAİST CIRCUMFERENCE AND WAİST-TO-HEIGHT RATIO AND BLOOD LIPID PROFILE IN CHILDREN
Zeynep PARLAK Prof. Dr. Gamze AKBULUT	<i>Hacettepe University</i> <i>Gazi University</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP OF ADHERENCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET MODEL WITH BODY FAT DISTRIBUTION AND CARDIOMETABOLIC RISK FACTORS
Anar Abdullayev Zemfira Nadirli	<i>Azerbaijan Medical University</i> <i>Azerbaijan Medical University</i>	METOPIC SUTURE IN ARTIFICIALLY DEFORMED SKULLS
Ayçin Ezgi AKAYDIN İlknur KAHRİMAN	<i>Karadeniz Technical University</i> <i>Karadeniz Technical University</i>	KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF STUDENTS TAKING CHILD HEALTH AND DISEASE NURSING COURSE ON EVIDENCE-BASED NURSING
Ayçin Ezgi AKAYDIN İlknur KAHRİMAN	<i>Karadeniz Technical University</i> <i>Karadeniz Technical University</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL SELF-RESPECT AND PERCEPTION OF SELF-EFFICIENCY OF STUDENTS TAKING CHILD HEALTH AND DISEASES NURSING COURSE
Zeynep BAL Esra KARATAŞ OKYAY Dr. Esra GÜNEY	<i>İnönü University</i> <i>İnönü University</i> <i>İnönü University</i>	MIDWIFERY CARE IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD IN TURKEY
Esra KARATAŞ OKYAY Zeynep BAL Dr. Esra GÜNEY	<i>İnönü University</i> <i>İnönü University</i> <i>İnönü University</i>	OSTEOPOROSIS AND MIDWIFERY CARE
Wa Zeynep KARA Prof. Dr. Halil EKŞİ	<i>Marmara University</i> <i>Marmara University</i>	THE ADAPTATION OF BODY IMAGE PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLEXIBILITY SCALE INTO TURKISH: A VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY



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Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

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HEAD OF SESSION: Fidanka VASILEVA

Valeriana Pantea Lilia Andronache Olga Tagadiuc	<i>Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy</i> <i>Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy</i> <i>Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy</i>	THE MALONDIALDEHYDE LEVEL IN THE LIVER TISSUE IS INFLUENCED BY NEW COMPOUND OF COPPER, DERIVATIVES OF THIOSEMICARBAZIDE
Nazlı Irmak GİRİTLİOĞLU	<i>Yıldız Technical University</i>	COMPARISON OF BINDING ENERGIES OF HUMAN PROTEIN FARNESYLTRANSFERASE-SOME COMMERCIAL TEA TREE OIL CONSTITUENTS COMPLEXES
Nedaa Khaled Qahtan	<i>University of Jeddah</i>	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND CHEMICALS SYNTHESIS OF SOME BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE NATURAL COMPOUNDS OR THEIR DERIVATIVES FROM SOME LOCAL PLANTS IN KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
Fidanka VASILEVA Angjel VASILEV Georgi GERORGIEV	<i>Univeristy of Girona</i> <i>University Ss. Cyril and Methodius</i> <i>University Ss. Cyril and Methodius</i>	MOTOR ABILITIES IN PHYSICALLY ACTIVE AND INACTIVE SCHOOL CHILDREN AGED 14-15 YEARS: A COMPARATIVE PILOT-STUDY
Deepthi K S. Dr. Shiburaj Sugathan Praseetha Sarath	<i>Government College for Women</i> <i>University of Kerala</i> <i>JNTBGRI</i>	CHITINASE ENZYME FROM A NOVEL ISOLATE <i>Streptomyces californicus</i> TBG-201 FOR USE AS BIOFUNGICIDE
Prof. Sholanov Korganbay Sagnaevich Tokisheva Gulden Seryzhankyzy	<i>Karaganda Technical University</i> <i>Karaganda Technical University</i>	SOME METHODS OF IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF FLOAT WAVE POWER PLANTS
MSc. José Sawinski Júnior Prof. Dr. João Carlos Garzel Leodoro da Silveira	<i>Federal University</i> <i>Federal University</i>	THE PLANTED FORESTS SECTOR IN BRAZIL AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
Ibrahim Kani Aminu Sadiq Ibrahim Abubakar Abdullahi Abdulwaris Daura	<i>Bayero University Kano</i> <i>Bayero University Kano</i> <i>Usman Danfodiyo University Sokoto</i>	EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF CU(II) AND NI(II) COMPLEXES WITH SCHIFF BASE; N-2-HYDROXY-1-NAPHTHALIDENE-P-CHLOROANILINE
Dr. Aynur YONAR Dr. Harun YONAR	<i>Selçuk Üniversitesi</i> <i>Selçuk Üniversitesi</i>	ESTIMATION OF AIR POLLUTION WITH TRAINED ANFIS BY USING THE METAHEURISTIC ALGORITHMS
Dr. Harun YONAR Dr. Aynur YONAR	<i>Selçuk Üniversitesi</i> <i>Selçuk Üniversitesi</i>	STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF VACCINE EFFECT IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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09.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-2

Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

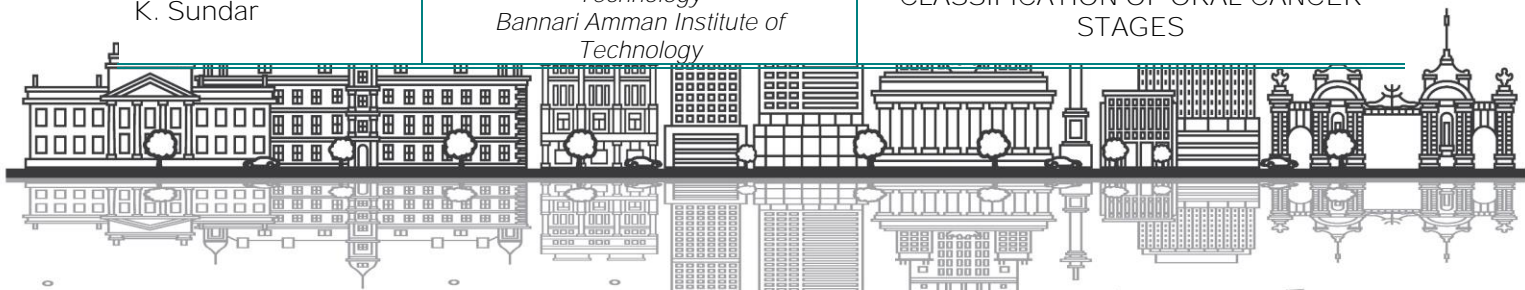
Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Abdelhak DJELLAD

Asst. Prof. Dr. Barbaros ATMACA Prof. Dr. Tayfun DEDE	<i>Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University</i>	SIZE OPTIMIZATION OF CYCLIC SYMMETRIC STRUCTURES WITH DYNAMIC CONSTRAINTS
Benmoussa Oumsalama	<i>Ouargla University</i>	EDDY CURRENT CHARACTERIZATION BY INVERSION METHOD OF AERONAUTICAL METAL SHEETS OPTIMIZATION
Ghulam MURTAZA Dr. Nazeer Ahmad ANJUM Dr. Rubeena KOUSAR	<i>University of Engineering and Technology University of Engineering and Technology University of Engineering and Technology</i>	INVESTIGATION OF STRESS CORROSION CRACKING IN AL-5451 ALLOY AT DIFFERENT LOADS
Abderrazak En-naji Ghizlane ARID Abdelmajid Daya Nadia Mouhib Abderrahim Khtibari Mohamed El ghorba	<i>University Moulay Ismail Meknes Hassan II University University Moulay Ismail Meknes Hassan II University Hassan II University Hassan II University</i>	ETUDE DU COMPORTEMENT THERMOMÉCANIQUE D'UNE STRUCTURE THERMOPLASTIQUE
Venkata Sri Harsha Keerthi Pothanna	<i>Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology</i>	THE LAMINAR FLOW OF AN INCOMPRESSIBLE FLUID THROUGH A POROUS MEDIA BOUNDED BY TWO PARALLEL PLATES AT REST
Amenah E. Mohammed REDHA	<i>Dijlah University College</i>	NEW LIGHTWEIGHT STRUCTURE MATERIALS PRODUCTION OF CERAMIC BRICKS BY SAWDUST MIXING
Dr. Abdelhak DJELLAD Dr. Tarek KEBABSA Dr. Azzeddine DEKHANE	<i>The Higher School of Industrial Technologies The Higher School of Industrial Technologies The Higher School of Industrial Technologies</i>	A CONTROL STRATEGY FOR A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC WATER PUMPING SYSTEM
Associate Professor Svitlana RESHETCHENKO Ilona BOZHEDA i	<i>V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University</i>	FOGS AS FACTOR CONTAMINATIONS OF AIR
Giorgi Noselidze	<i>Georgian Technical University</i>	HYDRAULICALLY CALCULATION OF PRACTICAL PROFILE SPILLWAY AND HYDRAULICALLY JUMP FOR THE AKHASHENI DAM
Dr. R. Harikumar B. Santhosh K. Sundar	<i>Bannari Amman Institute of Technology Bannari Amman Institute of Technology Bannari Amman Institute of Technology</i>	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS IN CLASSIFICATION OF ORAL CANCER STAGES

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09.08.2021 | HALL-4 | SESSION-2

Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru GÖZÜKARA**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevin AYDIN	<i>Artvin Çoruh University</i>	SUSTAINABLE CITIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nevin AYDIN	<i>Artvin Çoruh University</i>	INTELLIGENT HOSPITAL CONCEPT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merter MERT	<i>Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University</i>	EXPLANATION OF BALANCED GROWTH WITH MECHANISM DESIGN USING MURPHY-SHLEIFER-VISHNY MODEL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merter MERT	<i>Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University</i>	COLONIAL PAST, UNDERDEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC DESIGN
Dr. Süreyya Burcu AVCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Evrim AKDOĞU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şerif Aziz ŞİMŞİR	<i>Sabancı University</i> <i>Sabancı University</i> <i>Sabancı University</i>	MARKET DYNAMICS OF INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS IN BORSA ISTANBUL

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09.08.2021 | HALL-5 | SESSION-2

Warsaw Local Time: 12⁰⁰-14³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 13⁰⁰-15³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Assos. Prof. Tinatin Tcharkhalashvili

Assos. Prof. Tinatin Tcharkhalashvili	<i>Georgian Technical University</i>	PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS CAUSED BY THE POST-PANDEMIC PERIOD
Kamal Salayev Eyvaz	<i>Specialist of the Department of Georgian studies of the Institute of Caucasus Studies of ANAS</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE "KARTLIS TSKHOVREBA" CHRONICLE IN THE STUDY OF GEORGIAN HISTORY
Bui Hoang Tan Nguyen Van Kham	<i>Hue University Vietnam National University</i>	HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL AGE: A CASE STUDY OF KHU TRU MAT VI THANH – HOA LUU IN MEKONG DELTA REGION OF VIETNAM THROUGH NATIONAL ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS
Muhammad Nasir Muhammad Waqas Nurnadiyah Zamri	<i>University Sultan Zainal Abidin National University of Technology University Sultan Zainal Abidin</i>	NONLINEAR FLOW OF VISCOELASTIC NANOFUID CONSIDERING CONVECTIVE CONDITIONS
Dr. N. Pothanna Dr. P. Aparna Dr. G. Sireesha	<i>VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology</i>	A NUMERICAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THERMO-VISCOUS FLUID THROUGH A POROUS MEDIA BOUNDED BY TWO FIXED PARALLEL PLATES
Dr. Lamara Kadagidze Dr. Maka Piranashvili	<i>Grigol Robakidze University Georgian Technical University</i>	NEW TRENDS IN FESTIVAL TOURISM IN THE FRAME OF ORGANIZING MUSIC FESTIVALS (WORLD AND GEORGIAN EXPERIENCES)
P. Aparna G. Sireesha N. Pothanna	<i>VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology</i>	MICRO POLAR FLUID FLOW PAST A POROUS PERMEABLE SPHERE
Dr. R.Srilatha	<i>VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology</i>	SINGLE SPECIES IMMIGRATION POPULATION MODEL
Ali Alperen Şahin	<i>Akademia Sztuk Pięknych im</i>	UNDERSTANDING THE SUBLIME in STREET ART

Warsaw 



09.08.2021 | HALL-1 | SESSION-3

Warsaw Local Time: 15⁰⁰-17³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Cristina Doina NITU

Tran Nam Anh Lam Minh Huy Pham Duc Thuan	<i>Can Tho Pediatric Hospital Can Tho University Can Tho University</i>	THE 5K MESSAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT VIETNAM: A CASE STUDY
Jafar Asgari Arani	<i>Kashan University</i>	APPRAISING THE EDUCATING CONVERSIONS OF ENGLISH WRITING AS A FRACTION OF ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES IN FACULTY MEMBERS
Žemyna KURNICKAITĖ Ali ALDUJELI Erika JAURAITĖ	<i>Lithuanian University Lithuanian University Lithuanian University</i>	OUTCOMES AFTER COMPLETE VS. INCOMPLETE REVASCLARIZATION IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION
Cristina Doina NITU Monica RADULY Dan MIHAILESCU Speranta AVRAM Cristina METANIE Maria MERNEA Miruna S. STAN	<i>University of Bucharest National Institute University of Bucharest University of Bucharest University of Bucharest University of Bucharest</i>	EVALUATING THE ABILITY OF SOME CURCUMIN DERIVATIVES TO INDUCE OXIDATIVE STRESS IN CERVIX CANCER
Samiha Mezrar Fatima Bendella	<i>Laboratoire SIMPA Université des Sciences et de la Technologie</i>	ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION THE USE OF SERIOUS GAMES FOR DETECTING COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENTS FOR OLDER PEOPLE
Fernando Bermudez KUBRUSLY Luiz Fernando KUBRUSLY Douglas Mesadri GEWEHR Beatriz Alvarez MATTAR Anelyse Pulner AGULHAM Allan Fernando GIOVANINI	<i>Mackenzie Evangelical College of Paraná Mackenzie Evangelical College of Paraná Mackenzie Evangelical College of Paraná Mackenzie Evangelical College of Paraná Mackenzie Evangelical College of Paraná Mackenzie Evangelical College of Paraná</i>	CONGESTIVE HEPATOPATHY SECONDARY TO RIGHT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY RELATED TO MONOCROTALINE-INDUCED PULMONARY ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derya GÜZEL ERDOĞAN Ayşenur DEMİR	<i>Sakarya Üniversitesi Sakarya Üniversitesi</i>	HOMESTATIC CHANGES AND PHYSIOPATHOLOGY OF COMPLICATIONS IN SARS-COV-2

Warsaw



09.08.2021 | HALL-2 | SESSION-3

Warsaw Local Time: 15⁰⁰-17³⁰

Ankara Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰

Meeting ID: 865 9289 3244 | Passcode: 040404

HEAD OF SESSION: **Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA**

Osman SERDAR	<i>Munzur University</i>	DETERMINATION OF BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED IN TEA AGRICULTURE ON AQUATIC ORGANISMS
Osman SERDAR Nuran ÇIKCIKOĞLU YILDIRIM Numan YILDIRIM	<i>Munzur University Pertek Sakine Genç Vocational School Munzur University</i>	CHANGES IN GLUTATHIONE LEVELS IN FRESHWATER AMPHIPOD <i>Gammarus pulex</i> EXPOSED TO POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBON FLUORANTHENE
Osman SERDAR Nuran ÇIKCIKOĞLU YILDIRIM Numan YILDIRIM	<i>Munzur University Pertek Sakine Genç Vocational School Munzur University</i>	BIOMARKERS USED IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION MONITORING STUDIES IN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM
Dr. Bahar AYDIN CAN Prof. Dr. Sait ENGİNDENİZ	<i>Kocaeli University Ege University</i>	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE PANDEMIC ON CEREAL GROUP PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF MARKETING
Dr. Bahar AYDIN CAN Prof. Dr. Sait ENGİNDENİZ	<i>Kocaeli University Ege University</i>	OPINIONS AND EXPECTATIONS OF COMPANIES ON FOOD SPECIALIZED ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL ZONES: THE CASE OF KOCAELI-KANDIRA
Muhittin USLU Rahmi CANBAR Prof. Dr. Enver YAZAR	<i>Selçuk University Selçuk University Selçuk University</i>	USAGE OF SUXIBUZONE IN HORSES: MINI REVIEW
Muhittin USLU Rahmi CANBAR Prof. Dr. Enver YAZAR	<i>Selçuk University Selçuk University Selçuk University</i>	USAGE OF CEFOQUINOME IN CATTLE
Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA	<i>Fırat University</i>	AGEING TECHNIQUES FROM DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE PURPLE DYE MUREX (HEXAPLEX TRUNCULUS) INHABITING GULLUK BAY, AEGEAN SEA
Prof. Dr. Naim SAĞLAM Prof. Dr. Nuri BAŞUSTA Dr. Sibel Doğan BARATA	<i>Fırat University Fırat University Fırat University</i>	MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF RAPANA VENOSA (VALENCIENNES, 1846) IN THE MIDDLE BLACK SEA ON MTDNA BY CYTOCHROME C OXIDASE SUBUNIT I (COX1)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ	<i>Balıkesir University</i>	TEMPERATURE EFFECT ON THE STRENGTH DEVELOPMENT OF LIMESTONE CEMENT MORTARS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ	<i>Balıkesir University</i>	A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR PREDICTING GRINDING TIME OF CLINKER

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09.08.2021 | HALL-3 | SESSION-3

Warsaw Local Time: 15⁰⁰-17³⁰

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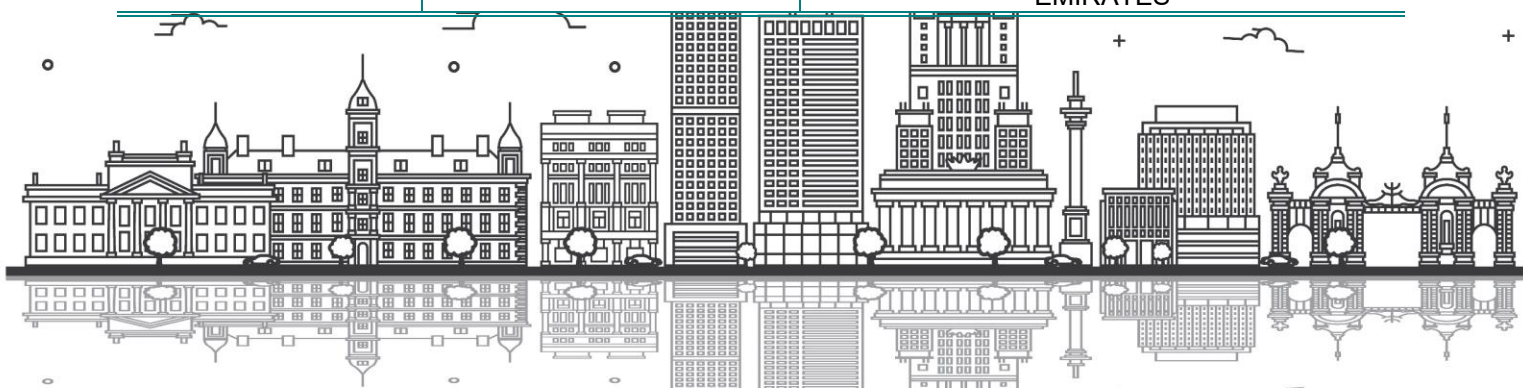
HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ

André Luís de Oliveira Lima Dr. Maria Lúcia Leite Ribeiro Okimoto Dr. Raimundo Diniz Lopes	<i>Universidade Federal do Maranhão</i> <i>Universidade Federal</i> <i>Universidade Federal</i>	TACIT AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE: IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRATICAL FUNCTION ON ARTIFACTS TO SUPPORT THE SALE OF STREET VENDORS IN SÃO LUÍS - MA
Lect. Hanh Thi Van NGUYEN Assoc. Prof. Dut Van VO	<i>An Giang University</i> <i>Can Tho University</i>	LIQUIDITY AND STOCK PRICE VOLATILITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LISTED ON THE VIETNAMESE STOCK EXCHANGE
Anh Que Tran Dr. Dut Van Vo	<i>Can Tho University</i> <i>Can Tho Universit</i>	THE MODERATING ROLE OF DUALITY ON THE EFFECTS OF BOARDS ON INTERNATIONALIZATION OF VIETNAMESE LISTED FIRMS
Dr. Vitalii Viktorovych KRUHLOV	<i>Kharkiv National University</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SYSTEM IN MODERN CONDITIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru GÖZÜKARA	<i>Istanbul Arel University</i> <i>Istanbul Arel University</i>	CREATING SOCIAL VALUE THROUGH 'HUMANITARIAN INNOVATION': EXAMPLES FROM TURKEY
Dr. Esra Sena TÜRKO	<i>Erzurum Technical University</i>	BOYCOTT OR EMBARGO: THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AGAINST TURKEY
Egzona Hasani Besim Beqaj	<i>University of Prishtina</i> <i>University of Prishtina</i>	OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN BALKANS: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM KOSOVO
Oksana Svatiuk Oksana Kalinska Maryana Havran	<i>Lviv Polytechnic National University</i> <i>IT Step University</i> <i>Lviv Polytechnic National University</i>	THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE MANAGERS FACING PSYCHOSOCIAL CHALLENGES
Volodymyr Hobela Stepan Melnyk	<i>Lviv State University</i> <i>Lviv State University</i>	THE ECONOMY OFFSHORING CAUSES RESEARCH
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Adnan Jawabri	<i>Khawarizmi International College</i> <i>Al Ain</i>	THE CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND SETBACKS SMALL BUSINESSES EXPERIENCE IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Wa



Adnan Jawabri



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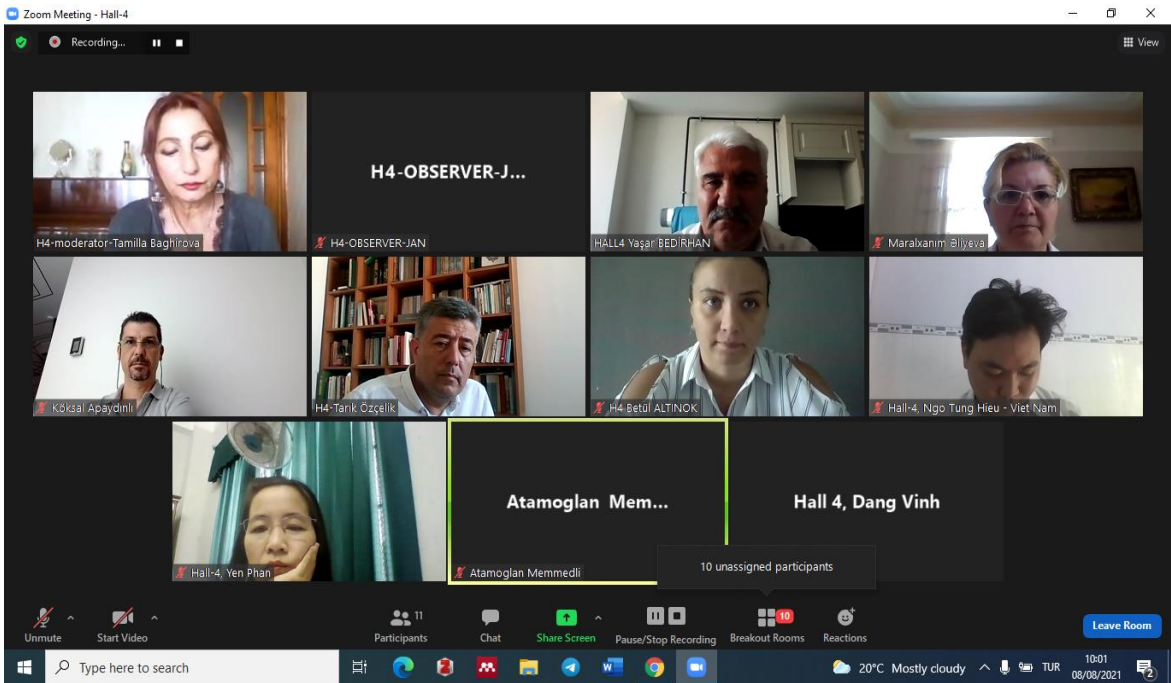
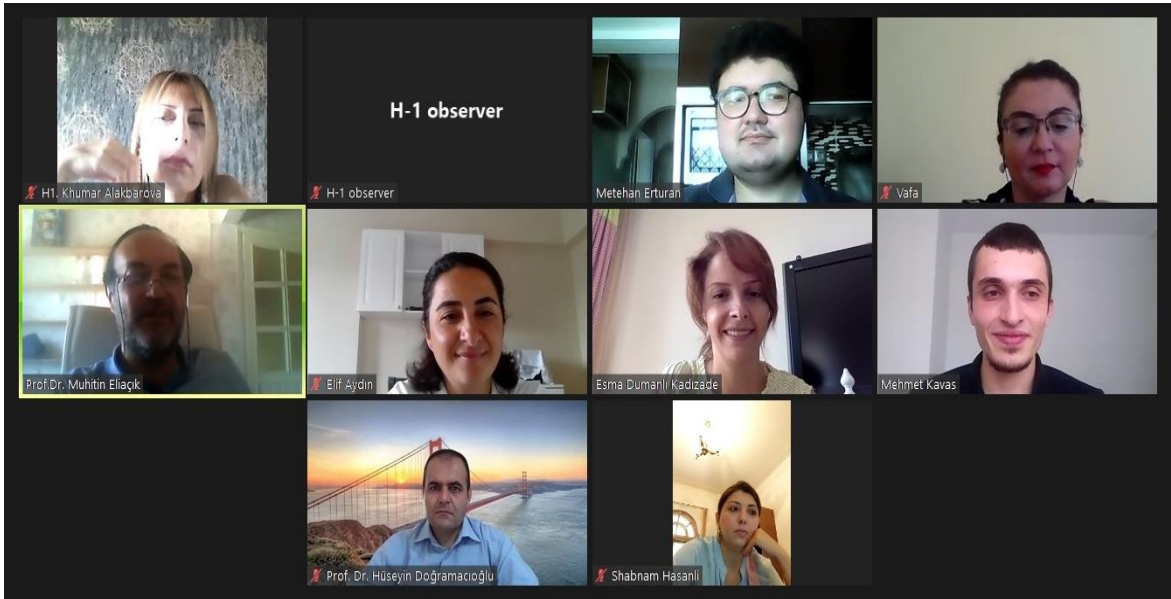
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Dr. Pham Duc Thuan	<i>Can Tho University</i>	VIETNAM'S COVID-19 VACCINE DIPLOMACY: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS
Dr. Pham Duc Thuan Le Tuan Anh Ngo Quoc Hau	<i>Can Tho University Can Tho University Can Tho University</i>	DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN VIETNAM AND JAPAN AS SEEN FROM JAPAN'S COVID-19 VACCINE AID POLICY TO VIETNAM
Dr. G. Sireesha Dr. P. Aparna N. Pothanna	<i>VNR VignanaJyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology VNR VignanaJyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology VNR VignanaJyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology</i>	MAGNETO-ELECTRIC POLARIZABILITY IN QUASI CRYSTALS
Ruslana ZADOROZHNA	<i>Bila Tserkva National Agrarian University</i>	PROJECT APPROACH TO QUALIMETRY ASSESSMENT PERFORMING
Piotr SZYMAŃSKI Tomasz POREMSKI Prof. Dr. Bożena KOSTEK	<i>Gdansk University of Technology Advanced Bionics Polska Gdansk University of Technology</i>	HUMAN-CENTRIC EVALUATION OF THE HEARING AID FITTING PROCESS
Priya Choudhary Swati Jain Samreen Naz	<i>Lovely professional university Charan Singh university Research scholar</i>	HAPPINESS AND DEPRESSION IN ADULTS: MEDIATING ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT
Dr. Abdel Nasser Merza Hamza	<i>University of Baghdad</i>	AN EVALUATION STUDY OF A HANDBALL COURSE HELD AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCIENCES - UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD
Ali Hamada Mgallad	<i>University of Mosul</i>	BEYOND THE CROSS-LINES: ONLINE LEARNING AND THE KINESTHETICS
Anastasiia-Olena POZHARSKA	<i>Taras Shenchenko University</i>	THE RATIONAL USE OF THE DNIPRO RIVER ISLANDS IN THE CITY OF KYIV

Warsaw 





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ANALOGIES & METAPHORS USED FOR THE OTTOMAN PERIOD MINORITIES
In Secondary Education History Teaching in Turkey

Erkan ŞENŞEKERCI & Berke ŞENŞEKERCI

Müslüman

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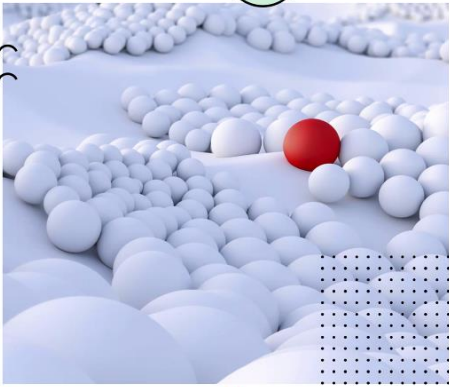
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An effective assessment criteria for virtual reality-based art and design curricula: A revised approach to encourage cross-curricular pedagogy

Sumana Som
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad,
Dept. of Design, India

Prof. Deepak John Mathew
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad,
Dept. of Design, India

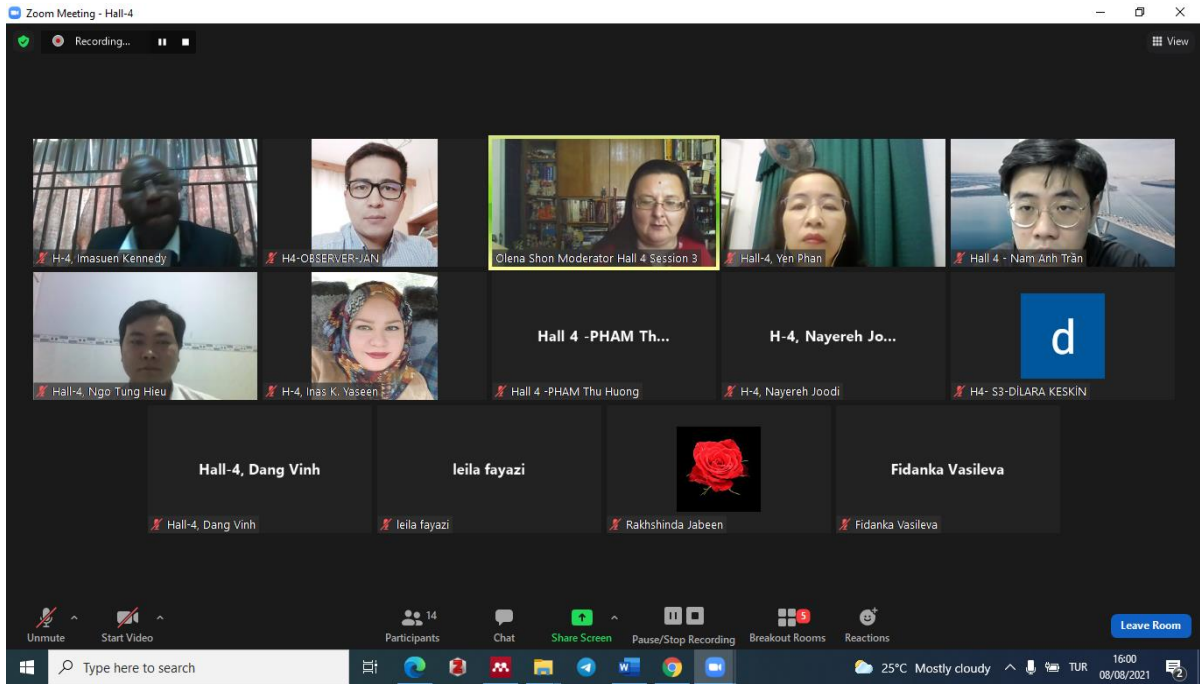
Prof. Sivanes Phillipson
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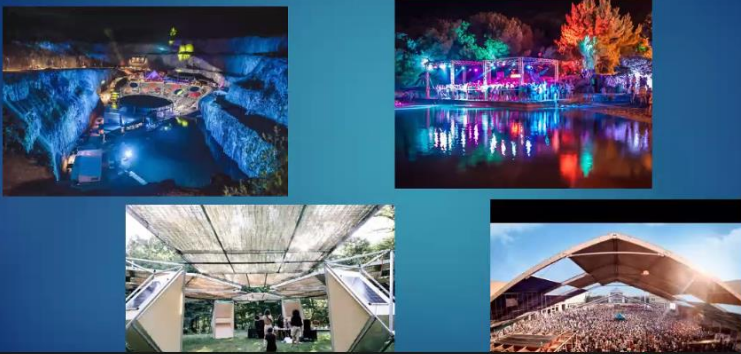
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The world and Georgian experience of organizing music festivals demonstrate that the advantage of each of them, along with being a tourist product having a cultural value and entertainment, is in the recreational-educational purposes.



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H2-Prof. Dr. Emrullah FATİŞ H2-Mirnyaz Mursalov mustafa koçak

H2-DÖNDÜ KUŞÇU H2-Sa-Turkan Aybike Akarca H2-Osmel Ayvarek

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16:35 08.08.2021

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DOES TURKISH NEWSPAPERS TELL THE STORIES WITH DATA VISUALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Data journalism is a journalism specialty that reflects the use of digital data in the production - digitization and distribution - visualization of information. After visualization the journalists is able to create a story. Visualization is the major part among these steps, more profoundly it is impossible to imagine a journalist's best data story without perfect visualization. The best data story depends on how to gather; parse, and format data and then design high quality graphics that help journalists explore and present patterns, outliers, and relationships. Perfect visualization helps to present your information in a way that is easy to understand and appealing.

Generally in Turkey there is still no specific organization concentrating on data driven information, actually data literacy, open data and data journalism is still in its infancy in Turkey apart from Dağ Media which relies on data driven reports heavily. In this article we are going to research that which Turkish press samples use data journalism, precisely which of them presents fascinating data visualization more than others? Simultaneously major data visualization steps and tools will be presented.

The popular newspapers` printed in Turkey (Hurriyyet, Milliyet, Sabah, Posta, Resmi Gezete, Cumhuriyyet) certain period will be monitored and the articles containing data will be investigated and analyzed. The research methodology of the article will be consisted of mainly content analysis.

Keywords: Data Journalism, Visualization, Newspaper, Media.

SİMÜLTANE TERCÜME VE METAFOR SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION AND METAPHOR

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ÖZET

Metafor, halkların kültürüyle yakından ilişkili ve medeniyet mirasının ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelen en önemli dil fenomenlerinden biridir. Bu bildiride metaforu çevirmenin özelliklerini, çevirmenin metaforu iki dil arasında çevirirken karşılaştığı zorlukları ve metafor çevirmenin en önemli sorumluluklarını açıklamaktadır. Biçim ve içerik bütünlüğünü, güzelliği sağlayan tüm unsurları koruyarak, ikinci dil araçları temelinde başka bir dilde yaratılmış bir sanat eserinin yeniden yaratılmasıdır. Edebi çeviri ise ulusal edebiyatın gelişmesine, halklar arasındaki dostluk ve kardeşliğin çıkarlarına ve kültürel ve edebi bağların kurulmasına ve gelişmesine katkıda bulunur.

Metafor, ulusların kültürüyle yakından bağlantılı olan ve medeniyet mirasının ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelen en önemli dil fenomenlerinden biridir. Metafor hem dilsel hem de edebi bir kavramdır. Bu nedenle, dilbilimsel metafor ve edebi metafor gibi türlere ayrılmıştır. Her iki durumda da metafor, benzerlik ilkesine göre bir nesnenin özelliklerinin diğerine aktarılmasını ifade eder. Bununla birlikte, dilbilimsel bir bakış açısından, bir metafor, hazır bir konuşma unsurudur ve edebi bir bakış açısından, bir metafor bir mecazdır, yani bir kelimenin mecazi anlamda kullanımına dayanan bir imge. Bu durumda, metaforun dilbilimsel bir birim olarak anlamı, onu mecazi olarak bir nesne, olay, işaret olarak adlandırmaktır - konuşmanın duygusal ifadesini geliştirmek. Metaforik çeviri, bir dizi dilbilimsel, edebi, kültürel, felsefi ve hatta psikolojik konuları kapsar. Metaforik çeviri çalışmasına doğru yaklaşım, okuyucuya yeterli metaforik bilgi sağlarken, çeviri sürecinde orijinal kaynak metnin biçimsel etkisinin geri yüklenmesinin önemini gösterir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Metafor Kavramı, Çeviri, Metafor Çevirinin Zorlukları.

ABSTRACT

Metaphor is one of the most important linguistic phenomena that is closely related to the culture of peoples and is an integral part of the cultural heritage. This statement explains the features of metaphor translation, the difficulties encountered when translating metaphors between two languages, and the most important responsibilities of metaphor translation. It is the re-creation of a work of art created in another language on the basis of second language tools, while

preserving all the elements that maintain the integrity of form and content. Literary translation contributes to the development of national literature, friendship and brotherhood between peoples, and the establishment and development of cultural and literary ties.

Metaphor is one of the most important linguistic phenomena, which is closely connected with the culture of nations and has become an integral part of the cultural heritage. Metaphor is both a linguistic and a literary concept. For this reason, it is divided into types such as linguistic metaphor and literary metaphor. In both cases, the metaphor represents the transfer of the properties of an object to another according to the principle of similarity. However, from a linguistic point of view, a metaphor is an element of ready speech, and from a literary point of view, a metaphor is a metaphor, that is, an image based on the use of a word in a metaphorical sense. In this case, the meaning of the metaphor as a linguistic unit is to call it a metaphor, an object, an event, a sign - to develop the emotional expression of speech. Metaphorical translation, a series of linguistic, literary, cultural, philosophical and even psychological topics. Approaching the work of metaphorical translation, while providing the reader with sufficient metaphorical knowledge, shows the importance of reloading the formative influence of the original source text during the translation process.

Keywords: Metaphor Concept, Translation, Metaphor Translation Difficulties.

MADELINE MILLER'IN "BEN, KİRKE" ESERİNDE FANTASTİK KURGU FANTASTIC FICTION IN MADELINE MILLER'S "CIRCE" WORK

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ÖZET

Gerçek ile kurgu arasında yer alan fantastik, özünde düş gücünü, gerçeküstülüğü, hayali barındıran ve nesnel gerçeklikten kopmadan oluşturulan bir türdür. Fantastik kurguya ait birtakım özellikler vardır. Düşselliği, gerçeklikten ayrılmadan aktarmak bu türün gerçek ve kurgu arasında yer aldığı gösteren temel bir özelliktir. Fantastik eserlerde günlük yaşamdan seçilen kahramanlar, uzam değişikliği ile yenedünyalara geçer. Yazar, kahramanların yaşadıkları değişikliği, okura sezdirmeden aktarır. İrreal dünyaya geçişler kimi zaman, tılsımlı nesnelere aracılığıyla sağlanır. Fantastik metinlerin sahip olduğu özelliklerden biri kararsızlıktır. Kahraman, fantastik dünyada yaşanan olayların gerçekliği konusunda kesin bir kaniye varamaz. Böylelikle kararsızlık hali meydana gelir. Çalışmada Madeline Miller'ın "Ben, Kirke" adlı eseri örnek olarak alınmış ve eser fantastik kodlar bağlamında nitel araştırma yöntemi ve içerik analizi tekniğiyle incelenmiştir. Fantastik kurgu araştırmaları sonucunda tespit edilen kararsızlık, uzam (zaman ve mekân), tılsımlı nesnelere, yolculuk kodları çalışma kapsamında frekans değerleriyle belirlenmiştir. İncelenen eserde %55,55 tılsımlı nesne, %22,22 uzam, %11,11 yolculuk %11,11 ise kararsızlık unsurları tespit edilmiştir. Eserde Miller, karakterin reel ve irreal dünya arasında çoklu gidip gelmelerin olduğu sarmal ilişki boyutunu kullanmıştır. Sonuç olarak Madeline Miller'ın "Ben, Kirke" adlı eseri fantastik kurgu içinde değerlendirilebilecek, fantastik kurgunun tüm özelliklerini barındıran bir kitaptır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Madeline Miller, Ben, Kirke, Fantastik, Fantastik Kurgu

ABSTRACT

Fantasy, which is located between reality and fiction, is a genre that feeds off imagination, surrealism, and dreams, and is created without breaking away from objective reality. Fantasy fiction has some characteristics of its own. Presenting the imaginary without ignoring reality is a basic characteristic of this genre, which shows that it is located between reality and fiction. In fantastic works, heroes chosen from daily life switch to new worlds by a space change. The author conveys the change experienced by the heroes without making it obvious to the reader. Sometimes transitions to the unreal worlds is made using enchanted objects. One of the themes

of fantastic works is indecision. The hero cannot reach a definite conclusion about the reality of the events in the fantastic world. This creates a state of indecision. In this study, Madeline Miller's work named "Circe" was taken as a sample and the work was examined within the context of the elements of the fantasy genre using the qualitative research method and content analysis technique. The elements of indecision, venue (time and space), enchanted objects, and travels obtained as a result of fantastic fiction research were examined using frequency values. In the examined work, it was found that the frequency rate of enchanted objects is 55.55%, space 22.22%, travel 11.11%, and indecision 11.11%. In this work, Miller used the dimension of spiral relationship where the character had to make multiple travels between the real and the unreal world. As a result, Madeline Miller's "Circe" was found to be a book that can be regarded as fantasy fiction and to contain all the features of the genre.

Keywords: Madeline Miller, Circe, Fantasy, Fantasy Fiction

**ROALD DAHL'IN “JAMES VE DEV ŞEFTALİ” ADLI ÇEVİRİ ÇOCUK
ROMANINDA FANTASTİK
FANTASTIC IN ROALD DAHL'S TRANSLATION CHILD NOVEL NAMED JAMES
AND THE GIANT PEACH**

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ÖZET

Fantastik tür; okurlara gerçek yaşamın nesnellüğünden uzak ve hayal dünyalarını olağanüstülüklerle zenginleştiren ütöpik bir dünya sunan, bünyesinde gerçek ve gerçeküstü dünyalara geçişlerde kullanılabilen tılsımlı nesnelere barındıran, karakterlerin gerçek dünyadaki sıkıntılarında bir kaçış ve uzaklaşma yaşayarak kurtulduğu ve bu vesileyle yaşama dair çıkarılması gereken dersleri okuyuculara aktararak eğitici yönünü ortaya koyan, çocuklara ve yetişkinlere hitap eden eğlenceli ve öğretici bir tür olarak karşımıza çıkar. Bu çalışmada ise basit seçkisiz örneklem yöntemiyle seçilen Roald Dahl'ın 9 yaş ve üstü bireyler için kaleme aldığı James ve Dev Şeftali adlı eseri, çocuklara ve yetişkinlere hem eğlenceli hem de eğitici yönüyle hitap eden fantastik türün, gerçek ve gerçeküstü dünyalar arasında geçiş aracı olarak kullanılabilen tılsımlı nesne, yine gerçek dünyadan gerçeküstü dünyaya geçişte kullanılabilen düşler, kurgudaki karakterlerin yaşamlarındaki sıkıntılardan kurtulmak için gerçekleştirdiği kaçış ve uzaklaşma, nesnel gerçeklikle beraber olağanüstülükleri de barındıran uzam, gerçek ve gerçeküstülüğün oluşturduğu belirsizlikle meydana gelen kararsızlık ve gerçeküstü dünyaya gerçekleşen yolculuk kodları bağlamında incelenmiştir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi metodu kullanılmış ve inceleme neticesinde James ve Dev Şeftali adlı eserde tılsımlı nesne kodunun %13, kaçış ve uzaklaşma kodunun %11, uzam kodunun %10, kararsızlık kodunun %6 ve yolculuk kodunun %4 oranında yer aldığı düş kodunun ise yer almadığı tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak James ve Dev şeftali adlı eserin fantastik türün kodları bağlamında fantastik bir kurguya sahip olduğu saptanmış, 9 yaş ve üstü bireylere tavsiye edilebilecek eğlenceli ve nitelikli bir eser olduğuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk edebiyatı, fantastik, roald dahl, james ve dev şeftali.

ABSTRACT

Fantastic appears as entertaining and educational a genre that offering to readers a utopian world which far from the objectivity of real life and enriching their imaginary world with extraordinary, including magical objects that used in translations between real and surreal worlds, characters get riding of problemx in real words by escaping and moving away, and on this opportunity, revealing educational sides by conveying to readers lessons to be learned about life, appealing to children and adults. In this study, James and the Giant Peach selected by simple random sampling method and written by Roald Dahl for individuals aged 9 and over was examined in the context of fantastic genre's magical objects code that can be used as passage between real and surreal world, space code that include extraordinariness with objective reality, indecisions codes that occurred with uncertainty created by real and surreal and travel codes that happening from real world to surreal world. In research, the document analysis method which one of the qualitative research methods was used and as a result of investigation, in works named James and Giant Peach, it has been determined that the magical object code is 13%, the escape and distance code is 11%, the space code is 10%, the indecision code is 6%, and the travel code is 4%, and the dream code is not. As a result, it has been determined that James and the Giant Peach has a fantastic fiction in the context of the codes of the fantastic genre, and it has been reached that it is an entertaining and qualified work that can be recommended to individuals aged 9 and over.

Keywords: Children's literature, fantastic, roald dahl, james and giant peach.

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SERBEST YAZMA EĞİLİMLERİ FREE WRITING TENDENCIES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Öğrencilerin dört temel dil becerisinden biri olan yazma becerilerini geliştirmeleri Türkçe öğretiminde olduğu kadar üniversitelerin 1. sınıfında okutulan Türk Dili dersinde de istenilen ve hedeflenen bir yetkinliktir.

Araştırmanın amacı, Türk Dili dersi kapsamında üniversite öğrencilerinin serbest yazma çalışmalarındaki yazı türü tercihlerini ve konu dağılımlarını belirlemektir. Öğrencilerin farklı ilgi alanlarına sahip olduğu, onları ilgi duydukları alanda yazmaya yöneltmenin performanslarını arttıracığı düşüncesinden hareketle serbest yazma çalışmaları istenmiştir. Çalışma, nitel araştırma türlerinden temel nitel araştırma ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2020-2021 Eğitim Öğretim Yılı Bahar Yarıyılında Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi Çaycuma Meslek Yüksekokulu ile Çaycuma Gıda ve Tarım Meslek Yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören 1. sınıf ve Türk Dili dersini almakta olan 704 öğrenciden 403'ü oluşturmaktadır.

Araştırmanın veri toplama araçlarını Türk Dili II dersinde müfredatında yer alan düşünce yazıları (makale, fıkra, eleştiri, deneme, söyleşi, röportaj, gezi yazısı, anı, günlük, biyografi, otobiyografi, mektup) ve bu kategoriye araştırmacı tarafından eklenen blog yazısı ve sanatsal yazılardan (şiir, tiyatro/skeç, öykü, roman, masal) kendi belirledikleri bir tür üzerine yazdıkları öğrenci yazıları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri, doküman incelemesi yoluyla toplanmış ve içerik analizi tekniği ile çözümlenmiştir. Öğrenci yazıları, türlere göre kodlanmış ve kodlar düşünce yazıları ve sanatsal yazılar olmak üzere iki kategoride değerlendirilmiştir.

Araştırma ile ulaşılan sonuçlar şunlardır: Öğrencilerin serbest yazma etkinliği olarak tercih ettikleri yazı türünün başında şiir gelmektedir. Nitekim 403 öğrenciden 88'i şiir yazmayı tercih etmiştir. Şiirden sonra otobiyografi (58 öğrenci), anı (45 öğrenci), günlük (44 öğrenci) ve biyografi (30 öğrenci) en çok tercih edilen yazı türleridir. Fıkra (2 öğrenci), blog yazısı (2 öğrenci), röportaj (1 öğrenci) ve tiyatro/skeç(1 öğrenci) öğrencilerin en az tercih ettikleri yazı türleridir.

Öğrencilerin şiirlerinde aşk, memleket sevgisi konularını işledikleri görülürken öğrenciler mektup ve günlük türlerinde covid 19 salgınına yer vermişlerdir. Biyografilerde hayatı konu edinen kişi bakımından zenginlik ve çeşitlilik söz konusu olmakla birlikte çoğunun sadece birer kez işlenmesine karşın Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Cemal Süreya ve Cem Yılmaz'ın birden fazla yaşam öyküsüyle karşılaşılmıştır. Öğrencilerin anı ile gezi yazısı, sohbet ile deneme başta olmak üzere bazı yazı türlerini karıştırdıkları da görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Dili dersi, yazı türü, yazma eğilimi

ABSTRACT

Developing students' writing skills, one of the four basic language skills, is an intended and targeted language competency of compulsory Turkish Language course that has been taught in the first year of universities as well as Turkish Language teaching.

The aim of this research is to determine the tendency for type of writing and subject dispersion among university students in their free writing activities within the scope of Turkish Language course. Based on the idea that students have different field of interests, free writing activities were requested to allow them to write whatever they are interested in order to increase their performance. This research was carried out through a basic qualitative research which is accepted as one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of this research consisted of 403 students, selected among 703 students, who are taking Turkish Language course at Caycuma Vocational School and Caycuma Vocational School of Food and Agriculture in the Spring Semester of the 2020-2021 Academic Year.

The data collection tools of the research are consisted of writing activities of the students that written on a specific genre selectet by the students from the opinion articles (article, anecdote, review, essay, conversation, interview, travel writing, memory, diary, biography, autobiography, letter) in the scope of the curriculum of the Turkish Language II course in addition to the blog post and literary works (poem, theatre/sketch, story, novel, fairy tale) added to this category by the researcher. The data of the research were collected through document analysis method and analysed by content analysis technique. Student writings were coded according to their genres and these codes were evaluated in two different categories known as literary writings and opinion writings.

As a result of this study, following data are obtained: The poetry is the most preferred literary form by university students as a free writing activity. Thus, 88 students among 403 students preferred to write a poetry. Autobiography follows this with 58 students while memory is 45. The number of students who prefer a diary is 44 and a biography is 30 students. The least preferred types are anecdote and blog post with 2 students and the last one is interview with only one student.

Students mostly wrote poems about love and homeland. it was also seen that they discussed about the covid-19 epidemic and its conditions in the types of letters and diaries. There is a great deal of diversity in the biographies that were written by students; although some individuals were mentioned just one time by one student, life story Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Cemal Süreya and Cem Yılmaz were mentioned more than one time in different biographies written by students. It is also observed that the students particularly were confused memoir and travel writing or conversation and essay with each other. In addition to this, students had some difficulties to separate type of writing from each other.

Keywords: Turkish Language course, type of writing, writing tendency

SUFFIXES DERIVATING NOUNS FROM NOUNS IN MEDIEVAL TURKISH-LANGUAGE SCIENTIFIC WORKS

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ABSTRACT

One of the ways of expressing new objects and processes in the development of scientific language in the Turkic languages of the XIII-XVI centuries is the creation of new words by adding suffixes to words. The morphological method has always been the most active way of word formation in Turkish languages. In particular, the enrichment of the national layer of the language, as well as the nationalization of derived words is carried out through the morphological method. This is due to the agglutination of the Turkic languages. The implementation of word formation with the addition of certain suffixes to the end of the word is connected with the provision of a mechanism based on the invariance of the root in the Turkic languages.

If we look at the vocabulary of Turkic-language scientific works of the XIII-XVI centuries, we can see that the suffixes used in previous periods also play an important role in word formation at this stage. Derivating words as *yanlıg*, *yemlig*, *yarlıkan*, *yaruk*, *yadıg*, *yaratacı*, *uruğluğ*, *tapunğu*, *tamlıg*, *suwagçı*, *özañü*, *kazanç*, *abadanlık*, *adırmaklık*, *ağrıg*, *akar*, *alaluk*, *anbanlık*, *baçıg*, *basqınlıq*, *başlağucu*, *ençlik*, *ıglıg*, *kəliməçi*, *kümüşçi*, *dögüç*, *dumşuk*, *qalqançı*, *qayışçı*, *qazıçı*, *kendirsi*, *kəsək*, *kesürtüki*, *kirişçi*, *közgüçi*, *ötmekçi*, *oqçı*, *sağış*, *şıraqlıq*, *talışman*, *tapuçı*, *tuturğan* ets. used in the works show that word formation through various suffixes was widespread. The suffixes used in the formation of the terminological base in the scientific works of the period can be grouped as follows: 1. Suffixes derivating nouns from nouns; 2. Suffixes derivating nouns from verbs. Many professional names formed with the suffix *-chi*⁴ have been used in the works of scientific style of XIII-XVI centuries: *bazarcı*, *satıcı*, *halvacı*, *temürçi*, *yaycı*, *kalkancı*, *közgüci*, *kayışçı*, *bardakçı* etc. The suffix *-lik*, *-lik*, *-lug*, *-luk*, which is distinguished by the variety of meanings in Turkic languages, creates various words with both abstract and concrete meanings.

The base of national language units is more active in the general base In the studied scientific style samples of the XIII-XVI centuries. The terminological sphere, such words are mainly used in the medical field. In this regard, most of the derivative words are related to this area. The morphological way of the word formation is visible only on the basis of common words in the works which dedicated astronomy, mathematics, music ets. When we periodize the activity of the morphological method in the terminological base, the XIII-XIV centuries are more noticeable. Borrowed word were replaced by derivative words in the works. But in the 15th and 16th centuries, loan-words were either accepted as they were, or terms in the form of word combinations were preferred.

Keyword: Scientific Style, Word Formation, Suffix, Morphological Way.

OSMANLI'DA MUAVİYE VE YEZİD HAKKINDA FETVÂLAR THE FATWAS ABOUT MUAWIYA AND YAZID IN THE OTTOMAN

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ÖZET

Muaviye ve oğlu Yezid, İslam dünyasında talihsiz olayları yaşamış, saltanatı İslam âleminde başlatan kişiler olmuşlardır. Muaviye (ö.680) Hz. Ali'nin suikastle öldürülmesinden sonra halifeliği onun oğlu Hasan'dan devralıp 680 yılına kadar devleti yönetmiştir. Hz.Ömer tarafından Şam valiliğine atanmış, Hz.Osman devrinde Suriye'de saltanatının temellerini atmış, Bizans'a karşı güçlü bir ordu kurup fetihler ve Anadolu'ya defalarca seferler yapmış, ama bu seferleri halifeliğini reddettiği Hz.Ali devrinde durdurmuştur. Hz.Ali, Sıffin'de Muaviye'yi yenmek üzereyken Muaviye, askerlerinin mızraklarına Kur'an sayfaları astırarak kurtulmuştur. Hz. Ali, Kufe'de şehit edilip oğlu Hasan'a biatlar artınca Muaviye halifelikten feragati için Hasan'a mektup göndermiş, Hasan feragat etmeyince aralarında anlaşmışlar, Hasan: "Kuran ve sünnete uyması, intikam almaması ve Muaviye'nin ölümünden sonra halifeliğin tekrar kendisine, kendisi ölürse kardeşi Hüseyin'e geçmesi" şartıyla Muaviye'nin halifeliğini kabul etmiş, ama Muaviye bu anlaşmaya uymayarak ölmeden hemen önce oğlu Yezid'i halife ilan etmiştir. Hüseyin bin Ali ve Abdullah bin Zübeyr, hilafetin verasete dönüşmesi ve Arap siyasi geleneklerine aykırılığı gerekçesiyle Yezid'in halifeliğini reddetmiştir. Hüseyin kendi halifeliğini ilan edip Kûfe'ye doğru yola çıkınca Kerbelâ'da Yezid'in askerlerince yolu kesilip 10 Ekim 680'de 72 kişi ile birlikte şehit edilmiştir. Abdullah bin Zübeyr'in üzerine de ordu gönderilip Medine üç gün yağmalanmış, ardından Mekke üç ay kuşatılıp mancınıklarla taşa tutulmuş, Kabe zarar görmüştür. Harre olayı diye bilinen bu olay esnasında Yezîd aniden ölmüş, yerine oğlu II. Muaviye geçmiştir.

Böylesine çalkantılı bir dönemde halifelik yapan bu iki isim hakkında Osmanlı şeyhülislam ve müftülerine haklarında gösterilecek tavıra dair pek çok fetvâ sorulmuştur. Verilen fetvâlarda ise ikisi hakkında genellikle mutedil ve olumlu bir tavır sergilenmiş, şiddet, sövgü ve küfürden uzak durulması tavsiye edilmiştir. Tebliğimizde bu fetvâlardan seçilen örnekler analitik biçimde incelenip tanıtılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muaviye, Yezid, hilafet, Osmanlı, fetvâ.

ABSTRACT

Muaviye and his son Yazid were the people who experienced unfortunate events in the Islamic world and started the sultanate in the Islamic world. Muawiya (d. 680) Hz. After Ali's assassination, he took over the caliphate from his son Hasan and ruled the state until 680. He

was appointed as the governor of Damascus by Hazrat Omer, laid the foundations of his reign in Syria during the reign of Osman, built a strong army against Byzantium and made conquests and campaigns to Anatolia many times, but these expeditions were interrupted during the reign of Hazrat Ali, when he rejected his caliphate. When Hazrat Ali was about to defeat Muawiya in Siffin, Muawiya escaped by having the pages of the Qur'an hang on the spears of his soldiers. Hz. When Ali was martyred in Kufa and allegiance to his son Hasan increased, Muawiya sent a letter to Hasan asking for his renunciation of the caliphate. He accepted the caliphate of Muawiya on the condition that he would pass to his brother Hussein if he dies, but Muawiya did not comply with this agreement and declared his son Yazid as caliph just before he died. Hussein bin Ali and Abdullah bin Zubayr rejected Yazid's caliphate on the grounds that the caliphate turned into succession and was contrary to Arab political traditions. When Husayn declared his caliphate and set out for Kufa, his way was cut off by Yazid's soldiers in Karbala and he was martyred along with 72 people on October 10, 680. An army was sent against Abdullah bin Zubayr and Medina was plundered for three days, then Mecca was besieged for three months, stoned by catapults, and the Kaaba was damaged. During this event, known as the Harre incident, Yazid died suddenly, and his son II. Muawiyah has passed.

Many fatwas were asked about the attitude to be shown to the Ottoman sheikh al-Islam and muftis about these two names who were caliphs in such a turbulent period. In the fatwas given, a moderate and positive attitude was generally displayed about the two of them, and it was recommended to stay away from violence, insults and swearing. In our paper, the examples selected from these fatwas will be analyzed and introduced analytically.

Keywords: Muawiya, Yazid, caliphate, Ottoman, Fatwa.

NASİHATNÂME ŞEKLİNDE FETVÂ VEYA FETVÂ ŞEKLİNDE BİR NASİHATNÂME

FATWA IN THE FORM OF ADVICE OR ADVICE IN THE FORM OF FATWA

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ÖZET

Osmanlı'da şeyhülislam ve müftülerin en önemli görevi fetvâ vermek olup fetvâ kelimesi ise yiğit, genç, kavi anlamındaki Arapça *fetâ* kökünden gelmektedir. Zor bir mesele, verilen güçlü cevapla çözülmüş olduğundan bu güçlü cevaba *fetvâ* denilmiştir. Osmanlı fetvâları çoğunlukla düzyazı şeklinde verilmiş olup içlerinde az sayıda da manzum biçimde verilenler bulunmuştur. Osmanlı manzum fetvâları 16. yüzyılda verilmeye başlanmış ve giderek bir gelenek hâline gelmiştir. Kemalpaşazâde, Sadi Çelebi, Ebussuud Efendi gibi şeyhülislamlar Osmanlı'da manzumfetvâların ilk örneklerini vermişlerdir. Osmanlı manzum fetvâları genellikle kısa aruz kalıpları ile kıta nazım şekliyle yazılmış ve beyit sayıları 5-10 beyit arasında olmuştur. Fakat bundan farklı olarak 64 beyti bulup bir risale şeklinde olan manzum fetvâlar da verilebilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra fetvâ mı, nasihatnâme mi olduğu tartışılabilir manzum fetvâlar da olup bu yönüyle Osmanlı manzum fetvâ literatürü önemli bir zenginlik kazanmıştır. Bu tebliğde de böyle bir manzum fetvâ ele alınarak analitik biçimde incelenecektir. Bu fetvâ, verdiği fetvâlardan 18.yüzyıl başlarında Malkara müftüsü olarak görev yaptığı anlaşılan Muhammed Sezâyî Efendi tarafından verilmiştir ve bu fetvâda, av meraklısı bir arkadaşına fetvâ yollu bazı öğütlerde bulunulmuştur. Bu tebliğde Muhammed Sezâyî Efendi ve bu manzum fetvâsı analitik biçimde incelenip tanıtılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fetvâ, nasihatnâme, Muhammed Sezâyî Efendi, Malkara.

ABSTRACT

The most important duty of the sheikh al-Islam and muftis in the Ottoman Empire was to give a fatwa, and the word fatwa comes from the Arabic root *fetâ*, meaning brave, young, and kawi. Since a difficult issue was resolved with a strong answer, this strong answer was called a fatwa. Ottoman fatwas were mostly given in prose, and a small number of them were found in verse. Ottoman verse fatwas began to be issued in the 16th century and gradually became a tradition. Shaykh al-Islams such as Kemalpaşazâde, Sadi Çelebi, Ebussuud Efendi gave the first examples of poetic fatwas in the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman verse fatwas were generally written in short aruz forms and in stanza verse and the number of couplets was between 5-10 couplets. However, unlike this, verse fatwas in the form of a treatise with 64 couplets were also given. In addition to this, there are also verse fatwas that can be discussed whether they are fatwas or advices, and in this respect, the Ottoman poetic fatwa literature gains an important richness. In

this paper, such a verse fatwa will be handled and analyzed analytically. This fatwa was given by Muhammed Sezayî Efendi, who was understood from his fatwas as the mufti of Malkara in the early 18th century, and in this fatwa, some advice was given to a hunting enthusiast friend. In this paper, Muhammad Sezayi Efendi and his verse fatwa will be analyzed and introduced analytically.

Keywords: Fatwa, letter of advice, Muhammed Sezayi Efendi, Malkara.

**TEDRİSAT-I İPTİDAİYE KANUN-I MUVAKKATİ KAPSAMINDA DEVRE-İ ULA
BİRİNCİ SENE MALUMAT-I DİNİYE DERSİ: MEHMET ASIM, AHMET CEVAT-
ANADOLU YAVRUSUNUN KİTABI ÖRNEĞİ**

FIRST TERM FIRST YEAR RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL BOOKS WITHIN
THE CONTEXT OF THE TEMPORARY STATUE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION:
MEHMET ASIM, AHMET CEVAT-ANADOLU YAVRUSUNUN KİTABI (ANATOLIAN
CHILD'S BOOK) EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

23 Eylül 1329 (1913) tarihinde kanunlaşan Tedrisat-ı İptidaiye Kanun-ı Muvakkati ile iptidai ve rüştiyeler Mekâtib-i İptidaiye-i Umumiye adı altında birleştirilmiş ve devre-i iptidaiye, devre-i vasatiye ve devre-i âliye olarak 3 dereceye ayrılmıştır. Devre-i iptidaiye (devre-i ula, 7-8 yaş) 2 yıl, devre-i vasatiye (devre-i mutavassıta, 9-10 yaş) 2 yıl ve devre-i âliye (11-12 yaş) 2 yıl olmak üzere eğitim süresi 6 sene şeklinde belirlenmiştir.

Yeniden düzenlenen sistem, yazılan ders kitaplarının başlık ve içeriklerine de yansımıştır. Mezkûr ders kitaplarından biri incelememizin konusunu teşkil eden, Mehmet Asım (Us), Ahmet Cevat'ın (Emre) kaleme aldıkları *Anadolu Yavrusunun Kitabı* serisinin devre-i ulanın birinci senesine ait olan Malumat-ı Diniye ders kitabıdır.

1916'da yazılan Malumat-ı Diniye dersine ait bu kitap, mezkûr dersin amacı, işlenişi ve muhtevası bakımından Müslüman çocuklara iptidainin birinci senesinde dinini öğretmeye nasıl başladığını göstermesi bakımından önemlidir.

7 yaş grubu öğrencilerin dinî konularda bilgilendirilmesi amacıyla iptidai mekteplerinde okutulan Malumat-ı Diniye dersine ait olan bu ders kitabı, 1916 yılında söz konusu dersin amacı, işlenişi, dili, üslubu, muhtevası ve Müslüman çocuklara dinini öğretmesi açısından kapsamlı ve eğiticiidir.

Eserin dili ve üslubu sade, anlaşılır, sohbet tarzındadır. Kitapta çoğunlukla görsellere, soru-cevap tekniğine başvurularak günümüzde uygulanan yapılandırmacı eğitimde olduğu gibi öğrencilerin kendi bilgilerinden, deneyimlerinden hareket edilmiştir.

Yeni derecelendirilen eğitim sistemindeki devrelere ve bu devrelerde okutulan derslere ait yazılan eserler arasından zamanında çok talep görmesi; Azerbaycan, Kırım ve Kıbrıs'ta da Türkler tarafından tercih edilmesi sebebiyle bu eseri inceledik ve Latin harflerine aktardık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İptidai mektepleri, devre-i ula, birinci sene, Malumat-ı Diniye dersi birinci kitap, Mehmet Asım (Us)-Ahmet Cevat (Eme).

ABSTRACT

With The Temporary Statue on Primary Education which became law on September 23rd, 1329 (1913), primary school and junior high school were merged under the name of General Primary School and the education period was determined as 2 years for the first term (age 7-8), 2 years for the middle term (age 9-10) and 2 years for the high term (age 11-12), 6 years in total.

The reorganized system was reflected in the titles and the contents of the school books written. One of the aforementioned school books is the first book of *Anadolu Yavrusunun Kitabı (Anatolian Child's Book)* series on first term first year Religious Knowledge lesson written by Mehmet Asım (Us) and Ahmet Cevat (Emre), which is the subject of our study.

This work, written in 1916, is important because it shows how it started to teach their religion to children in their first year of the first term from the point of view of the subject, process, and content of the lesson.

This school book about Religious Knowledge Lesson which was taught in Primary Schools in order to educate 7-year-olds about religious subjects is comprehensive and educative in terms of the aim of the lesson, its process, language, wording, content, and ability to teach their religion to Muslim kids in 1916.

The language and wording of the book are plain, understandable, and chatty. Visuals and question and answer methods are frequently used like today's constructivist education where self-knowledge and experience of the students are being involved.

We examined and Latinized this work because it was highly in demand back in the day even by Turks in Azerbaijan, Crimea, and Cyprus among the works written about the terms and contents of the lessons in the reorganized system.

Keywords: Primary schools, first term, first year, first Religious Knowledge first book, Mehmet Asım (Us)-Ahmet Cevat (Eme).

**MİLLETİN DİNÎ VE MİLLÎ DEĞERLERİNE HASSASİYET GÖSTEREN BİR ÖZEL
OKUL: İSTANBUL ŞARK İDADİSİ**
A PRIVATE SCHOOL WHICH IS SENSITIVE ABOUT RELIGIOUS AND NATIONAL
VALUES: İSTANBUL ŞARK İDADİSİ

Nuran ÖZLÜK

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ÖZET

Türkiye'nin idadilerinden biri olan ve 4 Şubat 1326 (1911) tarihinden itibaren İstanbul Beşiktaş'ta faaliyete başlayan Şark İdadisi, başta İstanbul olmak üzere, yurtiçi ve yurtdışından birçok öğrencinin yetişmesinde etkili olmuş özel bir kurumdur.

Şark İdadisinin eğitim anlayışında asıl unsurlar, modern metotların yanında eski usullerin faydalı taraflarının da alınarak eski ile yeni arasında köprü kurma vazifesini üstlenme, sadece teorik değil pratiğe de önem verme; öğrencilerin öncelikle dinî, millî, askerî değerlere riayet edecek şekilde yetiştirilmesidir. Kendi sözleriyle; halkına ve milletine karşı görevlerini bilen, yüzyılın irfanı ile donatılmış, kendi kendini idare edebilen, zorluklardan yılmayan, aktif, imanlı, hakiki Müslüman gençler yetiştirme hedeflenmiştir.

Hem yatılı hem de gündüzlü öğrenci yetiştiren okulda çocukların eğitim ve öğretiminin yanında beden ve ruh sağlıkları ile de ilgilenilmiştir.

Eğitim ve öğretimde gayet yapıcı ve faydalı bir yaklaşıma sahip olan Şark İdadisi hakkında, günümüzde, ayrıntılı bilgiye rastlanamamıştır.

Bu sebeple yaptığımız araştırmada kütüphanelerde Şark İdadisi tarafından yayımlanan biri "Tarifname" olan iki kitapçık tespit ettik.

Bu çalışma ile söz konusu kitapçıkları inceleyerek ve Latin harflerine aktararak Türk eğitim sisteminde yaklaşık 19 yıl faaliyette bulunan ve devrindeki diğer özel okulların aksine eğitim dili Türkçe olan Fransızca öğretimine de ehemmiyet veren İstanbul Şark İdadisi hakkında eksik olan malumatı kısmen giderebilmek amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şark İdadisi, dinî ve millî değerler, eğitim öğretim, İstanbul, Beşiktaş.

ABSTRACT

Şark İdadisi, which was one of Turkey's high schools functioning since February 4th, 1326 (1911) in Beşiktaş, İstanbul was a private organization that has been effective in the development of many domestic and international students. In his own words; they aimed to raise active, faithful, genuine Muslim youth who know their duties towards their people and their nation, who are equipped with the wisdom of the century, who can manage themselves, who are not afraid of difficulties.

The main features in the education concept of Şark İdadisi were laying a bridge between old and new by using the practical features of old methods while using modern methods, attaching importance to not only theory but also practice and educating students in the manner that they would respect national, military, and religious values.

In the school, which educates both boarding and daytime students, besides the education and training of the children, their physical and mental health was also taken care of.

There has been no detailed information about Şark İdadisi which had a very constructive and a useful approach to education and teaching.

This study aims to examine and latinize the booklets in question so as to fill in the deficiency of knowledge about İstanbul Şark İdadisi which has operated for 19 years in Turkish educational system that used Turkish as the main educational language unlike other privateschools while valuing also education in French.

More information is needed with the school. The 19-year educational activities need to be described in more detail, not just with the information in this brochure. Thanks to the new information, the understanding of high schools education of the period will be more evident.

Keywords: Şark İdadisi, religious and national values, education, teaching, İstanbul, Beşiktaş.

MÜASİR MİSİR ƏDƏBİYYATINDA KƏND HƏYATI VƏ DƏYİŞMƏYƏN TARİXİ REALLIQLAR

RURAL LIFE AND UNCHANGING HISTORICAL REALITIES IN MODERN
EGYPTIAN LITERATURE

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ÖZƏT

Zəngin tarixə malik, cahiliyyə dövründən başlayaraq uzun inkişaf yolu keçmiş ərəb ədəbiyyatında torpaqla işləyən, səhralara can verib əlinin qabarı ilə çörək yeyən zəhmətkeş oturaq ərəb obrazları sonrakı əsrlərdə, cəmiyyətin şübhəsiz əsas təbəqəsi olan fəllahların iştirakı ilə sırf kənd mövzularına həsr olunmuş, günümüzlə səsleşən əsərlərin yaranmasına gətirib çıxarır.

Xüsusən XIX əsrin sonları və XX əsrin əvvəllərindən bu daha geniş bir tendensiya almağa başlayır və Misir ədəbiyyatında Məhəmməd Hüseyn Heykəlin 1914-cü ildə yazdığı “Zeynəb” əsəri ilə formalaşan kənd mənzərəsi, yeni kəndli obrazları zamanla dəyişərək əsrin sonlarına doğru tamam fərqli şəkildə, daha çılpaq reallıqlarla təqdim olunur ki, bu da vəziyyətin ağırlaşmasından xəbər verir.

Misir kəndlərindəki bu acınacaqlı durum əsrin sonlarında bir çox misirli yazarların yaradıcılığında yer almışdır. Xüsusən, “Yeni dalğa” cərəyanının nümayəndəsi Məhəmməd Yusuf Əl-Quayyidin adını və yaradıcılığını mövzu ilə bağlı qısaca xatırlatmaq yerinə düşər. Onun demək olar ki, bu mövzuda yazdığı bütün əsərlərində Misir kəndlərində mövcud acınacaqlı durum, fəllahların ağır zəhmət qarşısında dözülməz güzəranı, cəhalət, xəstəlik və səfalət dolu həyatları və bütün bunlar azmış kimi, bir də torpaq sahibləri, muxtarlar tərəfindən haqlarının tapdalanması, zülmə, zorakılığa məruz qalmaları əks olunur.

M.Y.Əl-Quayyidin yaradıcılığını xatırlatmağımız isə təsadüfi deyil. Belə ki, haqqında bəhs ediləcək müasir Misir ədəbiyyatının ünlü simalarından biri Naval As-Saadavinin yaradıcılığında bu mövzunu təhlil edərkən əslində kənddəki tarixi reallıqların hələ də dəyişmədiyinin, əsrdən əsrə ötürüldüyünün şahidi oluruq.

Açar sözlər: Naval As-Saadavi, Məhəmməd Yusuf Əl-Quayyid, Misir, kənd

ABSTRACT

Arabic literature, which has a rich history dating back to the pre-Islamic period, has passed a long way of development. Since ancient times, the major heroes of literary works were hard-working sedentary Arabs who worked hard in the deserts to grow bread. In the next centuries, the rural themes prevail in the Arab literature mainly presenting fallahs (villagers) well sounding with contemporary life.

This tendency became more and more intensive in particular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. From this point of view Mohammad Hussein Heykel's "Zeynab" novel, created in 1914, was a remarkable turnover in the Egyptian literature, presenting the rural landscape in a completely different way full of more naked realities, thus changing an image of peasant over time.

The deplorable situation in the Egyptian villages was thoroughly reflected in the works of many Egyptian writers at the end of the 20th century. We can in particular mention briefly Muhammad Yusuf Al-Quayyid's literary activity.

Almost all of his works is dedicated to the deplorable situation in the villages of Egypt, depicting the unbearable life of the fallahs full of ignorance, disease and misery. In addition, their rights are violated by landowners and wealthy feudal lords, and they are oppressed and subjected to violence.

So, it is not accidental that we recall the work of Al-Quayyid. Thus, when researching this theme in the works of Naval As-Saadawy, one of the famous figures of modern Egyptian literature, we see that in fact the historical realities in the village have not changed, but passed down from century to century.

Keywords: Naval As-Saadawy, *Mohammed Al Quayid*, *Egypt*, *village*

**SOSYAL DIŞLANMANIN ULUSLARARASI VE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ:
AVRUPA PERSPEKTİFLERİ**
EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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ÖZET

Sosyal dışlanmanın analizi üç metodolojik soruyu gündeme getirmektedir. Birincisi, sosyal dışlanma nasıl kavramsallaştırılmalıdır? Mali kaynak eksikliği olarak mı yoksa barınma, sağlık ve beslenme yetersizliği olarak mı yoksa toplumun büyük kurumlarından ayrılmak olarak mı? İkincisi, sosyal dışlanma nasıl ölçülmelidir? Bazı mali yoksulluk sınırına atıfta bulunarak mı yoksa bir bireyin veya hane halkının kötü sosyal koşullara dayandığı süre açısından mı yoksa böyle bir hane halkının sıkıntılı zamanlarında arayabileceği sosyal ağların çeşitliliği açısından mı? Öyleyse, bu tür konularda düzenli veri toplamakla görevli kuruluşlar- özellikle kamu kurumları- için çıkarımlar nelerdir? Üçüncüsü, sosyal dışlanmanın araştırılması ve analizi hangi teorik ve politik amaçlara atıfta bulunmalıdır? Kamu kaynaklarını az çok hak eden hane halkları veya yerleşim yerleri arasında paylaşmak için bir araç olarak mı? Rekabet eden sosyal yoksunluk teorilerini aydınlatmanın bir yolu olarak mı? Bu üç soru elbette sosyal dışlanma çalışmasına özgü değildir. Uygulamalı sosyal bilimlerin diğer birçok alanında bu sorular ortaya çıkmaktadır. Uluslararası ve karşılaştırmalı araştırmaya özgü de değildir. Yine de bu uluslararası ve karşılaştırmalı boyut onlara özel bir fikir vermektedir. Sosyal dışlanmayı

kavramsallaştırırken, analizi karşılaştırılan farklı ülkelerin belirli sosyal ve kültürel özellikleriyle ilişkilendirmek ne kadar gereklidir? Sosyal dışlanma, belirli finansal yoksulluk sınırlarına göre ölçülüyorsa, bunlar ulusal mı yoksa uluslararası standartlarda mı olmalıdır? Son olarak, bu tür karşılaştırmalı analizler hangi politika amacına hizmet edebilmektedir? Bu tür karşılaştırmalı ve uluslararası çalışmalar ulusal hükümetler için diğer ülkelerin karşılaştırmalı performansını aydınlatmayı mı yoksa uluslararası ve uluslar üstü organizasyonların büyümesiyle bu tür organizasyonlara kendi girişimleri için bilgi tabanı sağlamayı mı amaçlamaktadır? Bunlar elbette önemi sorulardır. Çalışmaya daha sınırlı bir bakış açısı sağlamak için, öncelikle AB kurumlarının himayesi altında son yıllardaki girişimler üzerinde yoğunlaşılacaktır. Sonuç bölümünde, bu alanda karşılaştırmalı ve uluslararası araştırmalar yürütmek için daha geniş çabalar için olası sonuçlar ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Dışlanma, Avrupa Perspektifleri, Toplum, Yoksulluk

ABSTRACT

The analysis of social exclusion raises three methodological questions. First, how should social exclusion be conceptualized? Is it as a lack of financial resources, or a lack of housing, health and nutrition, or a separation from the great institutions of society? Second, how should social exclusion be measured? Is it in reference to some fiscal poverty line, or in terms of the length of time an individual or household endures poor social conditions, or in terms of the diversity of social networks that such a household can seek in their troubled times? So what are the implications for organizations tasked with collecting regular data on these types of issues? Third, what theoretical and political aims should research and analysis of social exclusion refer to? These three questions are of course not specific to social exclusion work. These questions arise in many other areas of applied social sciences. Nevertheless, this international and comparative dimension gives them a special insight. When conceptualizing social exclusion, how necessary is it necessary to relate the analysis to specific social and cultural characteristics of the different countries being compared? If social exclusion is measured against certain limits of financial poverty, should they be at national or international standards? Finally, what policy purpose can such comparative analysis serve? Do such comparative and international studies aim to illuminate the comparative performance of other countries for national governments or to provide such organizations with the knowledge base for their own initiatives with the growth of international and supranational organizations? In order to provide a more limited perspective on the work, the focus will primarily be on recent initiatives under the auspices of the EU institutions. The conclusion section will discuss possible implications for wider efforts to conduct comparative and international research in this field.

Keywords: Social Exclusion, European Perspectives, Society, Poverty.

SOSYAL GELİŞME VE SOSYAL REFAH: SOSYAL POLİTİKA İÇİN ÇIKARIMLAR

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL POLICY

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ÖZET

Uluslararası sosyal politika son derece uzmanlaşmış bir faaliyet olarak daha önce egzotik ve benzersiz bir şekilde uzmanlar tarafından izlenmeye başlanmıştır. Uzak bölgelere seyahat etmek ve tanıdık olmayan kültürleri anlamak için donanımlı ve karşılaştırmalı sorgulama bugün daha sıradan hale bir hale gelmiştir. Hazır olanı yansıtma, küresel bilgiye erişilebilirlik, insanların seyahat etme kolaylığı, uluslararası iletişim, uluslararası sosyal refah ile ilgili yayınlar ve monoton bir düzenlilik gibi görünen uluslararası içerik giderek yerel dergilerde ve ders kitaplarında karşımıza daha fazla çıkmaktadır. Öğrenciler rutin olarak diğer ülkelerdeki gelişmelere ve uluslararası meselelere yerel konferanslarda ve toplantılarda olduğundan daha çok maruz kalmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, karşılaştırmalı sosyal politika araştırması hala problemlerle karşı karşıyadır. Karşılaştırmalı sosyal politikanın bir problem nasıl tanımlandığı ve şekillendirildiğiyle ilgilenir. Küresel Kuzey'deki bilim adamları, yalnızca devlet refahına odaklanan 'ana akım' yaklaşım ve kavramları ile ilgilenmişlerdir. Ana akım yaklaşımı, batılı kurumsal veya refahçı bir bakış açısı kullanır. Bu yaklaşım, neoliberalizmi angaje etmiş olsa

da, diğer batı sosyal politika düşüncesinde çok az ilgi görmüştür. Yerli refah fenomenlerini ele alan diğer söylemlere de, dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerinde rastlamak mümkündür. Ana akım, bu söylemleri devreye sokmamakla çok yönlü bir perspektifin ortaya çıkmasını engellemiştir. Ana akım yaklaşımı; melezliği tanır, çeşitli içgörüler içerir ve gerçekten küresel bir sosyal refah anlayışını benimser. Ana akım karşılaştırmalı sosyal politika araştırmasının ihmal edilmiş normatif ve pratik konuları içerisinde yerini almıştır. Araştırmacılar, bu yaklaşım ile birlikte konunun sınıflandırıcı ve açıklayıcı faaliyetlerini takip etmeyi tercih etmektedir.

Sonuç olarak, sosyal gelişim sosyal politikaya tek dünya yaklaşımı geliştirme perspektifinde aşinalık konusunda yardımcı olabilir. Bu konudaki literatür hala az olmasına rağmen gelişmiştir ve konu özellikle ekonomik kaynakların uyguladığı baskılara atıfta bulunarak tartışılmaya devam edilmektedir. Ancak, ana akım refah devleti ile ilgili tartışmalar hala ulusal refah sistemlerinde küreselleşme kriterlerine göre gündeme gelmektedir. Bu konuda, ulusal hükümetlerden ziyade uluslararası kuruluşların rolü daha fazla vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Gelişim, Sosyal Refah, Sosyal Politika, Ana Akım.

ABSTRACT

International social policy as a highly specialized activity has previously been followed by experts in an exotic and unique way. Equipped and comparative inquiry to travel to remote regions and understand unfamiliar cultures has become more commonplace today. Reflection of what is readily available, access to global information, ease of people traveling, international communication, publications on international social welfare, and seemingly monotonous regularity are increasingly appearing in local journals and textbooks. Students are routinely exposed to developments in other countries and to international issues more than at local conferences and meetings. However, comparative social policy research still faces problems. Comparative social policy is concerned with how a problem is defined and shaped. Scientists in the Global North have been interested in 'mainstream' approaches and concepts that focus solely on state welfare. The mainstream approach uses a western institutional or welfare perspective. While this approach engaged neoliberalism, it received little attention in other western social policy thinking. Other discourses dealing with indigenous welfare phenomena can also be found in various parts of the world. The mainstream has prevented the emergence of a multifaceted perspective by not putting these discourses into action. Mainstream approach; It recognizes hybridity, contains various insights, and embraces a truly global understanding of social well-being. It has taken its place among the neglected normative and practical issues of mainstream comparative social policy research. Researchers prefer to follow the classifying and explanatory activities of the subject with this approach.

As a result, social development can assist in familiarity with the perspective of developing a one-world approach to social policy. Although the literature on this subject is still scarce, it has developed and the issue continues to be discussed, especially with reference to the pressures

exerted by economic resources. However, the debates about the mainstream welfare state still arise according to the criteria of globalization in national welfare systems. More emphasis is placed on the role of international organizations rather than national governments.

Keywords: Social Development, Social Welfare, Social Policy, Main Stream.

**İNSAN GÜCÜ EĞİTİMİNİN VE GELİŞİMİN KURUMSAL VERİMLİLİK VE
PERFORMANS ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ TEORİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME**
THE EFFECT OF HUMAN POWER EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT ON
CORPORATE EFFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE A THEORETICAL EVALUATION

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ÖZET

Artan örgütsel üretkenlik, verimlilik ve etkililik, herhangi bir organizasyonun, günümüzün son derece rekabetçi kurumsal ortamında hayatta kalmak için takip etmesi gereken temel örgütsel hedeflerdir. Bununla birlikte, bu, kuruluşun belirtilen hedeflerine ulaşmak için mevcut girdileri gerekli çıktılara dönüştürmesi gereken çalışanların kalitesine bağlıdır. Bunu yapmak için, operasyonel çalışanlar gerekli beceri, bilgi, yetenek ve yetkinliklere sahip olmalıdırlar. Kuruluşların giderek artan rekabet gücü, teknolojik ilerleme, pazar küreselleşmesi ve gelişmiş üretkenlik zorluklarını karşılamalarına yardımcı olacak nitelikli, esnek ve proaktif çalışanlara sahip olma ihtiyacı, insan gücü eğitimi ve geliştirmeyi hiçbir yöneticinin görmezden gelemeyeceği çok hayati bir insan kaynakları uygulaması haline getirmiştir. İş dünyamızın mevcut senaryosu günümüzde insan gücü eğitimi ve gelişimi, çalışan kullanımının, bağlılığının, gelişmiş üretkenliğin, motivasyonun ve büyümenin merkezinde yer alır ve gelişmiş organizasyonel üretkenlik için çok önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Bu makale, insan gücü eğitiminin ve gelişiminin örgütsel verimlilik üzerindeki etkisi incelenmiştir. Makale, kuruluşların verimliliğinin ve etkinliğinin esas olarak eğitim ve geliştirme yoluyla çalışanlarının beceri, tutum, bilgi ve yetkinliklerine bağlı olduğunu gözlemlemiştir. Makale, çalışanların eğitim ve gelişiminin temel amacının, örgütsel etkinliği, üretkenliği ve karlılığı arttırmak ve teşvik etmek ve rakiplere göre bazı rekabet avantajlarını geliştirmek için hayati önem taşıyan çalışanların becerilerini, bilgilerini ve yetkinliklerini geliştirmek olduğunu belirtmiştir. Eğitim ve gelişim, örgütsel amaç ve hedeflere ulaşmak için çalışanların tutum, beceri, davranış, yetenek ve yetkinliklerinin geliştirilmesi gerektiği öncülüğüne dayanmaktadır. Çalışanların eğitim ve gelişiminin amacı, önemi ve bazı yöntemleri ile eğitimi etkileyen faktörler ele alınmıştır. Yapılan gözden geçirme ve tartışmaya dayanarak, Türkiye'deki kuruluşlarda çalışan eğitimi ve gelişimi ile ilgili olarak örgütsel üretkenliği ve performansı artırmayı amaçlayan sonuçlar ve öneriler yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çalışan, Eğitim ve Gelişim, Örgütsel Verimlilik, Rekabet Avantajı

ABSTRACT

Increased organizational productivity, efficiency and effectiveness are key organizational goals that any organization must pursue in order to survive in today's highly competitive corporate environment. However, this depends on the quality of the employees that the organization needs to translate existing inputs into required outputs to achieve its stated goals. To do this, operational employees must have the necessary skills, knowledge, abilities and competencies. The need for organizations to have qualified, flexible and proactive employees to help them meet the challenges of increasing competitiveness, technological progress, market globalization, and enhanced productivity has made manpower training and development a vital human resources practice that no manager can ignore. The current scenario of our business world is currently at the center of manpower training and development, employee utilization, engagement, improved productivity, motivation and growth, and is considered crucial for improved organizational productivity.

This article examines the impact of manpower training and development on organizational productivity. The article observed that the efficiency and effectiveness of organizations depends mainly on the skills, attitudes, knowledge and competencies of their employees through training and development. The article stated that the main purpose of employee training and development is to improve the skills, knowledge and competencies of employees, which are vital to increase and promote organizational effectiveness, productivity and profitability, and to improve some competitive advantage over competitors. Training and development is based on the premise that employees' attitudes, skills, behaviors, abilities and competencies should be developed in order to achieve organizational goals and objectives. The purpose, importance and some methods of the training and development of the employees and the factors affecting the training are discussed. Based on the review and discussion, results and suggestions aimed at

increasing organizational productivity and performance regarding employee training and development in organizations in Turkey have been made.

Keywords: Employee, Training and Development, Organizational Efficiency, Competitive Advantage.

**TÜRKİYE'DE SAĞLIK KURUMLARINA YAPILAN GERİ ÖDEME YÖNTEMLERİ
VE TEŞHİS İLİŞKİLİ GRUPLAR**
REFUND METHODS AND DIAGNOSIS-RELATED GROUPS MADE TO HEALTH
INSTITUTIONS IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Sağlık kurumlarına yapılan geri ödeme yöntemleri çok çeşitlidir ancak bu geri ödeme yöntemlerinin uygulanmasında birçok zorluk yaşanmaktadır. Sağlık hizmet sunucularına yapılan geri ödeme yöntemleri, sağlık hizmetleri sunumunda önemli bir kalite ve yer tayin etmektedir. Yapılan geri ödeme yöntemlerinin türleri, hastaların alması gereken bakım hizmetini ve yapılacak olan harcamaları önemli derecede etkilemektedir. Geri ödeme yöntemleri, eldeki kıt kaynaklar ile ortaya konmaya çalışılan kaliteli hizmet kullanımı, hizmet sunucuları ve ödeme yapan kurumlar arasında bir köprü görevi oluşturmaktadır. Bu faydasından dolayı kullanımı yaygınlaştırılmaya çalışılan Teşhis İlişkili Grupların ve diğer ödeme yöntemlerinin sağlık kurumları içerisinde kullanımı efektif hale getirilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Özellikle çalışmada, açıklanmaya çalışılan durum göz önünde bulundurularak, Türkiye'deki sağlık kurumlarına yapılan geri ödeme yöntemleri üzerinde durulmaktadır. Ayrıca, Teşhis İlişkili Grupların Türkiye'deki oluşum şekline, hizmet sunucularına yapılan ödemelerin Teşhis İlişkili Gruplarla ilgisine ve Teşhis İlişkili Gruplara dayalı Türkiye'deki geri

ödeme yöntemlerine değinilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda ise, yapılmaya çalışılan geri ödemelerin sağlık kurumları arasındaki finansal kaynak dağılımını nasıl etkilediği görülmüş ve Teşhis İlişkili Grupların ödeme yöntemlerinin ele alınmasında ne derece önemli olduğu bilgisi elde edilmiştir. Türkiye'deki sağlık kurumlarının, sağlık hizmet sunucularından almış oldukları finansal değer, maddi boyuttaki mağduriyetin en aza indirgenmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır. Gerçekleştirilen çalışmanın, literatürdeki boşluğu doldurarak, gelecekte yapılması planlanan araştırmalara öncülük edeceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geri Ödeme Yöntemleri, Teşhis İlişkili Gruplar, Sağlık Hizmeti, Sağlık Kurumları

ABSTRACT

Reimbursement methods made to health institutions are very diverse but there are many difficulties in applying these repayment methods. Reimbursement methods made to healthcare service providers determine an important quality and place in the provision of health services. The types of reimbursement methods made significantly affect the care services that patients should receive and the expenditures made. Repayment methods, the use of quality services that are tried to be put forward with the scarce resources available, act as a bridge between service providers and paying institutions. Because of this benefit, the use of Diagnosis Related Groups and other payment methods, which are tried to be widespread, in health institutions, is tried to be made effective. In particular, the study focuses on the reimbursement methods made to health institutions in Turkey, taking into account the situation tried to be explained. In addition, the formation of Diagnosis Related Groups in Turkey, the relation of payments made to service providers with Diagnosis Related Groups and the reimbursement methods in Turkey based on Diagnosis Related Groups were mentioned. At the end of the study, it was seen how the repayments attempted to be made affect the distribution of financial resources among health institutions and how important it is in dealing with the payment methods of Diagnosis Related Groups was obtained. The financial value of healthcare institutions in Turkey from health service providers is important in minimizing financial grievances. It is thought that the study carried out will fill the gap in the literature and lead the future researches.

Keywords: Reimbursement Methods, Diagnosis Related Groups, Healthcare, Health Institutions.

**SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNDE SERVPERF MODEL İLE HİZMET KALİTESİNİN
ÖLÇÜMÜ: HASTANELER ÜZERİNDE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ÇALIŞMA
MEASURING THE QUALITY OF SERVICES WITH THE SERVPERF MODEL IN
HEALTH SERVICES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON HOSPITALS**

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ÖZET

Pazarlama kavramının tanımını incelediğimizde sadece ürünlerin değil, hizmetlerinde pazarlamanın konusu olduğunu görmekteyiz. Çok geniş bir yelpazeye sahip olan hizmet sektörü sağlık, yiyecek-içecek, bakım-onarım, taşıma, konaklama, dinlenme ve eğlence, sigortacılık, bankacılık gibi birçok alana konu olmaktadır. Hizmetler yapısı ve özellikleri bakımından ürünlerden/mamulardan farklıdır. Bu farklılıklar üretiminden sunumuna, tüketimden geri bildirimine kadar olan tüm süreçlerde kendini gösterir. Bir mamul gibi dokunulamayan, koklanamayan yani fiziksel yapıya sahip olmayan hizmetlerin müşteriyi ne ölçüde tatmin ettiğini ve müşterinin isteklerinin ne kadarını karşıladığını ölçmek zordur. Hizmet kalitesi uzun yıllardır pek çok farklı yöntem ile ölçülmeye çalışılmıştır. Yapılan çalışmalarda farklı yöntemlerden yararlanılarak, birçok model geliştirilmiştir. Söz konusu çalışmaların hemen hepsinde hizmet kalitesinin geliştirilmesinin önemi vurgulanmış ve bunun müşteri ve çalışan memnuniyeti, kurum performansı ve verimlilik gibi konular üzerindeki etkisi ortaya konulmuştur. Hizmet kalitesi ölçüm modellerinin başında SERVPERF ölçüm modeli gelmektedir. Modele göre bir hizmetin kalitesi müşterinin hizmetin performansına verdiği değere eşittir.

Çalışma, iki üniversite hastanesinde sağlık hizmeti alan hastalar üzerinde gerçekleştirilecektir. Araştırma kesitsel bir çalışma olarak planlanmaktadır. Veriler anket yöntemiyle toplanacaktır. Anket 22 sorudan ve 5 alt boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Elde edilen veriler IBM'in SPSS ve Amos programları kullanılarak istatistiksel açıdan incelenecektir. Betimleyici istatistikler için yüzde, ortalama ve standart sapma değerleri kullanılacaktır. Parametrik veya parametrik olmayan testlere karar vermek için normallik testleri (basıklık ve çarpıklık, uç değer) yapılacaktır. Verilerin analizinde varyans analizleri, doğrulayıcı faktör analizi (YEM), yapı birleşim ve ayrışım geçerliliği ve iç tutarlılık testlerinden faydalanılacaktır. Değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek için ise korelasyon ve regresyon analizlerinden yararlanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hizmet sektörü, Sağlık Hizmetleri Pazarlaması, Hizmet Kalitesi

ABSTRACT

The concept of marketing covers the marketing of not only products but also services. The service sector is the subject of many fields such as health, food and beverage, maintenance-repair, transportation, accommodation, recreation and entertainment, insurance and banking. Services differ from products in their characteristics and features. These differences show themselves in the process from production to delivery, from consumption to feedback. Services cannot be touched, smelled, or stored, and since they do not have a physical structure like products, it is difficult to measure how well they satisfy customers. Service quality has been measured by many different methods for many years. In the studies, many methods have been developed from different perspectives. In almost all of these studies, the importance of improving service quality was emphasized and its effect on customer satisfaction, employee satisfaction, corporate performance and productivity was put forth. For this reason, many scales have been developed in the literature to measure the quality of services. The SERVPERF measurement model is one of them. According to the model, the quality of service is the value that the customer places on the performance of the service.

The study will be carried out on patients receiving health services in two university hospitals. The research is planned as a cross-sectional study. Data will be collected by survey method. The questionnaire consists of 22 questions and 5 sub-dimensions. The obtained data will be analyzed statistically by using IBM's SPSS and Amos programs. Percentage, mean and standard deviation values will be used for descriptive statistics. Normality tests (kurtosis and skewness, extreme value) will be performed to decide on parametric or non-parametric tests. Analysis of variance, confirmatory factor analysis (SEM), construct reliability (CR) and discriminant validity and internal consistency tests will be used in the analysis of the data, and correlation and regression analyzes will be used to examine the relationship between variables.

Keywords: Service Sector, Health Services Marketing, Service Quality.

SAĞLIK TURİZMİNDE BİR PAZARLAMA STRATEJİSİ: YEŞİL PAZARLAMA A MARKETING STRATEGY IN HEALTH TOURISM: GREEN MARKETING

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ÖZET

Sağlık turizmi bir ülkeden başka bir ülkeye tedavi ve/veya rehabilite edici sağlık hizmeti almak amacıyla gerçekleştirilen bir dizi etkinliği içinde barındıran bir seyahat sürecidir. Sağlık turizminin son yıllarda rağbet görmesinin en önemli sebebi bir sağlık sorununun eğlenceli bir seyahat haline dönüştürülerek ortadan kaldırılmasıdır. Sağlık turizminde asıl amaç tedavi olmak olsa da bu süreçte müşterilere konaklama hizmeti sunulması ve boş zamanlarını değerlendirebilmeleri için çeşitli etkinliklerin organize edilmesi bu hizmete olan talebi artırmaktadır. Son yıllarda gelişen teknoloji, artan rekabet ve hızlı tüketim alışkanlığı yoğun bir sanayileşmeyi beraberinde getirmiştir. Küresel bir sorun haline dönüşen üretim ve tüketim hızındaki bu değişim doğal kaynakların bilinçsizce tüketilmesine ve çevre kirliliğine yol açmıştır. Bu sebeple çevre dostu olan yeşil pazarlama gittikçe daha ehemmiyetli bir hal almıştır. Yeşil pazarlama mamul ve hizmetlerin üretiminden tüketimine kadar tüm süreçlerde ekolojik çevreye ve doğal kaynaklara hassasiyet gösteren bir pazarlama anlayışıdır. Ürün ve hizmetlerin geri döndürülebilir, yinelenabilir ve çevre dostu olması dünyamızın geleceği için çok önemlidir. Bu nedenle üreticiler ve tüketiciler olarak her alanda yeşil pazarlamaya odaklanmak bir zorunluluk haline gelmiştir.

Araştırmada sağlık turizm pazarlanmasının aşamaları incelenmiş, bu süreçte yeşil pazarlamanın ne kadar önemli bir rol oynadığı ortaya konulmuştur. Yeşil pazarlama, sağlık paketi satın alan turistten uçak biletinden seyahatine, konaklamasından dinlenip eğlenmesine ve sağlık hizmeti alıp ülkesine geri dönüşüne kadar tüm süreçlerde etkin ve verimli kullanılmalıdır. Böylelikle satıcılar ve alıcılar çevre kirliliğini önleyip doğal kaynakları koruyarak sosyal sorumluluklarını yerine getirmiş olur. Müşteriler açısından ise yeşil pazarlama anlayışına uygun sağlık turizm paketleri satın almak kendi sağlığının tedavisi için gittiği bir ülkede çevre sağlığına ne kadar önem verdiğinin bir göstergesi olacaktır. Bu sebeple işletmeler tarafından müşteriler için yeşil pazarlama anlayışına uygun sağlık turizm paketleri hazırlanmalı ve uygun bir teklif haline dönüştürülmelidir. Sonuç olarak yeşil pazarlama sağlık turizmde bir pazarlama stratejisi olmanın yanında sosyal sorumluluk bilincinin de ortaya konulduğu bir anlayıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Turizmi, Pazarlama Stratejileri, Yeşil Pazarlama

ABSTRACT

The meaning of health tourism is the travel process that includes a series of activities to get treatment and/or rehabilitative health services from one country to another. The most important reason why health tourism has gained popularity in recent years is the elimination of a health problem by turning it into a fun trip. Although the main purpose of health tourism is to be treated, the demand for this service is increasing due to the provision of accommodation services to customers and the organization of various events. Developing technology in recent years, increasing competition and fast consumption habits bring along an intense industrialization. This change in the rate of production and consumption, which has become a global problem, leads to unconscious consumption of natural resources and environmental pollution. For this reason, environmentally friendly green marketing has become more and more important. Green marketing is a marketing approach that is sensitive to the ecological environment and natural resources in all processes from production to consumption of goods and services. It is very important for the future of our world that products and services are recyclable, reproducible and environmentally friendly. For this reason, it has become a necessity to focus on green marketing in every field as producers and consumers.

In the research, the stages of health tourism marketing have been examined, it has been revealed how important a role green marketing plays in this process. Green marketing should be used effectively and efficiently in all processes from airline tickets to travel, accommodation, rest and entertainment, and health services and return to the country of customers who purchase a health tourism package. Thus, sellers and buyers fulfill their social responsibilities by preventing environmental pollution and protecting natural resources. In terms of customers, purchasing health tourism packages in accordance with the green marketing approach will be an indicator of how much importance they attach to environmental health in a country where they go for the treatment of their own health. For this reason, businesses should prepare health tourism packages in accordance with the green marketing approach for customers and turn this into a suitable offer. As a result, green marketing is not only a marketing strategy in health tourism, but also an understanding of social responsibility awareness.

Keywords: Health Tourism, Marketing Strategies, Green Marketing.

DUYGUSAL TÜKENMİŞLİĞİN, BEŞ FAKTÖR KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ve İŞTEN AYRILMA NİYETİ İLİŞKİSİNDEKİ ARACILIK ETKİSİ: SAĞLIK KURUMLARI ÇALIŞANLARI ÜZERİNDE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL BURNOUT ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF FIVE FACTOR PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND INTENT TO LEAVE: A RESEARCH ON HEALTH INSTITUTIONS EMPLOYEES

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ÖZET

Örgütsel başarıda değer yaratan en önemli kaynağın insan unsuru olması nedeniyle çalışanların beklentilerini karşılayacak, tükenmişliklerini azaltacak karar ve uygulamalara daha sık ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Çalışma hayatı kaynaklı stresle beraber kişinin işine karşı duyarsızlaşmasıyla başlayan tükenmişlik sendromu ve akabinde görülebilen işten ayrılma niyeti iş dünyasının en önemli çözüme muhtaç konularındandır. Diğer taraftan yapılan çalışmalar göstermektedir ki, farklı kişilik özelliklerine sahip bireylerin işe karşı takındıkları tutum, stres ve tükenmişlik düzeyleri de farklılık gösterebilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı sağlık kurumları çalışanlarının kişilik özellikleri ve işten ayrılma niyeti ilişkisinde duygusal tükenmişliğin aracılık etkisini belirlemektir. Araştırma verileri çevrimiçi anket ile kamu ve özel sağlık kurumlarında görev yapan 553 çalışandan elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda Beş Faktör Kişilik özelliklerinin alt boyutlarının, işten ayrılma niyeti üzerinde etkisinde duygusal tükenmenin kısmi ara değişken olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilik; Beş Faktör Kişilik Modeli; Duygusal Tükenmişlik; İşten Ayrılma Niyeti

ABSTRACT

Since the most important resource that creates value in organizational success is the human element, decisions and practices that will meet the expectations of the employees and reduce their burnout are more frequently needed. The burnout syndrome, which starts with the depersonalization of the person with the stress of working life, and the intention to leave the job, which can be seen, are among the most important issues in the business world in need of

solution. On the other hand, studies show that the attitudes, stress and burnout levels of individuals with different personality traits may also differ. The aim of this study is to determine the mediating effect of emotional burnout in the relationship between the personality traits and their intention to leave of health care workers. Research data were obtained from 553 employees working in public and private health institutions through an online survey. As a result of the analysis of the obtained data, it was determined that emotional exhaustion was a partial mediating variable in the effect of the sub-dimensions of the Five Factor Personality traits on the intention to leave.

Keywords: Personality; Five Factor Personality Model; Emotional Burnout; Intention to Leave

BEŞ FAKTÖR KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN TÜKENMİŞLİĞE ETKİSİ EFFECTS OF FIVE-FACTOR PERSONALITY TRAITS ON BURNOUT

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ÖZET

Tükenmişlik eğilimi göstermede kişilik özelliklerinin önemini ortaya koyan çalışmalara paralel olarak, farklı kişilik özelliklerine sahip bireylerin işe karşı takındıkları tutum, stres ve tükenmişlik düzeylerinin de farklılık gösterebildiğini ileri süren çalışmaların sayısında son zamanlarda bir artış gözlemlenmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı sağlık kurumları çalışanlarının kişilik özelliklerinin tükenmişlik üzerindeki etkisini belirlemektir. Araştırma verileri çevrimiçi anket ile kamu ve özel sağlık kurumlarında görev yapan 553 çalışandan elde edilmiştir. Çalışma sonunda Beş Faktör Kişilik özelliklerinin alt boyutlarının, tükenmişliğin alt boyutları olan duygusal tükenme, duyarsızlaşma ve düşük kişisel başarı hissi arasında anlamlı ilişkilerin olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilik; Beş faktör Kişilik Modeli; Tükenmişlik; Sağlık Kurumları Çalışanları.

ABSTRACT

In parallel with the studies revealing the importance of personality traits in burnout, there has been an increase in the number of studies suggesting that individuals with different personality traits may differ in their attitudes towards work in relation with their stress and burnout levels.

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of health professionals' personality traits on burnout levels. The research data were obtained from 553 healthcare professionals working in public/private health institutions via an online survey. At the end of the study, it was determined that there were significant relationships between the sub-dimensions of the Five-Factor Personality traits and the sub-dimensions of burnout, namely, emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and the feeling of low personal accomplishment.

Keywords: Personality; Five Factor Personality Model; Burnout; Health Institutions Employees.

**İMARLI ALANLARDA KABA KÜME TEORİSİ YÖNTEMİ İLE KİSMİ
ŞUYULANDIRMA ÇALIŞMASI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA**
A RESEARCH ON PARTIAL REMOVAL WITH THE ROUGH CLUSTER THEORY IN
ZONED AREAS

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de arazi politikaları irdelendiğinde, kentsel ve kırsal alanlardaki arazilerin kullanması amaçlı olarak iki şekilde uygulamaların yapıldığı görülür. İmar ve mücavir (komşu) sınırları olarak arazi yönetimi yapılır. İmar sahaları içerisinde konut, ticari, konut + ticari, okul, resmi kurum, ibadethane, çocuk oyun alanları, yeşil alanların oluşturulması için çalışmalar yapılırken, mücavir alanlarda 2 katlı sadece yapı yapılması şeklinde bağ bahçe alanları ile peynir, mandıra tesisi, silo tesisi gibi yapıların oluşturulması için araziler kullanılır. İmar ve mücavir alan sınırları dışındaki araziler ise kırsal tarım faaliyetlerinin yürütülmesi için kullanılır. İmar sahaları içerisindeki arazilerin düzenlemesi çalışmaları 3194 sayılı İmar Kanunu, kırsal alanlardaki arazi üretim ve kazanım çalışmaları ise 5403 sayılı arazi toplulaştırma yasaları çerçevesince yürütülür. Bu anlamda, Türkiye’de imarlı alanlarda sosyal donatı alanlarının oluşturulup, arazilerin imarlı parseller şekline dönüştürülüp, yapı ruhsatı (izni) alabilmesi için 18.madde yani şuyulandırma şeklinde geçen arsa ve arazi parselasyon düzenlenmesi çalışmalarının nasıl olması gerektiği üzerine inceleme yapıldı. Şuyulandırma tek imar adasının tamamı ya da tek bir adanın bir kısmı alınarak olabileceği gibi, birden fazla imar adalarını da içerisine alabilecek şekilde uygulanabilir. İmar adası, imar sınırları içerisinde konut, ticaret, konu + ticari, merkezi iş alanları, sosyal donatı alanlarının geçirildiği belli bir büyüklükteki etrafi yollar ile oluşan sahalardır. Düzensiz parseller ifraz, tevhit ya da parselasyon çalışmaları ile düzenli hale getirilerek bu adalar içerisine atılır. Şuyulandırma işlemi ile devlet şehirleşmenin ayrık, blok, bitişik nizam şeklinde oluşturulan imar adalarına belli kesinti ile vatandaşın arazisinden keserek ortak yeşil alan gibi alanların kazanımını sağlar. Şuyulandırma işlemi yapılırken kullanılan yöntemlerden birisi kaba küme teorisidir. Kaba küme teorisi, matematiksel kümeleme yöntemidir. Alt kümelerin oluşumu ya da küme küme şeklinde yalnız, kesişim ve birleşim kümelerinin oluşturulması ile öz alt kümelerinin meydana getirilmesidir. Türkiye’deki gerek ada bazlı gerekse de birden fazla adaların düzenleme sınırı içerisine alınıp şuyulandırma işlemi kaba küme teorisi ile ada içerisine yaklaşık olarak denk gelecek kadastral ya da imar parsellerinin bulunduğu en yakın adanın en yakın bölgesine yeni oluşacak imar parselinin oluşumudur. Bu şekilde parsellerin en büyüğü en yakın yere verilmesinden sonra, mecbur kalınan hisseli parsellerin üretim noktasında en iyi kesişim bölgeleri olarak parseller

tespit edilip, inŒaata uygun kk parsel retimi keŒiŒim, byk parseller ise yalnız kme oluŒacak Œekilde retiliecektir. Kısımı Œuyulandırma ile de adasında yapılaŒmanın byk kısmının bittiđi boŒ kalan alanlardaki birkaç parsel bazlı Œuyulandırma iŒlenin nasıl olması gerektiđi incelendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İmar, kısmı Œuyulandırma, kaba kme teorisi.

ABSTRACT

When the land policies in Turkey are examined, it is seen that applications are made in two ways for the use of land in urban and rural areas. Land management is carried out as zoning and adjacent (neighbor) borders. While studies are carried out to create residential, commercial, residential + commercial, schools, official institutions, places of worship, children's playgrounds, green areas within the zoning areas, vineyard garden areas and structures such as cheese, dairy facility, silo facility in the form of a 2-storey building only in adjacent areas plots are used for the creation. Lands outside the zoning and adjacent areas are used for rural agricultural activities. The arrangement of the lands within the zoning areas are carried out within the framework of the Zoning Law No. 3194, while the land production and acquisition studies in rural areas are carried out within the framework of the land consolidation law No. 5403. In this sense, an examination was made on how the land and land parceling works should be carried out in the form of article 18, namely irrigation, in order to create social reinforcement areas in the zoned areas in Turkey, transform the lands into zoned parcels and obtain a building license (permit). Irrigation can be applied by taking the whole of a single zoning island or a part of a single island, or it can be applied in a way that it can include more than one zoning islands. The zoning island is the areas formed by the surrounding roads of a certain size where residential, commercial, subject + commercial, central business areas, social reinforcement areas are located within the zoning boundaries. Irregular parcels are made regular by allotment, unification or parceling and thrown into these islands. With the regeneration process, the state provides the acquisition of areas such as common green areas by cutting the urbanization from the land of the citizen with a certain interruption to the zoning islands created in the form of separate, block, adjacent order. One of the methods used in the hydration process is the coarse set theory. The rough set theory is the mathematical clustering method. It is the formation of sub-sets or the formation of clusters in the form of clusters alone, forming intersection and combination sets and the formation of core subsets. Including both island-based and more than one islands in the arrangement boundaries in Turkey and the healing process is the formation of the new zoning parcel to be formed in the closest area of the nearest island where the cadastral or zoning parcels approximately coincide with the island with the rough cluster theory. In this way, after the largest parcels are given to the nearest place, parcels will be determined as the best intersection zones at the production point of the share parcels required, and the production of small parcels suitable for construction will be produced in such a way that the intersection and large parcels will form only clusters. With partial irrigation, it was examined how the

irrigation process should be based on a few parcels in the empty areas where most of the construction on the island was completed.

Keywords: Reconstruction, partial healing, coarse set theory.

**İMAR PLANI İYİLEŞTİRME FONKSİYONLARININ BULANIK MANTIK
YÖNTEMİ İLE İRDELENMESİ, ELAZIĞ İL ÖRNEĞİ**
EXAMINATION OF THE ZONING PLAN IMPROVEMENT FUNCTIONS WITH THE
FUZZY LOGIC METHOD, ELAZIĞ PROVINCIAL EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

İmar planları bir yerleşimin, alanın ya da bölgenin yaşama koşullarını en iyi hale getirmek amacıyla düzenlenen planlardır. Ülke, çevre düzeni, bölge planlarının çevrelediği 1/5000'lik nazım planları doğrultusunda alt ölçek olan 1/1000'lik ilave, revize ya da mevzi imar planları çerçevesince imar iyileştirme fonksiyonları yapılır. İyileştirme için izlenen yöntem birden farklı şekillerde gerçekleştirilebilir. Yakınlık uzaklık tanımlanması, gruplama, kümeleme vb. yöntemlerle imar planı yaklaşımları olabilir. İmar planları mevcut bulunduğu alanının bugünkü ve geçmişteki nüfus yoğunluğu doğrultusunda bakılarak, gelecekte muhtemel olabilecek nüfusa göre fonksiyon grupları iyileştirilir. Bu fonksiyon grupları konut, ticari, konut + ticari, sanayi, cami, karakol, meydan, yeşil alan, mahalli ve çocuk oyun alanları, mezarlık, konut dışı kentsel servis alanları, merkezi iş alanları, fuar, pazar yeri, belediye hizmet alanları gibi alanlardır. Bu fonksiyon gruplarının gelecekte ihtiyaca cevap verebilecek seviyeye getirilmesinde izlenen en iyi yöntemlerden birisi bulanıklaştırma yöntemidir. Bulanık mantık, mevcut veriler ışığında, gerçek değerler ile oluşabilecek değerler arasındaki karşılaştırmaya istinaden uzman kişiler tarafından öznel yorumlama sonucu meydana gelen tahmin yöntemidir. Uygulama alanı, Elazığ İli merkezli 2001 yılından itibaren kısmi bölgelerde tadilat yapılarak devam ettirilen imar planının iyileştirilmesi için 2016 yılı raporu ışığında fonksiyon gruplarının iyileştirilmesi amacıyla çalışılacak alan olarak belirlendi. Bulanıklaştırma ile yürürlükte olan imar planı 2040 yılına kadar şehrin ihtiyacını karşılayacak hale getirilmesi için tüm fonksiyon grupları incelendi. Karar ve tescil organına sunulacak seviyeye ölçüm tespitleri yapıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İmar planı, Bulanık Yöntem, Elazığ.

ABSTRACT

Zoning plans are plans designed to optimize the living conditions of a settlement, area or region. Zoning improvement functions are carried out within the framework of 1/1000 additional, revised or local development plans, which are the sub-scales, in line with the 1/5000 master plans surrounded by the country, environmental order and regional plans. The method followed for improvement can take place in multiple ways. Proximity, distance definition, grouping,

clustering and so on. There may be zoning plan approaches with methods. By looking at the current and past population density of the area where the development plans are located, the function groups are improved according to the population that may be possible in the future. These function groups are residential, commercial, residential + commercial, industrial, mosque, police station, square, green area, local and children's playgrounds, cemetery, non-residential urban service areas, central business areas, fair, market place, municipal service areas. Blurring is one of the best methods followed in bringing these function groups to a level that can meet the needs in the future. Fuzzy logic is a prediction method that occurs as a result of subjective interpretation by experts based on the comparison between the real values and the values that may occur in the light of the available data. The application area was determined as the area to be worked on in order to improve the function groups in the light of the 2016 report in order to improve the zoning plan, which has been renovated and continued in partial regions since 2001, based in Elazığ. All function groups were examined in order to make the development plan in force with blurring to meet the needs of the city until 2040. Measurement determinations were made at the level to be submitted to the decision and registration body.

Keywords: Zoning plan, Fuzzy Method, Elazığ.

KENTSEL HİZMET OLARAK ÇÖP YÖNETİMİNİN YERİ VE ÖNEMİ THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF GARBAGE MANAGEMENT AS AN URBAN SERVICE

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ÖZET

Geçmişten bugüne kentsel alanlardaki yaşamın yoğunlaştığı bilinmektedir. Bu durum gündelik hayatta bazı kentsel hizmet gereksinimlerini doğurmaktadır. Kent yönetimlerinin hizmet alanlarından olan çöp bunlardan biridir. En genel tanımı ile çöp; tüketmek, harcamak ya da gereksiz veya uygun geri dönüş olmadan kullanmak; boşuna ya da kâr amacı gütmeyen kullanmaktır. Farklı kaynaklardan çöp tanımlarındaki ortak ifade değer kaybı ya da yetersiz tüketimdir. ‘Çöp’ ve ‘çöpe gitme’ doğada yer almaz. Bunlar insanlığın icatlarıdır. Doğal döngüler çöp yaratmamaktadır. Kentsel alanlarda çöp oluşumu farklı süreçleri içermektedir. Çöpler hammaddelerin çıkarılması; yapı mamul ve mamul olarak işlenmesi, mamullerin tüketimi ve diğer insan eylemleri sonucunda oluşmaktadır. Artan çöp miktarları insan ve çevre sağlığı açısından risk oluşturmaktadır. Bu durum sistematik bir çözümleme gerektirmektedir.

Bu çalışma kentsel hizmetler arasında çöp yönetiminin önemini vurgulamayı amaçlamaktadır ve bu konuya dikkat çekerek kentlerdeki çevresel zararların nasıl indirgenebileceğini irdellemektedir. Çöp yönetimi; çöplerin, atık suların ve diğer atıkların toplanması, taşınması ve imha edilmesidir. Çöp yönetiminde öncelik verilmesi gereken eylem en başta çöpün üretiminin önlenmesi olmalıdır. Çöp yönetim metodları hiyerarşisi şu şekilde olmalıdır: Önleme, Azaltma, Kurtarma, Yeniden Kullanım, Geri Dönüşüm. Çöp yönetim eylemleri de üç ana kategoride organize edilmelidir: Depolama ve Toplama; Malzemelerin Kurtarılması ve Geri Dönüşüm, İmha. Bu kategorilerde organize edilen çöp yönetimi eylemleri global olarak ülkelerde gelir seviyesine göre değişiklik göstermektedir. Yüksek gelir grubu ülkelerinde teknolojik tesislere öncelik verilirken, düşük gelirli ülkelerde sivil toplum organizasyonları, teşvikler, toplumsal girişimleri ağırlıklı eylemler olduğu görülmektedir. Çöp yönetimi sadece merkezi ya da yerel yönetimlerinin değil; bireysel anlamda tüm kentlilerin sorumluluğunda olmalıdır. Yönetimin konuya dair sistematik geliştirilmesi ve uygulamasının yanı sıra toplumda çöp bilincinin sağlanabilmesi için konuyla ilgili bilgilendirici yayınların yaygınlaşması olumlu olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent, Kentsel Hizmet, Çöp Yönetimi

ABSTRACT

Historical process tells us that urban areas are becoming more densely populated which creates the requirement of certain urban services in daily living. One of them is waste, which is one of the service areas of the city administrations. Broadly defined waste is to consume, spend, or employ uselessly or without adequate return; use to no avail or profit. What common in the definition of waste from different sources are loss of value and inefficient consumption. “Waste” and “wasting” don’t exist in nature. These are human inventions. Natural cycles don’t create waste. In urban areas waste generation consist of different processes. Wastes are generated during the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the consumption of final products, and other human activities. Increasing waste amounts creates risks for human health and for the health of the environment. This situation requires a systematic analysis.

This study aims to emphasize the importance of waste management among urban services and by drawing attention to this issue examines ways to minimize environmental damages in cities. Waste management is the collection, transportation and disposal of garbage, liquid wastes and all other wastes. The hierarchy of waste management methods should be as follows: Avoid, Reduce, Recovery, Reuse, Recycle, Disposal. Waste management actions organized in these categories vary according to the income level of the countries globally. While in high income countries facilities with high technologies becomes priority, in low income countries non-governmental organizations, incentives, community organizations are predominant actions. Waste management should not be the responsibility of central or local authorities but all citizens must take individual responsibility in this matter. It will of positive effect that authorities in addition to developing the systematic on the subject and implementing it, in order to raise awareness in the society regarding waste management widespread publications on the subject

In addition to the authorities developing and implementing the systematic on the issue, it will be positive that informative publications o become widespread in order to raise awareness in the society regarding waste management.

Keywords: City, Urban Service, Waste Management

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KENTLEŞME VE GEREKLİLİKLERİ SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION AND ITS REQUIREMENTS

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ÖZET

Kentler birbirinden farklı nitelikteki canlıların ortak yaşam alanı olarak yüzyıllar boyu değişimine devam etmektedir. Kentsel nüfus yoğunluğunun artışı bazı sorunları doğurmaktadır. Bireylerin kentsel yaşam kalitelerini ekonomik, toplumsal, kültürel ve psikolojik faktörler etkilemektedir. Ekonomik fayda adına düşünmeden yapılan bazı yatırımların çevresel sorunlara yol açtığı bilinmektedir. Bu noktada devreye “sürdürülebilirlik” kavramı girmektedir. Sürdürülebilirlik kentlilerin yaşam kalitesinin sağlanmasında ekonomi ve ekoloji arasındaki dengenin sağlanabilme çabasıdır. Bunun kent genelinde planlanması ise sürdürülebilir kentleşme olarak adlandırılabilir. Kentsel mekanlarda insanların doğal çevreyle olan bağlantısı çift yönlü fayda esasına dayanmalıdır. Sürdürülebilir kentleşme bu faydalanmanın bütünsel yaklaşımla kente yaygınlaşmasını hedeflemektedir. Kentin gelişimi için çağdaş yaklaşımlara başvururken doğal kaynakların tahrip edilmemesine dikkat edilmelidir. Sadece ekonomik gelişme adına yapılan hatalı girişimler gelecek kuşakların yaşam alanlarında tehdit yaratmaktadır. Sürdürülebilirlik olgusuna dikkat edilmeden yapılan kentsel hamleler sadece ekolojik değil sosyokültürel ve psikolojik olumsuzluklar da yaratabilmektedir.

Bu çalışma sürdürülebilirlik kavramına dikkat çekerek; sürdürülebilir kentleşmenin dünya geleceği açısından önemini vurgulamayı amaçlamaktadır. Kentlerin sürdürülebilirliğinin toplumların sürdürülebilirliği anlamına gelebileceği unutulmamalıdır. Ekonomi, ekoloji ve eşitlik kavramlarının arasındaki bağa değer verilerek planlanan kentlerde yaşam kalitesi daha iyi olabilecektir. İnsanın doğanın bir parçası olduğunu hatırlayarak yapılan ekonomik kalkınma hareketleri hem doğal hem de ekonomik girdi sağlayabilecektir. Doğal ve kültürel ekosistemlerin korunarak yapılan teknolojik yatırımlar sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın anahtarı niteliğindedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent, Kent Planlama, Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Kentleşme

ABSTRACT

Cities as the common living spaces for living beings of different nature have been on the process of change for centuries. The increase of urban population creates many problems. Economic, social, cultural and psychological factors affect the quality of urban life of individuals. It is a fact that some inconsiderate investments which are made for the economic benefit only cause environmental problems. Herein “sustainability” concept becomes involved. Sustainability is the effort to achieve the balance between economy and ecology in ensuring the quality of life of citizens. The planning of this citywide can be defined as sustainable urbanization. In urban spaces the connection of humans with natural environment needs to be based on the principle of two-way benefit. While applying contemporary approaches for the development of the city, care should be taken not to harm natural resources. Improper attempts made only in favor of economic development pose a threat to the living spaces of future generations. Urban moves made without taking into consideration the sustainability fact can create not only ecological but also soci-cultural and psychological negativities

This study by remarking sustainability concept; is aiming to emphasize the importance of sustainable urbanization for the future of the world. It should not be forgotten that the sustainability of cities can mean the sustainability of societies. The quality of life would be better in cities which are planned by accounting the connection between economy, ecology and equity concepts. Economic development moves made by recalling that humans are a part of the nature will be able to provide both natural and economic input. Technological investments made by protecting natural and cultural ecosystems are key to sustainable development.

Keywords: City, Urban Planning, Sustainability, Sustainable Urbanization

**İÇMESUYU SİSTEMLERİNDE SAYAÇ REHABİLİTASYONU FAYDA MALİYET
ANALİZİ İÇİN HESAPLAMA ARACININ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ**
DEVELOPMENT OF ANALYSIS TOOL FOR METER REHABILITATION COST-
BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Su temini sağlayan kurumlar, ürettiği suyu iletim ve dağıtım sistemi aracılığıyla abonelere iletmekte ve bu hizmetin karşılığında işletme giderlerinin karşılanması için ücret almaktadır. Su temini sistemleri ile abonelere iletilen ve aboneler tarafından kullanılan suyun parası ödenmeyen kısmı “gelir getirmeyen su ya da su kaybı” olarak ifade edilmektedir. Gelir getirmeyen su temelde iki kavramdan oluşmaktadır: “fiziksel kayıplar” ve “idari kayıplar”. İdari kayıplar, aboneler tarafından tüketilen ve parası ödenmeyen bileşenleri içerdiği için bu bileşen su idareleri açısından doğrudan gelir kaybını oluşturmaktadır. İdari kayıpların bileşenleri genel olarak, sayaç hatalarından kaynaklanan tüketimler (eksik okuma, hiç okuma yapmama), kaçak ve kayıtsız abone tüketimleri şeklindedir. Bu bileşenlerin azaltılması, önlenmesi ve kontrol altına alınması ile idareler için fatura bedeli üzerinde doğrudan gelir artışı söz konusudur. İdari kayıpların azaltılması için, sistemde iyi bir abone ve sayaç yönetim sisteminin olması, düzenli kalibrasyon yapılması, sayaçlardan örnekler alınarak test yapılması, ağırlıklı sayaç hata oranlarının belirlenmesi, hata oranlarına göre fayda-maliyet analizi yapılarak sayaç yenileme programlarının oluşturulması gerekmektedir. Ancak uygulamada genelde Su ve Kanal İdareleri, yıl boyunca hedefledikleri sayıda sayaçları rasgele değiştirme yoluna gitmekte ve bu durum özellikle sayaç yoğunluğunun fazla olduğu ve hatalı sayaç oranının düşük olduğu bölgelerde kurumlar açısından ekonomik olmayan ve yatırım maliyetini arttıran bir durum ortaya koyabilmektedir. Bu kapsamda sayaçlar için değişim ve kalibrasyon maliyetlerinin dikkate alındığı bir fayda maliyet hesaplama aracı geliştirilmiştir. Geliştirilen bu hesaplama aracı ile bölgenin mevcut kayıp durumu dikkate alınarak fayda ve maliyet analizleri yapılabilmektedir. Hesaplama aracının su kayıplarıyla mücadelede, su ve kanalizasyon idareleri için ciddi bir referans oluşturacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Su kayıp yönetimi, gelir getirmeyen su, sayaç yönetimi, idari kayıplar

ABSTRACT

Water utilities deliver the water to customers through the transmission and distribution system. A fee is charged for this service offered to subscribers to cover operating expenses. Water that is delivered to subscribers through water supply systems but is not paid for is expressed as non-revenue water which consists of the main components such as apparent and real losses. Apparent losses include components consumed by subscribers and not paid for and constitute a direct loss of revenue for utilities. Apparent losses generally include losses due to water meter errors (incomplete reading, no reading), illegal and unregistered subscriber consumption. Reducing, preventing and controlling these components causes direct revenue growth over the invoice amount for the utilities. In order to reduce these losses, it is very important to have a good customer and meter management system, regular calibration, testing by taking samples from meters, and determining weighted meter error rates. In addition, water meter renewal programs should be created by making cost-benefit analysis according to error rates. However, in practice, the utilities generally prefer to change the meters over 10 years old. This situation may present an uneconomical situation that increases the investment cost especially in regions where the meter density is high and the rate of faulty meters is low. In this context, a cost-benefit calculation tool has been developed for meters, taking into account replacement and calibration costs. With this developed calculation tool, benefit and cost analyzes can be made by taking into account the current loss situation of the region. It is thought that the calculation tool will constitute a serious reference for water and sewerage administrations in combating water losses.

Keywords: Water loss management, non-revenue water, meter management, apparent Losses

**İÇMESUYU DAĞITIM SİSTEMLERİNDE SIZINTININ BELİRLENMESİNDE
MİNİMUM GECE DEBİSİ ANALİZİ**
MINIMUM NIGHT FLOW ANALYSIS IN DETERMINING LEAKAGE IN WATER
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

İçmesuyu dağıtım sistemlerinde su bütçesinin oluşturulmasında Uluslararası su birliği (IWA) tarafından önerilen standart su dengesi kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemde sistemde toplam sızıntı hacmi hesaplanmakta veya tahmin edilmektedir. Ancak bu yaklaşımda sonuçların doğruluğu, hesaplama adımlarındaki diğer verilerin doğruluğuna bağlıdır. Bu nedenle sahayı temsil eden ve doğrudan saha verilerine göre sızıntının belirlenmesini sağlayan yöntemlerin kullanılması oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada sızıntının farkına varılmasına ve toplam sızıntı miktarının saha verilerine göre belirlenmesine imkan tanıyan yöntem olan minimum gece debisi analizi uygulanmıştır. Bu yöntemde izole bölgede tüketimin en düşük olduğu saatlerde (genelde gece 02:00-04:00 saatleri arasında) basınç ve giriş debisi izlenmektedir. Daha sonra izole bölgede abone profili, tüketim karakteristiği esas alınarak gece yasal tüketimler tahmin edilmektedir. Böylece giriş debisinden gece yasal tüketimler çıkarılarak bölgedeki sızıntı miktarı belirlenmektedir. Ancak bu yöntemin uygulanmasında ve analizde şebeke özellikleri, abone karakteristiği, izleme sistemi, uygun analiz yaklaşımının seçimi, analiz parametrelerinin doğru belirlenmesi ve izole bölge tasarımı gibi veriler gereklidir. Bu çalışma kapsamında, minimum gece debisi analizinin sızıntı yönetimindeki önemi, gereksinimleri, faydaları ve yaşanan zorluklar detaylı bir şekilde tartışılmıştır. Ayrıca, gerçek saha verileri esas alınarak izole bölgeler için uygulama gerçekleştirilmiştir. Minimum gece debi analizinde kullanılan formüller, parametreler, analiz sonuçları örnek veri setleri için değerlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçların özellikle bu alanda çalışan uygulayıcılar için referans oluşturacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Su kayıp yönetimi, gelir getirmeyen su, gece debisi analizi, fiziki kayıplar

ABSTRACT

The standard water balance recommended by the International Water Association (IWA) is used in analyzing the water budget in water distribution systems. In this method, the total leakage volume in the system is calculated or estimated. However, in this approach, the accuracy of the results depends on the accuracy of other data in the calculation steps. For this reason, it is very important to use methods that represent the field and allow the leakage to be determined directly according to the field data. In this study, the minimum night flow analysis, which is a method that allows the leakage to be recognized and the total amount of leakage to be determined according to field data, was applied. In this method, the pressure and inlet flow rate are monitored in the isolated areas during the lowest consumption hours (usually between 02:00 and 04:00 at night). Then, night authorized consumption is estimated based on the customer profile and consumption characteristics in the isolated area. Thus, the amount of leakage is determined by subtracting the legal consumption from the inflow. However, in the application and analysis of this method, data such as network characteristics, subscriber characteristics, monitoring system, selection of the appropriate analysis approach, correct determination of analysis parameters and isolated zone design are required. In this study, the importance, requirements, benefits and difficulties of minimum night flow analysis in leakage management are discussed in detail. In addition, the application has been carried out for isolated regions based on field data. The formulas, parameters, analysis results used in the minimum night flow analysis were evaluated for sample data sets. It is thought that the results obtained from this study will constitute a reference especially for practitioners working in this field.

Keywords: Water loss management, non-revenue water, minimum night flow, real Losses

TREATMENT AND EVALUATION OF COW AND SHEEP FARM WASTEWATER

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ABSTRACT

Cattle and sheep wastes are processed in two groups as liquid and solid. Cattle and sheep wastes contain very high levels of COD, nitrogen and phosphorus. The suspended solids concentration is very high. Solid and liquid wastes collected in the collection tanks are given to the separator pools. The wastes accumulated in this pool are separated with the help of solid and liquid separators. Solid wastes are used as fertilizer after stabilization. After the liquid wastes are stabilized in anaerobic stabilization pools, they are subjected to aerobic biological treatment. Wastewater from aerobic treatment is subjected to nitrification and denitrification for nitrogen removal. Phostrip process is applied for phosphorus removal.

Cattle solid waste amount was measured as 12-34 kg/day.animal and BOD₅ value was measured as 0.39-0.47 kg BOD₅/animal.day. For sheep and lamb animals, these values were measured as 1.2-2.8 kg/animal.day, 0.12-0.18 kg BOD₅/animal.day, respectively. Cow, sheep and lamb water consumption were determined as 80-90 L/animal.day and 4-6 L/animal.day, respectively.

The required anaerobic tank volume was found to be 15000 m³ during the hydraulic retention period of 15 days for 5000 cattle and 30000 sheep and lamb animals available in the facility. Separate units are needed for nitrogen and phosphorus removal after anaerobic treatment.

Keywords: Anaerobic, Cattle, Farm Wastewater, Treatment

**KONYA KARATAY MÜZESİ KUBAD ABAD ÇİNİ MOTİFLERİNİN İÇ MEKAN
TEKSTİL TASARIMINDA DİJİTAL UYGULAMALARI¹**
DIGITAL APPLICATIONS OF KONYA KARATAY MUSEUM KUBAD-ABAD TILE
MOTIFS IN INTERIOR TEXTILE DESIGN²

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ÖZET

Anadolu Selçuklu Dönemini yansıtan çiniler, Konya Kubad Abad Sarayında yapılan kazılarda gün yüzüne çıkmıştır. Çalışmada, çinilerde yer alan motiflerin iç mekan tekstil tasarımlarında esin kaynağı olarak kullanılabilmesi düşüncesiyle yola çıkılmıştır. Kültürümüzün önemli bir parçası olan çinilerin renk, motif ve kompozisyon özelliklerinin sürdürülebilmesi ve bu yönde yapılan çalışmaların artırılması gerekmektedir. Bu düşünceyle araştırmanın amacı; Konya Karatay Müzesi'nde sergilenen çinilerin renk, motif ve kompozisyon özellikleri incelenerek iç mekan tasarımı için dijital tekstil desen pratiklerini çağdaş tasarım anlayışla yansıtmaktır. Amaca yönelik olarak, Konya Karatay Müzesi'nde sergilenen çinilerin fotoğrafları çekilerek dijital ortama aktarılmış; Adobe Illustrator ve Photoshop programlarında desen çizimleri ve raportlamaları yapılmıştır. Araştırma, Konya Karatay Müzesi'nde sergilenen Selçuklu Dönemi 13.yy'a tarihlenen mavi renkli çini örnekleriyle sınırlandırılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini, müzede bulunan 80 adet çini örnekleri oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem ise, mavi renkte farklı tasarım özelliklerine göre seçilen 5 adet çini örnekleridir. Çalışmada, alan araştırması (case study) ve nitel araştırma yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Karatay Müzesi'nde sergilenen 5 adet çini örneklerinin desen özelliklerine bulgular kısmında yer verilmiştir. Çinilerin motiflerinden esinlenilerek 5 adet iç mekanlarda kullanılmak üzere dijital desen tasarımı yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç Mekan Tekstil Tasarımı, Dijital Tasarım, Desen Tasarımı, Kubad Abad Çinileri

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ABSTRACT

Tiles reflecting the Anatolian Seljuk Period were unearthed during the excavations in Konya Kubad-Abad Palace. In the study, researchers started with the idea that the motifs on the tiles can be used as a source of inspiration in interior textile designs. It is necessary to maintain the color, motif, and composition characteristics of tiles, which are an essential part of our culture, and to increase the work done in this direction. Along with this idea, the aim of the study is to reflect the digital textile pattern practices for interior design with a contemporary design understanding by examining the color, motif, and composition characteristics of the tiles exhibited in the Konya Karatay Museum. For this purpose, photographs of the tiles exhibited in the Konya Karatay Museum were taken and transferred to digital media, and pattern drawings and repeat systems were done in Adobe Illustrator and Photoshop programs. The study is limited to the samples of blue-colored tiles dated to the 13th century of the Seljuk Period exhibited in the Konya Karatay Museum. The population of the study consists of 80 tile samples in the museum. The sample, on the other hand, is 5 tile samples selected according to different design features in blue color. In the study, case study and qualitative study methods were applied. The pattern characteristics of the 5 tile samples exhibited in the Karatay Museum are given in the results section. Inspired by the motifs of the tiles, 5 digital patterns were designed to be used interior.

Keywords: Interior Textile Design, Digital Design, Pattern Design, Kubad Abad Tiles

ALGLER VE YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ ALGAE AND GROWING

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ÖZET

Algler, su kaynaklarının en önemli canlılarından biri olup, besin zincirinin ilk basamağını oluşturmaktadırlar. Alglerden; gıda, tarım, kozmetik, tıp, eczacılık, enerji üretimi ve endüstrinin birçok alanında faydalanılmaktadır. Ayrıca yapılan birçok bilimsel çalışma neticesinde; antimikrobiyal, sitotoksik, antimitojenik, antikanser ve antitümöral aktivitelerinin olduğu da tespit edilmiştir. Günümüzde bu kadar fazla alanda yararlanılan alglerin yetiştiriciliği de giderek artmaktadır. Alg yetiştirme sistemleri; açık sistemler (açık havuzlar) ve kapalı sistemler (fotobiyoreaktörler) olmak üzere iki ana başlık altında incelenmektedir. Bu sistemlerin tercih edilmesinde; iklim koşulları, maliyet unsuru, yetiştirilecek olan alg türü gibi etkenler önemli rol oynamaktadır. Her bir sistemi üstün kılan özellikleri mevcuttur. Bu çalışmada; alg yetiştirme sistemleri, birbirlerine karşı olan avantaj ve dezavantajları ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alg, Alg Yetiştiriciliği, Fotobiyoreaktörler, Yetiştirme Sistemleri.

ABSTRACT

Algae are one of the most important creatures of water resources and they constitute the first step of the food chain. from algae; It is used in many areas of food, agriculture, cosmetics, medicine, pharmacy, energy production and industry. In addition, as a result of many scientific studies; It has also been determined that it has antimicrobial, cytotoxic, antimitogenic, anticancer and antitumoral activities. Today, the cultivation of algae, which is used in so many areas, is increasing. Algae growing systems; It is examined under two main headings as open systems (open pools) and closed systems (photobioreactors). In the preference of these systems; Factors such as climatic conditions, cost factor, algae species to be grown play an important role. Each system has features that make it superior. In this study; algae growing systems, advantages and disadvantages against each other are discussed.

Keywords: Algae, Algae Cultivation, Photobioreactors, Cultivation Systems.

ALGLERİN BİYOYAKIT AMAÇLI KULLANIMI USE OF ALGAE FOR BIOFUEL PURPOSES

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ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde her alanda ihtiyaç duyulan enerji her geçen gün daha da artmaktadır. Enerji ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için kullanılan fosil yakıt kaynakların sınırlı olması, ekonomik, ekolojik ve çevresel açılardan olumsuz etkilerinin olması nedeniyle, sürdürülebilir çevre dostu enerji kaynaklarına olan talep ve ilgi giderek artmaktadır. Günümüzde güneş, rüzgâr, jeotermal, okyanus enerjisi ve biyoyakıt gibi birçok enerji kaynağı fosil yakıtların yerini almaya başlamıştır. Algler temel olarak tek hücrelilerden çok hücreli yapıya kadar değişen, oldukça geniş bir gruba içeren ototrofik organizmalardır. Alglerin biyoyakıt amaçlı üretilmeleri birçok konuda (daha büyük mikrobiyal biyokütle üretimi, yüksek büyüme hızı ve lipid içeriğine sahip olmaları, tarımsal üretim için uygun olmayan alanlarda yetiştirilebilir olmaları ve sudan verimli bir şekilde besin giderimi sağlamaları gibi...) avantaj sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada; biyoyakıtlar, üretim durumları ve alglerin bu alandaki konumları verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alg, Biyoyakıt, Bioenerji, Sürdürülebilir Enerji.

ABSTRACT

The energy needed in all areas of the world is increasing day by day. The demand and interest in sustainable environmentally friendly energy sources is increasing due to the limited number of fossil fuel resources used to meet energy needs and their negative effects in terms of economic, ecological and environmental aspects. Today, many energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, ocean energy and biofuels have begun to replace fossil fuels. Algae are basically autotrophic organisms that include a fairly large group ranging from unicellular to multicellular. The production of algae for biofuel purposes provides advantages in many aspects (greater microbial biomass production, high growth rate and lipid content, being able to be grown in areas unsuitable for agricultural production, and providing efficient nutrient removal from water etc). In this study; biofuels, their production status and the position of algae in this area are given.

Keywords: Algae, Biofuel, Bioenergy, Sustainable Energy.

QAZAX-AĞSTAFADA APARILMIŞ ARXEOLOJİ TƏDQIQATLARIN TARIXİ ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ

THE HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE GAZAKH- AGSTAFHA DAMJILI CAVE

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ÖZET

Tarixi qatları tam olaraq araşdırılmamış, qədim və zəngin bölgələrdən biri olan Azərbaycanın Qazax bölgəsində, “Avey” Dövlət tarix-mədəniyyət qoruğu ərazisində dünya əhəmiyyətli Damcılı mağara düşərgəsini tədqiq etmək üçün 2015-ci ildə Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının Arxeologiya və Etnoqrafiya İnstitutu, Yaponiyanın Tokio Muzey Universiteti və “Avey” Dövlət tarix-mədəniyyət qoruğu arasında üçtərəfli beynəlxalq memorandum imzalanmışdır. 2016-cı ildən isə həmin ərazidə yaponiyalı və azərbaycanlı arxeoloqlar müştərək elmi-tədqiqat işlərinə başlamışlar. Bu tədqiqat layihəsinin məqsədi ərazidə son mezolit dövrünə aid məskənlərin, layların aşkarlanmasıdır.

Damcılı mağarasında 2016-cı ildən başlanan qazıntılar Orta Paleolitdən başlanan və bütün dövrləri əhatə edən parlaq mədəni ardıcılığı aşkara çıxarmışdır. Qazıntılar zamanı əldə olunmuş radiokarbon məlumatlar bu qatların bəzilərinin b.e.ə. 7-ci minilliyin axırlarına, mezolit sonuna aid edilə biləcəyini göstərmişdir.

2017-ci ilin qazıntıları göstərdi ki, sahənin xronologiyası mezolit və neolit dövrlərini əhatə edir və bu dövrlərdə tapılan maddi-mədəniyyət nümunələri ərzaq məhsulları istehsalının, regional iqtisadiyyatın meydana gəlməsini təsdiq edir. Daha dərin qatlardan tapılan keramika-qranit kompleksləri isə mezolit dövrünə aid edilmişdir. Hazırda bu imkanı aydınlaşdırmaq məqsədilə artefaktların radiokarbon məlumatlarının toplanması və təhlili aparılır. Bu müşahidələr Damcılı ardıcılığının mezolit-neolit keçidinin dəqiq başa düşülməsinə və onun Azərbaycanın bir bölgəsində ilk dəfə bu qatların bir-birini əvəzləməsinə əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə töhfə verəcəyini söyləməyə imkan verir.

Qazıntılar zamanı ərazidə Orta Paleolitə ilkin təbəqələrinin açılması da böyük uğur idi. İstənilən halda Damcılı mağarasında Orta Paleolit kompleksinin dəqiq öyrənilməsi, sözsüz ki, Cənubi Qafqazda müasir insanların əmələ gəlməsindən əvvəl dövrün mədəni dinamikasını daha yaxşı anlamağa kömək edir.

Anahtar kelimələr: Mezolit, neolit, muzey, tədqiqatlar, qoruq,

ABSTRACT

In 2015, between the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Tokyo Museum University of Japan, and “Avey” State Historical and Cultural Reserve have signed a trilateral international memorandum to explore the world-renowned Damjili cave located in the area of “Avey’ State Historical and Cultural Reserve in the Gazakh region, one of the ancient and rich regions of Azerbaijan, which historical layers have not been fully explored. Since 2016, Japanese and Azerbaijani archaeologists began joint research activities in the same area. The purpose of this research project is to identify the last Mesolithic period’s settlements and layers in the area.

Excavations in the Damjili cave since 2016 have revealed a striking cultural sequence that dates from the Middle Paleolithic and covers all periods. The radiocarbon data obtained during excavations indicate that some of these layers were it has been shown that it can be attributed to the BC end of the 7th millennium, the end of the mesolithic period.

Excavations in 2017 showed that the area's chronology covers the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, and the material and cultural samples found during these periods confirm the formation of food production and regional economies. The ceramic-granite complexes found in deeper layers belong to the Mesolithic period. Currently, we are collecting and analyzing radiocarbon data of artifacts to clarify this possibility. These observations allow for a clear understanding of the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition of the Damjili sequence, and let us told that which will significantly contribute to the substitution of these layers for the first time, in one of the region of Azerbaijan.

The discovery of the earliest strata of the Middle Paleolithic area during excavations was also a great success. In any case, the precise study of the Middle Paleolithic complex in the Damjili cave is, of course, it helps to better understand the cultural dynamics of the era before the emergence of modern people in the South Caucasus.

Keywords: Mesolithic, neolithic, museum, researches, reserve.

**MOĞOLLAR VE ARDILLARI DEVRİNDE GÜNEY KAFKASYA ŞEHİRLERİNİN
EKONOMİK VE TİCARİ DURUMU
(TEBRİZ ÖRNEĞİ)**

**THE ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION OF THE CITIES OF THE SOUTH
CAUCASUS IN THE PERIOD OF THE MONGOLS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS
(TABRIZ EXAMPLE)**

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ÖZET

13. yüzyılın ilk çeyreğinden itibaren Cengiz Han komutasında ortaya çıkan ve neredeyse tüm dünyayı dehşete düşüren, tedbirler almaya sevk eden Moğol akınlarının en büyük tesiri Güney Kafkasya topraklarında görülmüştür. Moğollar ile Harizmşahlar arasında 1219'da gerçekleşen, bölge devletleri ve milletleri için faciayla sonuçlanan Otrar savaşından sonra Moğollar, Mâverâünnehir ve Güney Kafkasya şehirleri de dahil olmak üzere tarihi açısından önemli bölgeleri bir ateş ve kan deryasına çevirme fırsatını yakalamış, batıya doğru yürüme, dünya tarihine çıkma ve bir anlamda geleceğin imparatorluğunu kurma fırsatını bulmuşlardır.

Bir Moğol devleti olarak ortaya çıkan İlhanlılar, siyasi olarak Cengiz Han'dan itibaren belirlenen hedefleri gerçekleştirmek için çalışmışlardır. Özellikle başkent yaptıkları Tebriz şehri İlhanlılar ve ardılları için önemli bir ekonomik ve ticari özelliğe sahiptir. Ticaret yollarının kavşağında yer alan Tebriz, İlhanlılar ve onlardan sonra kurulan devletler için vazgeçilmez bir yer mesabesinde olmuştur. İran'da İlhanlılar devrinde ticarî hayat gelişmiş, Yakındoğu ile Uzakdoğu, hatta Avrupa arasında ulaşım ve haberleşme kolaylaşmıştır. Bu sayede ülke düşünce, sanat ve ticaret alanında yeni gelişmelere sahne olmuştur. Anadolu, Yakın-doğu ve Avrupa devletlerinin tüccarlarının ticaret yapmak için adeta akın akın geldiği Tebriz şehri, Ortaçağın en şanslı şehirlerinden biri olmuştur. Zaman zaman istilalara ve iç karışıklıklara uğramış olsa da, şehirde iktisadi ve ticari faaliyetler hiçbir zaman durmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Moğollar, İlhanlılar, Kafkasya, Tebriz, Ticaret, Avrupa.

ABSTRACT

The greatest impact of the Mongol raids that emerged under the command of Genghis Khan from the first quarter of the 13th century, terrifying the whole world and prompting them to take measures, was seen in the Southern Caucasus lands. After the Otrar war between the Mongols and the Harizmshahs in 1219, which resulted in a disaster for the states and nations of the region, the Mongols had the opportunity to turn the historically important regions, including the cities of Transoxiana and the South Caucasus, into a sea of fire and blood, walking

westward, going into world history and in a sense, they found the opportunity to establish the empire of the future.

The Ilkhanians, which emerged as a Mongolian state, have politically worked to achieve the goals set since Genghis Khan. Especially the city of Tabriz, which they made their capital, has an important economic and commercial feature for the Ilkhanians and their successors. Tabriz, located at the crossroads of trade routes, has become an indispensable place for the Ilkhanians and the states established after them. During the Ilkhanians period, commercial life developed in Iran, transportation and communication between the Near East and the Far East and even Europe became easier. The city of Tabriz, where merchants from Anatolian, Near-Eastern and European states flocked to trade, became one of the luckiest cities of the Middle Ages. Although it has been subjected to invasions and internal disturbances from time to time, economic and commercial activities in the city have never stopped.

Keywords: Mongols, Ilkhanians, Caucasus, Tabriz, Trade, Europe.

ƏFQANISTANIN SOVET İŞĞALINA İRANIN MÜNASİBƏTİ İRAN'S ATTITUDE TO THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN

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ÖZET

Bu məqalədə 1979-cu ildə İran İslam Cümhuriyyəti qurulandan sonra onun həmsərhəd ölkələrə, xüsusilə də Əfqanıstana münasibəti təhlil olunur. İranın xarici siyasətində Əfqanıstanın özünəməxsus yeri və rolu müəyyən olunur. Bu münasibətlərə təsir göstərən daxili və xarici amillər vurğulanır. Qarşılıqlı münasibətlərdə rəsmi Tehranın güddüyü milli maraqlar, xarakterik xüsusiyyətlər sadalanır. Əfqanıstanın İran üçün siyasi, iqtisadi və mədəni əhəmiyyəti xarakterizə edilir.

Məqalədə həmçinin 1979-cu ilin sonunda Sovet ordusu tərəfindən Əfqanıstanın hərbi işğalı İranda çoxsaylı etiraz çıxışları ilə qarşılınması qeyd olunur. Rəsmi Tehran bunu suveren bir dövlətə qarşı hərbi təcavüz aktı kimi qiymətləndirdi. İranın hakimiyyət orqanları və nüfuzlu din xadimləri tərəfindən sovet işğalı qətiyyətlə pislənilirdi. Həmçinin İran-Əfqanıstan əlaqələrinə təsir göstərən ABŞ amili də qeyd olunur.

Əfqanıstanda sovetpərəst kommunist rejiminin hakimiyyətə gəlməsinin Kabul-Tehran münasibətlərinə mənfi təsir göstərməsi açıqlanır. İran rəhbərliyinin Əfqanıstanda fəaliyyət göstərən siyasi qüvvələrə və qruplaşmalara münasibəti çoxşaxəli olmasına aydınlıq gətirilir. Əfqanıstanda bəzi siyasi qruplaşmalara İran hakimiyyəti orqanları tərəfindən dəstək verilməsinin səbəbləri izah olunur. Bu sahədə dini məzhəb amilinin rolu qeyd olunur.

İranda əfqan qaçqınlarına münasibət və onların əfqan mühacirət qüvvələri kimi təşkilatlanmasına şərait yaradılması da məqalədə öz əksini tapır. Dini amillərin iki ölkə arasındakı münasibətlərə təsiri vurğulanır. İran-İraq müharibəsinin İran-Əfqanıstan münasibətlərinə təsiri qeyd olunur. İranın dini rəhbərliyinin Əfqanıstanda mövcud hərbi-siyasi vəziyyətə təsir imkanlarına da aydınlıq gətirilir.

Açar sözlər: Sovet işğalı, Əfqanıstan, İran islam inqilabı, dini qüvvələr.

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the attitude of the Islamic Republic of Iran to neighboring countries, especially Afghanistan, after its establishment in 1979. Afghanistan has a special place and role in Iran's foreign policy. Internal and external factors affecting these relations are emphasized. In mutual relations, the national interests and characteristics pursued by official Tehran are listed. Afghanistan is characterized by its political, economic and cultural significance for Iran.

The article also notes that the military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet army in late 1979 was met with numerous protests in Iran. Official Tehran described it as an act of military aggression against a sovereign state. The Soviet occupation was strongly condemned by the Iranian authorities and influential clerics. The US factor affecting Iran-Afghanistan relations is also mentioned.

The coming to power of the pro-Soviet communist regime in Afghanistan has had a negative impact on Kabul-Tehran relations. It is clarified that the attitude of the Iranian leadership to the political forces and groups operating in Afghanistan is multifaceted. The reasons for the support of some political groups in Afghanistan by the Iranian authorities are explained. The role of the religious factor in this area is noted.

The article also reflects the attitude of Afghan refugees in Iran and the creation of conditions for their organization as Afghan migration forces. The impact of religious factors on relations between the two countries is emphasized. The impact of the Iran-Iraq war on Iran-Afghanistan relations is noted. The possibilities of the Iranian religious leadership to influence the current military-political situation in Afghanistan are also clarified.

Keywords: Soviet occupation, Afghanistan, Iranian Islamic revolution, religious forces.

SULTAN II. MAHMUT'UN GAZETE ÜZERİNDEN BİR KAMUOYU OLUŞTURMA HADİSESİ

THE EVENT OF SULTAN MAHMUT II TO CREATE A PUBLIC OPINION THROUGH THE NEWSPAPER

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ÖZET

Sultan II. Mahmut'u gazete yayımlamaya sevk ettirdiği bilinen iki sebep vardır. Bunlardan biri; 1821'de başlayan Yunan isyanı sürecinde Alexandre Blacque tarafından İzmir'de yayımlanan *Le Spectateure Oriental* isimli gazetedir. Bu gazete, Avrupa basınının taraflı ve yalan haberlerine karşı Osmanlı Devleti lehinde yazdıkları ile Avrupalıları çok rahatsız etmiştir. Mütevazı bir gazetenin özellikle Avrupa kamuoyunu bu kadar etkilemesi başta Sultan II. Mahmut olmak üzere yönetici kadronun gözünden kaçmamıştır. Diğeri ise; Mısır Valisi Mehmet Ali Paşa'nın 1828 tarihinde Mısır'da çıkardığı *Vekâyi-i Mısriyye* adlı gazetedir. Bu gazete ile Paşa'nın kendi adına başarılı bir kamuoyu oluşturması yine çok dikkat çekmiştir. Bu iki gelişme ile basının gücünü ve önemini net olarak gören Sultan, 1 Kasım 1831'de Osmanlı Devleti'nin ilk gazetesi olan *Takvîm-i Vekâyi*'i yayımlatmaya başlamıştır. Sultan II. Mahmut'un gayesi, *Takvîm-i Vekâyi* vasıtası ile yaptığı ve yapacağı icraatlarını tanıtmanın yanında, taşra ile merkezi yönetim arasındaki koordinasyonun sağlanmasına katkı amacı taşıyordu. Bunların yanında diğeri bir hedef de basın yoluyla toplumu kontrol altında tutabilmektir. Yani aslında kendi kamuoyunu oluşturmaktır. Gazete daha ilk sayısından itibaren Sultan II. Mahmut'un, iki-üç ay evvel Çanakkale ve Edirne taraflarına yapmış olduğu geziyi ayrıntıları ile sütunlarına aksettirmişti. Bu geziden sitayişle bahseden gazetenin, padişahın ahaliye ne kadar değer verdiğini ve onlarla hemhâl olmak üzere bu seyahate çıktığını vurguladığı görülmektedir. Otoritesinin sarsılmasına tahammülü olmadığı iyi bilinen Sultan II. Mahmut'un, bunun için gerektiğinde devletin resmî gazetesi olan *Takvîm-i Vekâyi*'i de kullanmakta tereddüt etmediği anlaşılmaktadır.

Bu bildirinin amacı, 1833 yılında *Takvîm-i Vekâyi*'de yayımlanan ve *iki yeniçerinin hortlayıp çevreye zarar vermesi* ile ilgili uydurma bir haber üzerinden neden böyle bir şeye tevessül edildiği ve nasıl bir kamuoyu oluşturulmak istendiğine cevap aramaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: II. Mahmut, Takvîm-i Vekâyi, yeniçeri, kamuoyu.

ABSTRACT

There are two known reasons that prompted Sultan Mahmut II to publish the newspaper. One of these; It is a newspaper called *Le Spectateure Oriental*, which was published in Izmir by Alexandre Blacque during the Greek revolt in 1821. This newspaper, against the biased and false news of the European press, disturbed the Europeans with its articles in favor of the Ottoman Empire. The influence of a modest newspaper, especially on the European public, did not go unnoticed by the management staff, especially Sultan Mahmut II. The other is; It is a newspaper called *Vekâyi-i Mısriyye*, published by the Egyptian Governor Mehmet Ali Pasha in Egypt in 1828. With this newspaper, Pasha's creation of a successful public opinion on his behalf again attracted a lot of attention. With these two developments, the Sultan, who clearly saw the power and importance of the press, started publishing the first newspaper of the Ottoman Empire, *Takvîm-i Vekâyi*, on 1 November 1831. The aim of Sultan Mahmut II was to contribute to the coordination between the provincial and the central government, as well as to introduce the deeds he did and will do through the *Takvîm-i Vekâyi*. In addition to these, another goal was to keep the society under control through the press. In other words, it was actually creating its own public opinion. From the very first issue of the newspaper, Sultan Mahmut II's trip to Çanakkale and Edirne two or three months ago was reflected in its columns in detail. It is seen that the newspaper, which spoke highly of this trip, emphasized how much the sultan valued the people and went on this trip to be in harmony with them. It is understood that Sultan Mahmut II, who is well known to have no patience for his authority to be shaken, did not hesitate to use the official newspaper of the state, *Takvîm-i Vekâyi*, for this purpose.

The purpose of this paper is to seek answers to why such a thing is attempted and what kind of public opinion is wanted to be created, based on a fabricated news published in *Takvîm-i Vekâyi*, in 1833 about the resurrection of two janissaries and harming the environment.

Keywords: Mahmut II, *Takvîm-i Vekâyi*, janissary, public opinion.

1990-CI İLLƏRDƏ İRAN VƏ BƏƏ ARASINDA MÜBAHİSƏLİ ADALAR PROBLEMİ

THE PROBLEM OF DISPUTED ISLANDS BETWEEN IRAN AND THE UAE IN THE
1990S

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ÖZET

Bu məqalədə Fars körfəzində yerləşən üç ada (Əbu Musa, Tombe Kuçek və Tombe Bozorq) uğrunda İran və BƏƏ arasında diplomatik mübarizə prosesi təhlil olunur. Adalarda İran qanunlarının tətbiq edilməsi körfəzin ərəb dövlətlərinin narazılığına səbəb oldu. Əbu-Dabinin qərb ölkələri ilə ikitərəfli hərbi əməkdaşlıq etmək söyləri BƏƏ-İİR münasibətlərinə mənfi təsir göstərdi. ABŞ, Fransa və İngiltərənin bölgədə iştirakının genişlənməsi İranda ciddi narazılıq doğurdu.

1992-ci ildə diplomatik gərginliyin daha da artması müşahidə olundu. Hadisələrə ərəb ölkələri mediasının və İran mətbuatının yanaşma tərzi. Əbu-Musa adası ətrafındakı müzakirələrdə Səudiyyə Ərəbistanı BƏƏ-nin mövqeyini dəstəkləyirdi. İraq rəhbərliyi də, Əbu Musa adası ətrafında yaranmış mübahisələrdə BƏƏ-nin mövqeyini müdafiə edirdi. BƏƏ 1991-ci il müharibəsindən sonra antiiraq koalisiyasının iştirakçısı olaraq Bağdada münasibətdə Küveyt və Səudiyyə Ərəbistanına nisbətən daha ölçülüb-biçilmiş mövqe tuturdu.

Əbu Musa adası ilə əlaqədar Suriyanın tutduğu mövqe digər ərəb dövlətlərindən tamamilə fərqlənirdi. İranın Fars körfəzinin ərəb dövlətlərinin, o cümlədən BƏƏ-nin ünvanına aramsız hədələri ilə əlaqədar olaraq Əbu-Dabi Tehran ilə bütün əlaqələri kəsdi. Lakin İİR-də prezident M. Xatəminin hakimiyyətə gəlişilə iki ölkə arasında vəziyyət bir qədər dəyişdi. 1997-ci ilin dekabrında Tehranda İKT-nin növbəti zirvə toplantısı ərəfəsində M. Hatəminin göstərişilə İİR xarici işlər naziri K.Xərrazi mübahisəli problemlər üzrə sahil dövlətləri ilə münasibətlərini yoluna qoymaq məqsədi ilə körfəz ölkələrinə səfər etdi. Nazir həm də BƏƏ-yə səfər etdi.

1998-ci ilin mayında İİR xarici işlər naziri K.Xərrazinin Əbu-Dabiyə uğurlu səfərindən sonra ilk dəfə olaraq BƏƏ və İİR qarşılıqlı ittihamlardan imtina etdilər. Bütün bunlara baxmayaraq, adalar ətrafında mübahisəli problemlərin həlli prosesi uzandı. Əbu Musa adası ilə əlaqədar Suriyanın tutduğu mövqe digər ərəb dövlətlərindən tamamilə fərqlənirdi. Körfəz monarxiyaları, İranın gələcəkdə problem üzrə dialoqdan yayınacağı təqdirdə məsələni Haaqadakı Beynəlxalq məhkəməyə veriləcəyi barəsində BƏƏ-nin niyyətini müdafiə etdilər.

Açar sözlər: Fars körfəzi, İran, BƏƏ, mübahisəli adalar, siyasi münasibətlər.

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the process of diplomatic struggle between Iran and the UAE for the three islands in the Persian Gulf (Abu Musa, Tombe Kuchek and Tombe Bozorg). The application of Iranian law on the islands has caused dissatisfaction among the Arab states of the Gulf. Abu Dhabi's efforts for bilateral military cooperation with Western countries have had a negative impact on UAE-Iran relations. The expansion of the US, French and British presence in the region has caused serious dissatisfaction in Iran.

In 1992, diplomatic tensions escalated. The approach of the media of the Arab countries and the Iranian press to the events. In the discussions around the island of Abu Musa, Saudi Arabia supported the position of the UAE. The Iraqi leadership also defended the UAE's position in the dispute over the island of Abu Musa. As a member of the anti-Iraqi coalition after the 1991 war, the UAE has taken a more measured stance on Baghdad than Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Syria's position on the island of Abu Musa was completely different from that of other Arab states. Abu Dhabi has cut all ties with Tehran over Iran's relentless threats against Arab states in the Persian Gulf, including the UAE. However, with the coming to power of President Mahmoud Khatami in Iran, the situation between the two countries has changed somewhat. In December 1997, on the eve of the next OIC summit in Tehran, on the instructions of M. Khatami, the Iranian Foreign Minister K. Kharrazi visited the Gulf countries in order to normalize relations with the littoral states on controversial issues. The Minister also visited the UAE.

In May 1998, for the first time since the successful visit of Iranian Foreign Minister Karzai to Abu Dhabi, the UAE and Iran renounced mutual accusations. Despite all this, the process of resolving the controversial issues around the islands has dragged on. Syria's position on the island of Abu Musa was completely different from that of other Arab states. The Gulf monarchies have defended the UAE's intention to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice in The Hague if Iran avoids dialogue on the issue in the future.

Keywords: Persian Gulf, Iran, UAE, disputed islands, political relations.

**TÜRKİYE’DE ORTAÖĞRETİM TARİH ÖĞRETİMİNDE OSMANLI DÖNEMİ
AZINLIKLARINA YÖNELİK KULLANILAN ANALOJİ VE METAFORLAR**
ANALOGIES AND METAPHORS USED FOR THE OTTOMAN PERIOD MINORITIES
IN SECONDARY EDUCATION HISTORY TEACHING IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Osmanlı Devleti üç kıtada egemen olmuş çok uluslu bir İmparatorluktur ve demografik yapısı etnik, kültürel ve mezhepsel açıdan çok zengin bir kompozisyon oluşturmaktadır. Kurucu ve baskın unsur olan Türklerin dışında özellikle de Rumlar, Ermeniler, Araplar, Bulgarlar ve Yahudilerin kayda değer topluluklar olarak dikkat çektiği Osmanlı toplumsal yapısı, Millet Sistemi adı verilen ve giderek Pax Ottomana terimiyle anılmaya başlanan özgün bir politika ile dengede tutulmaya çalışılmıştır. Osmanlı Devletinin uluslararası toplumdaki gücü ve etkinliğine koşut olarak, başlangıçta olumlu ve birleştirici sonuçlar veren bu politika özellikle de devletin gücünü yitirmeye başladığı 17. Yüzyıldan itibaren etkin bir biçimde uygulanamamış ve azınlıklar toplumsal ve siyasal bir sorun niteliği kazanmıştır. Günümüz Türk tarih yazıcılığında, Osmanlı toplumunda azınlıkların varlığına çeşitli kuramlar açısından olumlu ve olumsuz yaklaşımlar gözlemlenmektedir. Bunlardan özellikle de olumsuz görüş açısını temsil edenler azınlıkları çeşitli analogi ve metaforlar ile kavramsallaştırmakta ve kendi okur kitlesini bu metaforların anlam dünyası içinde düşünsel olarak etkilemeye çalışmaktadır. İçerik analizi yöntemine dayanan bu çalışmada, Türkiye’de resmi tarih öğretiminde kullanılan ders kitaplarında azınlıklara yönelik olarak kullanılan analogi ve metaforların türleri, işlevleri ve anlamları kavramsal metafor teorisi kapsamında incelenmiş ve kullanılan metaforların bir öğrenme-öğretme bileşeni olarak etki ve katkısı değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı azınlıkları, metafor, kavramsal metafor, tarih öğretimi

ABSTRACT

The Ottoman Empire was a multinational empire that dominated three continents, and its demographic structure constituted a highly rich composition in terms of ethnicity, culture and sects. Apart from the Turks, who were the founding and dominant elements in Ottoman social

structure, the Greeks, Armenians, Arabs, Bulgarians and Jews also attracted attention as significant communities in this structure. The Ottoman Empire attempted to keep this structure in balance with a unique policy called the “Millet System” (Nation System), which gradually became known as Pax Ottomana. In parallel with the power and strong influence of the Ottoman Empire in the international community, this policy, which initially produced positive and unifying results, could not be implemented effectively, especially beginning from the 17th century when the empire began to fall into a decline, and the minorities became a social and political problem. In today's Turkish historiography, it can be observed that there are both positive and negative approaches to the existence of minorities in Ottoman society within various theoretical frameworks. Among them, especially those that represent the negative approach, conceptualize minorities with a variety of analogies and metaphors, trying to influence the views of their readers within the meaning sphere of these metaphors. In this study, which is based on the content analysis method, the types, functions and meanings of analogies and metaphors used for minorities in the textbooks that are included in the official history teaching curriculum in Turkey were analysed within the theoretical framework of conceptual metaphor theory. In this connection, the effect and the contribution of the metaphors used as a learning-teaching component were also evaluated.

Keywords: Ottoman minorities, metaphor, conceptual metaphor, history teaching.

ЗАКОНЫ СИНКРЕТИЧНОСТИ ПРИРОДЫ ИСКУССТВА В ИНТЕГРАТИВНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

THE LAWS OF SYNCRETIC NATURE OF ART IN INTEGRATIVE EDUCATION

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РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматривается проблема синкретичности видов искусства и использование интегративных методов в образовании.

Современные исследователи многократно отмечали синкретичность самой природы искусства, поскольку на разных этапах развития общества оно развивалось и проявлялось в синкретическом контексте. Корни подобной общности уходят в века. Лишь по истечению длительного времени постепенно происходило осознанное разделение искусства на виды, каждый из которых обладал своим специфическим языком. Однако сохранились межвидовые связи, которые проявляются на разных уровнях. По сути, любая синкретичность имеет в своей основе суть законов синергетики, она призвана объяснить суть единого пространства окружающего мира. Сегодня синергетика достаточно быстро интегрирует в область гуманитарных наук. Однако говорить о междисциплинарности в общем контексте еще рано, поскольку это предполагает взаимосогласованное использование образов, различных представлений, методов, подходов.

В этой цепочке интеграция видов искусства наиболее перспективный вариант, более того необходимый элемент образования, способный связать «несвязуемое», поскольку обладает огромным потенциалом. Является реальным расширить поле интеграции за счет вовлечения в данный процесс предметов технического порядка, как, например, математика. В качестве примера можно представить творчество Аристиды Квинтилиана и его труд «О музыке», где проблемы ритма и числа оказались приемлемыми ко всем видам искусства. В работе автор «модуляцию» представлял, как принцип правильной организации движений, закладывая этим основы средневековой эстетики чисел. Еще в древние времена Пифагор, разделяя сферы изучения мира на 4 разновидности, относил музыку к математике, т.к. музыка, являясь временным видом искусства, познается в

соответствии с продолжительностью звучания. Музыка и ее восприятие имеют психофизическую природу и могут быть описаны с помощью законов физики, а также физиологии. С точки зрения физики, звучание музыки осуществляется посредством звуковых колебаний. В отличие от физики, физиологи восприятия музыки рассматривают с точки зрения физиологических процессов человеческого организма. В данном интеграционном процессе происходит гуманизация и гуманитаризация физики.

Возникла необходимость изучения в школе предмета «Культура здоровья», где помимо необходимости ознакомления, учащихся с основными правилами поведения, соблюдения канонов чистоплотности можно ознакомиться с возможностями музыки. Использование уникальных возможностей музыки даст шанс разработки здоровьесберегающих технологий.

Ключевые слова: закон, синкретизм, природа, интеграция, образование.

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problem of syncretic nature of the arts and the use of integrative methods in education. Modern researchers have repeatedly noted the syncretic nature of art itself, since at different stages of the development of society, it developed and manifested itself in a syncretic context. The roots of such a community go back centuries. Only after a long time there was a gradual division of art into types, each of which possessed its own specific language. However, interspecific connections have been preserved, which are manifested at different levels. In fact, any syncretism is based on the essence of the laws of synergetics, it is designed to explain the essence of a single space of the surrounding world. Today, synergetics is quickly integrating into the field of the humanities. However, it is too early to talk about interdisciplinarity in a general context, since this presupposes the mutually consistent use of images, different ideas, methods, and approaches.

In this chain, the integration of the arts is the most promising option, moreover, a necessary element of education, capable of linking the “unconnected”, since it has enormous potential. It is realistic to expand the field of integration by involving in this process subjects of a technical order, such as mathematics. As an example, we can present the work of Aristide Quintilian and his work "On Music", where the problems of rhythm and number turned out to be acceptable to all types of art. In his work, the author presented "modulation" as a principle of the correct organization of movements, thus laying the foundations of the medieval aesthetics of numbers. Even in ancient times, Pythagoras, dividing the spheres of the study of the world into 4 varieties, attributed music to mathematics, because music, being a temporary form of art, is cognized in accordance with the duration of the sound. Music and its perception are of a psychophysical nature and can be described using the laws of physics as well as physiology. From the point of view of physics, the sound of music is carried out through sound vibrations. Unlike physics, physiologists consider music perception from the point of view of the physiological processes

of the human body. In this integration process, the humanization and humanization of physics takes place.

There was a need to study the subject "Culture of Health" at school, where, in addition to the need to familiarize students with the basic rules of behavior, adherence to the canons of cleanliness, you can get acquainted with the possibilities of music. Using the unique possibilities of music will give a chance to develop health-preserving technologies.

Keywords: Law, Syncretism, Nature, Integration, Education.

ROMANTİK DÖNEMDE BİR KADIN PİYANİST: FANNY MENDELSSOHN A WOMAN PIANIST IN ROMANTIC ERA: FANNY MENDELSSOHN

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ÖZET

Klasik batı müziğinin tüm dönemleri incelendiğinde erkek bestecilerin egemen olduğu görülmektedir. Oysa her döneme ait besteciler arasında kadın bestecilerin de olduğu bilinmektedir. Romantik dönemde de yetenekleri ve müzikal kimlikleri ile tarihte önemli bir yere sahip olması gereken ama o dönemin yaşamsal zorluklarından, toplumsal baskılarından ve kadına yüklenen kimlikten dolayı geri planda kalmış kadın besteciler bulunmaktadır. Bu besteciler arasında yer alan ve Felix Mendelssohn'un kız kardeşi olan Fanny Mendelssohn, hayatı boyunca bu baskılar ile yaşamış fakat Chopin ve Liszt gibi dönemin ünlü bestecileri ile konserler vererek müziğini tüm Avrupa'ya tanıtmayı başarmıştır. Ancak kardeşi Felix Mendelssohn kadar destek görmemiş ve hayatı boyunca bestelediği yaklaşık 500 civarı eserin çok azı kendi ismiyle yayınlanmıştır.

Bu araştırmanın amacı; Romantik döneme ait kadın bestecilerden biri olan Fanny Mendelssohn'u tanıtmak ve eserleri hakkında bilgi vermektir. Betimsel bir araştırma olan bu çalışmada döküman inceleme yöntemi kullanılarak konuyla ilgili kitap, tez, makale ve bildiriler incelenmiş; besteci hakkındaki bilgiler bir araya getirilmiştir. Bu bulgular ışığında Fanny Mendelssohn'un çok sayıda piyano, şan, koro, orkestra ve oda müziği gibi çok çeşitli alanlarda eserleri olduğu ancak piyanist olarak bilinmesine rağmen en fazla bestelediği eserlerin şan alanında lied türünde olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Romantik Dönem, Kadın Besteciler, Fanny Mendelssohn, Piyanist

ABSTRACT

When all periods of western classical music, including the Romantic era, were examined, it can be seen that male composers were dominated. However, among the composers of each period, it is also known that women composers who should have an important place in history with their talents and musical identity, but remained in the background due to the vital challenges

and communal pressures in that period and the identity imposed on women were existed. Fanny Mendelssohn, who was one of these composers and was the sister of Felix Mendelssohn, lived with these pressures throughout her life, but managed to introduce her music to all of Europe by giving concerts with famous composers such as Chopin and Liszt. However, she could not find any support as much as her brother Felix Mendelssohn, and of the nearly 500 works she composed during her lifetime, a few of them were published under her own name.

This research aimed to introduce Fanny Mendelssohn, one of the women composers of the Romantic era, and to provide information about her works. In this descriptive research, books, articles, thesis, and proceedings related to the subject were examined using document analysis method, and the information about the composer was collected. According to the findings, it was concluded that Fanny Mendelssohn had numerous works in the fields of piano, singing, choir, orchestra, and chamber music, however, although she was known as a pianist, the works she composed were mostly the lieds (songs) which were related to the field of singing.

Keywords: Romantic Era, Women Composers, Fanny Mendelssohn, Pianist

СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ДИРИЖЁРСКОЙ И ХОРОВОЙ ШКОЛЫ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ FORMATION OF THE CONDUCTOR AND CHOIR SCHOOL IN AZERBAIJAN

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье исследуется исторический путь становления в Азербайджане хорового и дирижёрского искусства, также затрагиваются вопросы возникновения и развития профессионального музыкального образования. Здесь указывается, несмотря на то, что азербайджанская музыкальная культура своими корнями уходит в глубь веков, но профессиональному композиторское и дирижёрское искусство по историческим меркам молодо, ему чуть более ста лет. Указывается, что развитие хорового исполнительства шло нелегко, поскольку азербайджанская народная музыка одноголосная и импровизационная по своему строению. Привитие широким массам любви к хоровой музыке требовало времени, терпения и усилий. Много сил для этого приложил выдающийся просветитель и первый композитор Азербайджана Узеир Гаджибейли. Он основал в республике первый Государственный тюркский хор, первый оркестр народных инструментов и первый симфонический оркестр. В статье также в хронологическом порядке разворачивается картина становления оперно-симфонической и хоровой школы дирижирования в советское время и в период независимости. В статье отмечается, что с самых первых лет становления независимой Республики Азербайджан и по сей день руководство страны уделяет огромное внимание развитию музыкального образования и искусства в целом, в частности дирижерского и хорового. В конце статьи даётся заключение о том, что Азербайджанское хоровое и дирижёрское искусство прошли тернистый путь становления и, в течение чуть более одного века успешно освоив все европейские жанры, создали свой самобытный стиль, свою школу исполнения, завоевавшую успех на многих сценах мира. В лице своих лучших представителей Азербайджанская дирижёрская школа сегодня находится в авангарде современного исполнительского искусства.

Ключевые слова: хоровое исполнительство, оперное дирижирование, симфонический оркестр

ABSTRACT

The article examines the historical path of the formation of choral and conducting art in Azerbaijan, also touches upon the emergence and development of professional music education. Despite the fact that the Azerbaijani musical culture is rooted in the depths of centuries, the professional composer and conducting art is young by historical standards, it is just over a hundred years old. It is pointed out that the development of choral performance was not easy, since Azerbaijani folk music is monophonic and improvisational in structure. Instilling a love of choral music in the general public took time, patience and effort. The outstanding educator and the first composer of Azerbaijan, Uzeyir Hajibeyli, put a lot of effort into this. He founded the first State Turkic Choir, the first orchestra of folk instruments and the first symphony orchestra in the republic. The article also unfolds in chronological order the picture of the formation of the opera-symphonic and choral school of conducting in Soviet times and in the period of independence. The article notes that from the very first years of the formation of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan to this day, the country's leadership pays great attention to the development of music education and art in general, in particular conductor and choral. At the end of the article, it is concluded that the Azerbaijani choral and conducting art has gone through a thorny path of formation and within a little more than one century, having successfully mastered all European genres, created their own distinctive style, their own school of performance, which won success on many stages of the world. In the person of its best representatives, the Azerbaijan School of Conducting is at the forefront of modern performing arts today.

Keywords: Choral Performance, Opera Conducting, Symphony Orchestra

SPOR EĞİTMENLERİNİN GENEL LİDERLİK ALGILARININ İNCELENMESİ SURVEYING GENERAL LEADERSHIP PERCEPTIONS OF SPORTS TRAINERS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, spor eğitmenlerinin genel liderlik algılarının incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın örneklemini Türkiye'deki çeşitli spor kulüplerinde çalışan 585 spor eğitmeni oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmaya katılan bireyler tesadüfi yöntem ile seçilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak; Üstün (2014) tarafından geliştirilen "Liderlik Algı Ölçeği" ve demografik özellikleri sorgulayan "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" kullanılmıştır. Spor eğitimi veren yükseköğretim kurumlarında yönetici olarak görev yapan öğretim üyelerinin liderliğe genel olarak bakış açılarını ve liderlik algı düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla Üstün (2014) tarafından geliştirilen "liderlik algı ölçeği" tek boyutlu olup toplam 12 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçek maddeleri üçlü (Evet-Kısmen-Hayır) Ölçeğe verilen yanıtlara göre puanlama şekli; Evet:2 Puan, Kısmen: 1 Puan ve Hayır: 0 Puan olacak şekilde derecelendirilmiştir. Üstün (2014) tarafından "liderlik algı ölçeği" maddelerine verilen cevapların güvenirlik katsayısı 0,87 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilmesinde SPSS 21 IBM istatistik paket programı kullanılmıştır. Verilerin hesaplanmasında spor eğitmenlerinin her bir maddeye verdikleri cevapların puanları toplanarak toplam genel liderlik algı puanı hesaplanmıştır. Tüm karşılaştırmalı istatistikler bu puanlar üzerinden yapılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterip göstermediği Kolmogorov-Smirnov testi ile analiz edilmiştir. Genel liderlik algısı toplam puanının normal dağılım değerleri taşımadığı anlaşılmıştır ($p < 0,05$). Ancak bu alt boyutların basıklık ve çarpıklık katsayıları incelendiğinde basıklık ve çarpıklık katsayılarının +1 ile -1 değerleri arasında olduğu görülmektedir. Jondeau ve Rockinger (2003) e göre alt boyutların çarpıklık ve basıklık katsayılarının +3 ile -3 arasında değiştiğinde bu alt boyutlarında normal dağılım parametrelerine uygun şartlar taşıdığını belirtmiş ve çizilen histogram grafiklerinde de belirgin bir sapma gözlenmediğinden bu alt boyuttaki verilerin normal dağılım gösterdikleri düşünülmüştür. Bu kapsamda verilerin analizinde parametrik testlerden Independent samples T-Testi ve One Way Anova testleri tercih edilmiştir. Bulguların anlamlılık düzeyi için $p < 0,05$ değeri temel alınmıştır. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre spor eğitmenlerinin genel liderlik algısı toplam puanlarının yaş grubu, eğitim durumu ve medeni durum değişkenlerine göre anlamlı olarak değişmediği görülmüştür ($p > 0,05$). Diğer yandan mesleki kıdem değişkenine göre anlamlı olarak değiştiği belirlenmiştir ($p < 0,05$). Araştırmaya katılan spor eğitmenlerinin mesleki kıdemleri (yıl) arttıkça Liderlik Algı Ölçeği toplam puanlarının da arttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak bu araştırma spor eğitmenlerinin bazı demografik özellikleri ile genel liderlik algıları arasında pozitif bir ilişki olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Bu nedenle, spor

eğitmenlerine farklı liderlik ölçekleri de kullanılarak daha kapsamlı ve geniş katımlı araştırmalar yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor eğitmenleri, Liderlik, Algı

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the general leadership perceptions of sports trainers. The sample of the research consists of 585 sports trainers working in various sports clubs in Turkey. The individuals participating in the research were selected by random method. As a data collection tool in the research; The "Leadership Perception Scale" developed by Üstün (2014) and the "Personal Information Form" questioning demographic characteristics were used. The "leadership perception scale" developed by Üstün (2014) in order to determine the general perspectives and leadership perception levels of faculty members working as administrators in higher education institutions providing sports education is one-dimensional and consists of a total of 12 items. Scale items are triple (Yes-Partially-No) Scoring method according to the answers given to the scale; rated as Yes: 2 Points, Partially: 1 Point, and No: 0 Point. The reliability coefficient of the answers given to the "leadership perception scale" items was calculated as 0.87 by Üstün (2014). SPSS 21 IBM statistical package program was used to evaluate the obtained data. In the calculation of the data, the general leadership perception total score was calculated by adding the scores of the answers given by the sports trainers to each item. All comparative statistics are based on these scores. Whether the data showed normal distribution or not was analyzed with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. It was observed that the general leadership perception total score did not have normal distribution values ($p < 0.05$). However, when the kurtosis and skewness coefficients of the leadership perception scores are examined, it is seen that the kurtosis and skewness coefficients are between +1 and -1 values. According to Jondeau and Rockinger (2003), it was stated that when the skewness and kurtosis coefficients of the sub-dimensions changed between +3 and -3, these sub-dimensions had conditions suitable for the normal distribution parameters. Since no significant deviation was observed in the histogram graphs, it was thought that the data showed normal distribution. In this context, Independent samples T-Test and One Way Anova parametric tests were preferred in the analysis of the data. The $p < 0.05$ value was taken as the basis for the significance level of the findings. According to the findings of the study, it was seen that the general leadership perception total scores of the sports trainers did not change significantly according to the variables of age group, educational status and marital status ($p > 0.05$). On the other hand, it was determined that it changed significantly according to the professional seniority variable ($p < 0.05$). It was observed that the total scores of the Leadership Perception Scale increased as the professional seniority (years) of the sports trainers participating in the research increased. As a result, this research revealed that there is a positive relationship between some demographic characteristics of sports trainers and general leadership perceptions. For this

reason, more comprehensive and broad participation studies can be conducted on sports trainers by using different leadership scales.

Keywords: Sport trainers, Leadership, Perception.

DESIGN AND ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF A SMALL HYBRID NEGAWATT POWER PLANT

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ABSTRACT

Several research studies have been conducted to understand the increase in energy consumption trend, specifically from office and residential buildings, and its negative consequences on the economy, health, and atmosphere. These studies seek to find solutions for better energy sustainability measures and resource allocations management through modifying the user's energy consumption trends without affecting the personal comfort, in addition to further developments of renewable energy resources.

This paper aims at studying different building energy conservation measures and provides economic feasibility. In addition, it will examine the deployment of renewable energy resources, namely PV cells, to aid in the transition to clean energy. The work will make use of the Negawatt concept which is based on assessing the feasibility of establishing more efficient technologies to lower energy consumption rather than expanding the power supply to meet increased demand.

The feasibility study of a small Hybrid Negawatt power plant for a recently constructed office building at the American University of Beirut (AUB) is assessed. Various conservation measures are assessed mainly focusing on reducing energy consumption during unoccupancy periods, in addition to addressing alternative technologies, such as more efficient lighting and upgrading the double-glazed windows. A rooftop PV canopy design system is proposed, while maintaining the unique roof terrace and its wonderful sea view. The feasibility study carried out compares the cost of implementing these measures and alternative technologies to the cost of expanding the supplied thermal power from conventional fossil fuels. The results show that the hybrid Negawatt solution is more economically feasible, especially where certain mitigation measures require only managerial and behavioral adjustments at no additional costs.

Keywords: Hybrid Negawatt, Energy-Conservation, Renewable energy

KAZAKHSTAN WITHIN THE MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SYSTEM OF THE USSR: REALITIES AND MYTHS

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ABSTRACT

History of the military and industrial complex (MIC) of the USSR was considered as one of the top secrets in the historical research. Only in the late 1980s-early 1990s, due to the opening of previously classified archival funds, it became possible the close understanding of the MIC role in the social and economic development of the country.

The RF Law from 14.07.1992 No. 3297-1 "On a Closed Administrative and territorial Formation" (was amended and supplemented several times) clearly demonstrates that Kazakhstan was one of the main links in the military and industrial complex of the USSR. In terms of the number of military and industrial complex facilities, Kazakhstan ranks as the third after Russia and Ukraine.

During the Cold War, the largest military and industrial complex enterprises were built in the Republic, including closed administrative and territorial formations with appropriate infrastructure, as well as the largest test site in the world - the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site, the first cosmodrome in the world - Baikonur, also the first and the only test site of anti-missile weapons "Saryshagan" in Eurasia.

By the mid of the 1990s, because of the collapse of the USSR, the end of the Cold War and declassification of archival funds, the first scientific works-monographs were written and published by the Russian scientists on the history of the MIC of the USSR.

Unfortunately, the authors of these works do not consider the role, place and contribution of the military and industrial complex's objects in Kazakhstan, working for the defense industry of the USSR. Basically, the authors limit themselves to the history of the creation of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site in the Republic.

Therefore, it is the task of Kazakhstan scientists to determine the role of Kazakhstan in the system of the military and industrial complex of the USSR in the context of the political processes of 1941-1991, as well as to show the socio-economic and demographic consequences of this phenomenon for the Republic. But a whole layer of archival documents is stored in the central archives of the Russian Federation, which significantly complicates the work of Kazakhstani scientists.

Nevertheless, with the opening of the previously "secret" funds of the Presidential Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan, regional archives, and short-term trips to the central archives of

the Russian Federation, it became possible to start studying this problem by scientists of Kazakhstan. In recent years, collections of documents have been published, such as "From the history of the Semipalatinsk test site 1951-1992." (2007), "Defense-industrial complex, Kazakhstan. 1941–1951 «. (2015) and a number of scientific articles

As a result of the work, it is possible to identify and formulate the following still unclear problems on this topic of study:

- During the years of industrialization in the USSR, Kazakhstan served as a raw material appendage of the industry of the central regions of the country. During that period one of the main reasons was the lack of qualified engineering and technical personnel, despite this fact by the end of the 1940s - mid-1950s the largest objects of the military-industrial complex of the USSR were created exactly on the territory of Kazakhstan. But why?
- Why the recommendations of a group of scientists and doctors of the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences (based on the results of the mid-1950s), their warnings of a significant threat to the health of the region's population, their demands to stop ground-based nuclear tests, and all types of tests of atomic weapons in the Semipalatinsk region were ignored?

This topic remains one of the "blank spots" in the history of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: the USSR, Kazakhstan, military and industrial complex, closed administrative and territorial associations, test site, nuclear weapons.

CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS PROGRAMMING SKILLS COMPETENCY LEVEL AND JOB PLACEMENT AFTER GRADUATION

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ABSTRACT

Programming skills acquisition is an indispensable knowledge necessary for students in computer science and related areas. These skills are required for them to survive in this technological era. Computer programming is one of the core courses undertaken by computer education students, to enable them fit well and compete favorably with others in the IT industry. Students with high competency level of programming skills would no doubt be able to secure good job opportunity. The study aimed to look into the correlation between competency level of student in programming skills acquisition and future job placement of student after graduation. As a result of this, qualitative research design was used which targeted graduate students in computer science that are currently working in one firm or the other. 15 participants formed the sample using non-probability sampling technique approach. A structured interview question was used to collect data from the participants via Whatsapp social media platform. The instrument was subjected to peer validation technique, and proper readability procedure. The data collected were analyzed with the use of thematic data analysis. The findings and results showed that competency level of students in programming skills can predict future job placement of student after graduation; similarly, expert skills competency level was noted to be the most powerful required of students that mostly contribute to their future jobs placement over other related skills. Conclusively, it was observed that computer graduates needed to be adequately sensitized to develop in them the consciousness of acquiring the necessary programming job-related competencies before and after graduation, to enable them secure and sustain good employment in programming firms or related firms.

Keywords: Competency level, Programming skills, Job placement.

THE IMPACT OF SEX/GENDER DIFFERENCES ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that there is a severe under-representation of women within information technology professions. In part, academic institutions are failing to address the issue by using teaching methodologies that explicitly appeal to men and put women at a disadvantage. For example, to provide challenging assignments, informatics educators have often opted to use programming contest questions. Typically, students are given a set period of time to solve these questions, and their ability to find the correct solution determines part of their course grade. Although the educators have a well-formed intention, we propose that the experience can be very negative for some students, and particularly, for women. This paper begins by examining these differences from a theoretical perspective, using relevant literature in psychology, sociology and education. Then, we examine specific components of question utilization, such as time limits, competitive atmospheres and scoring, all of which can be seen to potentially introduce sex/gender-based biases. It should be stated that, although this paper focuses on sex/gender differences, the results are by no means limited to this variable alone, as researchers such as Schofield found that many of the factors that dissuade female use of a U.S. high-school computer center are equally applicable to cultural groups such as Black Americans. We hope that by presenting these issues, information technology instructors will be able to adapt their practices and create a more inclusive, welcoming, and diverse classroom environment.

Keywords: Sex/gender differences, information technology, education, inclusivity.

PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT SENSIBLE THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE MATERIALS IN A SOLAR DRYER

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ABSTRACT

Drying of agricultural products is a means of reducing its moisture content and thereby extending shelf life. Most farmers in developing countries like Nigeria rely on using solar energy (though fluctuating) for drying process because most of them are not connected to the national grid that is expensive. Developing a solar dryer integrated with a thermal energy back up or storage is needed for efficient and stable/continuous operation of it which can enhance extended drying period and good quality. In this work, sensible energy storage such as granite, clay and concrete all painted black to increase the heat absorption rate were used. The thickness, length and breadth of each material are 3 cm, 115 cm and 50 cm. Experiments were performed on the three energy storage materials. It was observed that rate of heat absorption was faster in concrete, followed by clay and granite the least. The highest temperature in concrete, clay and granite are 79.3°C, 59.9°C and 53.0°C and lowest are 36.5°C, 37.5°C and 36.9°C. Drying of cassava was carried out in dryer with clay as thermal energy back up and drying period was extended by three hours and the drying chamber efficiency and overall system efficiency are 50.37% and 51.40% respectively.

Keywords: Solar thermal energy; Drying; Thermal Storage; Sensible heat; Moisture Content.

MODELING ENERGY INTEGRATED DISTILLATION COLUMNS WITH BOND GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Distillation is the leading separation technique in petrochemical, chemical and alcoholic beverages industries, among others; the widespread adoption of distillation has come to be because complex separations of fluid mixtures can be achieved with relative ease. Its main drawback is the energy intensive nature of the required equipment. To a certain degree, Energy Integration was developed to address this problem and has helped to reduce the overall heating and cooling demands within process plant environments, reaching great economical success, but with increased complexity in modeling, simulation, operation and control.

Bond Graph modeling provides a general methodology to analyze complex systems containing diverse physical domains by replacing domain-specific variables with generalized elements and variables. Its energy-flow point of view offers a natural environment for model development on energy manipulation systems, allowing for the separation in subsystems with different domains without altering the model's inner nature. In this paper several developments in bond graph modeling of the thermodynamic systems typical of integrated distillation columns are shown, beginning with the analysis of the bond graph model of an existing multi-stage distillation column using R- fields, based on a previously developed space state representation of the system, followed and compared with elements of the corresponding bond graph model developed directly from the column structure.

Keywords: Bond Graph, Distillation, Energy Integration, R-Fields.

APPLICATION OF 16S rRNA GENE FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RELEVANT BACTERIA

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ABSTRACT

The analysis of environmental microbial populations has relied mainly on a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) dependent amplification of genes involving species identity as 16S rRNA. In the present study, 16S rRNA sequencing of a sediment sample from Hussain Sagar Lake, Hyderabad, was performed to identify microbial diversity using PCR. The primer pair used for the study consists of forward primer: AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG and reverse primer TACGGTTACCTTGTACGACTT. The optimal PCR cycling protocol consists of one initial cycle of denaturation at 94°C for 5 min. It was further, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 60 secs, 1 cycle of annealing at 53°C for 45 secs, strand extension at 68°C for 90 secs and 1 cycle of final extension at 68°C for 10 min. Amplified PCR product was subjected to electrophoresis using Agarose gel 1% and 1 kb Marker in TAE buffer and stained with ethidium bromide. The assembled DNA sequence was used to carry out BLAST with the “nr” database of NCBI. The sequence obtained was 100% identical to the gene sequence of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* strain AR1. In addition, the study also analytically evaluated the environmental impacts such as gene flows and soil environmental changes due to *Corynebacterium glutamicum* strain AR1.

Keywords: 16S rRNA, lake sediment, PCR, *Corynebacterium glutamicum*.

ASTHRA-AN AUTOMATED ROBOTIC VEHICLE FOR THE DISABLED PATIENTS USING EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

ASTHRA is an automated, dynamic memory-mapped robotic vehicle, which enables the disabled to carry on their locomotion with ease and confidence. *Asthra* also acts as an automated patient monitoring unit that enables the transfer of vital information during emergencies as well as normal conditions. The vehicle mainly consists of five basic components including an embedded web server, DC motors with a driver circuit, an ultrasonic transmitter and receiver to detect obstacles, a radio frequency remote, and a programmable and control memory unit. The DC motors are placed at the hub of the vehicle's tire and their chief aim is to drive or render sufficient power to pull the weight of the patient to move about. The most important feature of *Asthra* is the embedded web servers. The use of the embedded web servers is to transfer information regarding the patient's temperature, pulse, ECG, and other important necessary features that need to be transmitted during times of emergency. We maintain a local intranet by which the doctor could just login onto a website maintained at the intranet and get the required details about every patient. Also, alerting mechanisms are added which enable doctors to alert the condition of patients under chronic health conditions. In our case, an RF remote is provided as an interface between the user and the vehicle. The DC motors are provided with a driving circuit that is connected to a PIC microcontroller board. The microcontroller board enables dynamic memory mapping by utilizing the "train and execute" mode of operation. Utilizing the ultrasonic obstacle detection circuit, the microcontroller unit programs itself as per the dimensions of a particular place. Thus, *Asthra* combines various features that render effective locomotion to the disabled and act as an effective patient monitoring system.

Keywords: Robotic vehicle, Embedded web servers, Radio frequency remote

PROCESS CONTROL METHODOLOGY OF THE FENTON OXIDATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF LANDFILL LEACHATE

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ABSTRACT

Landfill leachate is considered one of the complex and high-strength wastewater due to its diverse characteristics. The stabilized leachate is considered more problematic as it contains more recalcitrant/refractory compounds. The challenges associated with their treatment are always in demand and a subject of actual research. In the present study, we have applied the classical Fenton process (CFP) for the treatment of the leachate having a biodegradability index (BOD₅/COD) of about 0.20. Among the advanced oxidations processes (AOPs), the Fenton process is versatile due to its extensive applications. Considering the drawbacks of the CFP the suitable dosages of the reagents were adopted at fixed pH and reaction time. Central composite design (CCD) in response surface methodology (RSM) module in the Design-Expert® software was employed for the experiments design, process optimization, and to explore the interactive effects of the process variables. The satisfactory quadratic models were achieved with high R² values (> 0.90). Also, the other statistical parameters are within the desired range which confirmed a good agreement in the experimental and predicted values. The obtained results confirmed that overcoming the drawbacks of the CFP, the process control optimization approach is suitable.

Keywords: Advanced oxidation processes, Fenton process, Leachate treatment; Response surface methodology.

STUDY OF DISLOCATION DENSITY, POROSITY OF GALLIUM NITRIDE DOPED FERRITE-POLYPYRROLE NANOCOMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

The GaNFe₂O₃ and GaNFe₂O₃-PPY nanocomposites were prepared using Sol-Gel, Impregnation techniques with different concentrations of 3%, 10%, 30% by weight of PPY which was reported earlier. The structural characterization X-Ray diffraction was employed on the synthesized Gallium Nitride ferrite and Gallium Nitride ferrite-Polypyrrole samples. The dislocation density, Average crystallite size, number of unit cells and Porosity were calculated from the XRD spectra. It has been observed that the dislocation density of Gallium Nitride ferrite decreases as the concentration of dopant is increased and the number of unit cells are increased. In case of Gallium nitride ferrite- Polypyrrole nano composites as the concentration of PPY is increased, the dislocation density increases and the number of unit cells decreases. The porosity is increased as the concentration of PPY is increased from 3%, 10% to 30% when compared to GaNFe₂O₃ nano ferrites.

Keywords: Nano ferrites, Nano composites, Dislocation density, Porosity.

IMPORTANCE OF PLEURAL PERICARDIAL WINDOW IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIAC TAMPONAD

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ABSTRACT

Objective: In this study, we aimed to compare the results of patients who underwent pericardiocentesis and posterior pleura-pericardial window in the treatment of cardiac tamponade.

Tools and methods: After applying to our clinic due to cardiac tamponade between January 2012 and May 2021; The results of patients who underwent pericardiocentesis and posterior pleural pericardial window were compared and analyzed. The patients were divided into two different groups. There were 37 cases in each group.

Results: The patients' mean. Age was 63.80 ± 12.51 . Recurrence of cardiac tamponade and development of AF were observed to be higher in the pericardiocentesis group compared to the patient group who underwent posterior pleura-pericardial window.

Conclusions: In selected cases, application of posterior pleura-pericardial window reduces the rates of recurrence of cardiac tamponade and development of AF. Especially in recurrent effusions, the posterior pleura-pericardial window emerges as an effective and safe treatment option.

Keywords: Pericardiocentesis, Posterior Pleura-Pericardial Window, Cardiac tamponade

**AÇIK KALP CERRAHİSİNDE KONVANSİYONEL VE MİNİMAL İNVAZİV
YAKLAŞIMLAR**
CONVENTIONAL AND MINIMALLY INVASIVE APPROACHES IN OPEN HEART
SURGERY

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SUMMARY

Objective: To evaluate the incisions and surgical approaches of conventional and minimal surgical techniques in open heart surgery.

Material and method: It is aimed to share information about surgical interventions and cardiac surgery techniques in the literature between 2016 and 2021 at Bozok University Medical Faculty Research Hospital.

Results: The aim of the incisions in cardiac surgery is to provide the best access to the tissue in accordance with the planned treatment. Cardiopulmonary bypass and median sternotomy are the standard surgical approaches in most cardiac operations. Thoracic pathologies associated with cardiac diseases and minimally invasive procedures required the use of different incision techniques. In our study, it was aimed to present cardiac surgery techniques as classical and non-invasive methods.

Conclusion: In Incision Selection; As a result of the preoperative evaluation, the surgery to be performed on the patient is decided. The presence of osteoporosis, uncontrolled diabetes, pectus deformity, obesity and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases are risk factors that negatively affect sternum healing. It is effective in the selection of incision for reasons such as reoperation, emergency surgery and cosmetic concerns.

Keywords: Thorax incision, Sternotomy, Thorakotomy,

ÖZET

Amaç: Açık kalp cerrahisinde konvansiyonel ve minimal cerrahi tekniklerinin insizyonlarının ve cerrahi planda yaklaşımlarının incelenerek değerlendirilmesidir.

Materyal ve metot: Bozok Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Araştırma Hastanesinde 2016 ile 2021 tarihleri arasında uygulanan cerrahi girişimler ve literatürde yer alan kalp cerrahisi teknikleri bilgilerinin paylaşılması amaçlanmıştır

Bulgular: Kalp cerrahisinde kesilerin amacı planlanmış tedaviye uygun olarak dokuya en iyi erişimi sağlamaktır. Kardiyopulmoner baypas ve medyan sternotomi, kalp operasyonlarının çoğunda standart cerrahi yaklaşımdır. Kardiyak hastalıkların beraberindeki thorakal patolojiler ve minimal invaziv prosedürleri farklı insizyon tekniklerinin kullanılmasını gerektirmiştir. Çalışmamızda kalp cerrahisi tekniklerinin klasik ve non invaziv metodlar olarak sunulması amaçlanmıştır.

Sonuç: İnsizyon Seçiminde; Preoperatif değerlendirme sonucu hastaya yapılacak olan ameliyata karar verilir. Osteoporoz, kontrolsüz diyabet, pektus deformitesi, obezite ve kronik obstruktif akciğer hastalıkları varlığı sternum iyileşmesini olumsuz yönde etkileyen risk faktörleridir. Reoperasyon, acil cerrahi ve kozmetik endişeler gibi nedenlerde insizyonun seçiminde etkilidir.⁽⁶⁻²⁰⁾

Anahtar Kelimeler: Thoraks insizyonu, Sternotomi, Thorakotomi.

REGULATORY ROLE OF CANNABINOIDS IN PLATELETS

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ABSTRACT

Cannabinoids, classified as a group of lipophilic chemical compounds which includes two basic molecules Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), main psychoactive component of marijuana, and cannabidiol (CBD). Dysregulation of the endogenous endocannabinoids receptor and their G protein coupled receptors mediated signaling cascade may cause several vascular pathologies including ischemia and stroke. CB1R activation mediates the cardiovascular disorders, whereas CB2R has the anti-inflammatory responses. As a sample; one of the well known compounds of cannabinoids, THC and cannabidiol (CBD) activate/desensitize vanilloid type-1 or -2 thermosensitive transient receptor potential (TRP) channels (TRPV1 or TRPV2). In last ten years, the importance of the endocannabinoid system and its related disorders significantly attracts scientists' attention. For the recreational use of the unconscious use of cannabinoids cause significant diseases mostly including vascular diseases. The rise of major adverse cardiovascular events, such as myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, stroke, and cardiac arrest, has accompanied these alterations. Hence, we will focus on the possible activation / inactivation mechanisms of cannabidiols on platelets.

Keywords: Cannabidiols, TRP channels, Ca^{2+} signaling

HYPERTENSION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH COVID-19 HİPERTANSİYON VE COVID-19 İLE İLİŞKİSİ

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ABSTRACT

Generally, systolic blood pressure above 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure above 90 mmHg is considered as hypertension. The frequency of cases whose underlying cause was determined, that is, secondary hypertension, is around 5%. The remaining approximately 95% cases are considered as essential hypertension. Hypertension is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular diseases such as myocardial infarction, stroke, cardiac failure, kidney damage and atherosclerosis. Hypertension should be controlled to avoid possible cardiovascular risks. Because the clinical course of COVID-19 in hypertensives can be severe and the existing hypertensive state may become more serious during the course of the disease, it is extremely important to protect hypertensives from this epidemic.

Hypertension causes a number of pathophysiological changes in the cardiovascular system such as left ventricular hypertrophy and fibrosis. This may make the hypertensive heart particularly susceptible to COVID-19 disease. Concomitant hypertension in COVID-19 patients may therefore trigger a more serious outcome and also increase the risk of cytokine storms. Perhaps the prevention of end-organ damage as a result of antihypertensive therapy prevents hypertensive COVID-19 patients from having a more severe clinical course.

Antihypertensive therapy is effective in preventing both heart attacks and strokes. Control of blood pressure may delay renal failure in patients with impaired renal function. If hypertension cannot be controlled even though it is used in sufficient doses with drugs from three different classes, one of which is a diuretic, then resistant hypertension is mentioned. Resistant hypertension appears in approximately 9-18% of patients with hypertension and is often associated with comorbid conditions such as obesity, diabetes, and chronic kidney disease. However, it was observed that COVID-19 disease also caused resistant hypertension in one of our cases. We think that the effect of kidney functions also contributes to this.

There is increased expression of ACE2 in the lungs of COVID-19 patients. Paradoxically, there is evidence that ACE2 not only acts as the entry receptor of SARS-CoV-2, but also protects the lung from injury. However, based on the available evidence, arbitrary discontinuation or replacement of usual anti-hypertensive therapy was not recommended, as complications caused by poorly controlled blood pressure could lead to exacerbation of COVID-19 and even death of infected patients. Of course, patients taking angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers should also continue their current therapy.

Since hypertension adversely affects many organs, lifestyle changes, diet regulation and drug therapy should be carefully followed and controlled. In addition, mask, physical distance and hygiene rules should not be neglected to protect hypertensives, since COVID-19 disease is more serious, especially in elderly hypertensives.

Keywords: COVID-19, Hypertension, Antihypertensive Treatment.

ÖZET

Genellikle erişkinlerde sistolik kan basıncının 140 mmHg, diyastolik kan basıncının da 90 mmHg'nın üzerinde olması hipertansiyon olarak kabul edilmektedir. Altta yatan nedeni tespit edilen yani sekonder hipertansiyon olan olguların sıklığı %5 civarındadır. Geri kalan yaklaşık %95 olguya esansiyel hipertansiyon olarak değerlendirilir. Hipertansiyon miyokart enfarktüsü, inme, kardiyak yetmezlik, böbrek hasarı ve ateroskleroz gibi kardiyovasküler sistem ile bağlantılı hastalıklar için bağımsız bir risk faktörüdür. Olası kardiyovasküler risklerden kaçınmak için hipertansiyonun kontrol altına alınması gereklidir. Hipertansiflerde COVID-19'un klinik seyri ciddi olabileceğinden ve mevcut hipertansif durum hastalığın seyri sırasında daha ciddi hale gelebileceğinden, özellikle hipertansifleri bu salgın hastalıktan korumak son derece önemlidir.

Hipertansiyon, kardiyovasküler sistemde sol ventrikül hipertrofisi ve fibrozis gibi bir takım patofizyolojik değişikliklere neden olur. Bu durum, hipertansif kalbi özellikle COVID-19 hastalığına karşı duyarlı hale getirebilir. COVID-19 hastalarında eşlik eden hipertansiyon bu nedenle daha ciddi bir sonucu tetikleyebilir ve ayrıca sitokin fırtınası riskini artırabilir. Belki de antihipertansif tedavi sonucu uç organ hasarlarının önlenmesi hipertansif COVID-19 hastalarının daha ciddi bir klinik gidiş göstermesini engellemektedir.

Antihipertansif tedavi hem kalp krizlerini hem de felçleri önlemede etkilidir. Kan basıncının kontrolü böbrek fonksiyonu bozuk olan hastalarda böbrek yetmezliğini geciktirebilir. Birisi diüretik olmak üzere üç farklı sınıftan ilaçlarla yeterli dozda kullanıldığı halde hipertansiyon kontrol altına alınamıyorsa dirençli hipertansiyondan bahsedilir. Hipertansiyonu olan hastaların yaklaşık %9-18'inde dirençli hipertansiyon gözükmemektedir ve genellikle obezite, diyabet ve kronik böbrek hastalığı gibi komorbid durumlarla birlikte. Ancak, COVID-19 hastalığının da bir olgumuzda dirençli hipertansiyona yol açtığı gözlenmiştir. Bunda böbrek fonksiyonlarının etkilenmesinin katkısının da olduğunu düşünüyoruz.

COVID-19 hastalarının akciğerlerinde ACE2 ekspresyonunun artmıştır. ACE2'nin SARS-CoV-2'nin giriş reseptörü olarak hareket etmesi yanında aynı zamanda akciğeri yaralanmadan koruduğuna dair kanıtlar olması paradoks bir duruma yol açmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, mevcut kanıtlara dayanarak, kötü kontrol edilen kan basıncının neden olduğu komplikasyonlar COVID-19'un alevlenmesine ve hatta enfekte hastaların ölüme neden olabileceğinden, olağan anti-hipertansif tedavinin keyfi olarak bırakılması veya değiştirilmesi önerilmemiştir. Elbette, anjiyotensin dönüştürücü enzim inhibitörleri veya anjiyotensin reseptör blokerleri kullanan hastaların da mevcut tedavilerine devam etmeleri gerekir.

Hipertansiyon birçok organı olumsuz etkilediğinden yaşam tarzı değişiklikleri, diyet düzenlemesi ve ilaç tedavisi dikkatle takip edilerek kontrol altına alınmalıdır. Ayrıca COVID-19 hastalığı özellikle yaşlı hipertansiflerde daha ciddi seyrettiğinden hipertansifleri korumak için maske, fiziksel mesafe ve hijyen kuralları ihmal edilmemelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Hipertansiyon, Antihipertansif Tedavi.

ANTİMİKROB PEPTİDLƏRİN TƏSNİFATI İLƏ TƏSİRİNİN MÜZAKİRƏSİ
CONSIDERATION OF THE ACTION ALONG WITH CLASSIFICATION OF THE
ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES.
OVERVIEW

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Məsul müəllif: Mahirə Əmirova, Azərbaycan Tibb Universitetinin dosenti

ÖZET

Antimikrob peptidlər (AMP) bütün canlılarda aşkarlanan yeni, bir sıra patogenlərə qarşı məhv edici və ya inkişafına ləngidici təsir göstərən qısa zəncirli peptidlərdir. İlk olaraq bakteriolitik təsirə malik lizosimdən sonra yüzlərlə yeni təbii və yarı sintetik AMP dövrəyə girmiş, və təbabətdə onların istifadəsinə təkan verilmişdir. Son zamanlar dərmanlara qarşı rezistentlik göstərən patogenlərin yayılması, onlarla mübarizəni xeyli çətinləşdirmişdir, və nəticədə infeksiya xəstəliklərinin ağırlaşmaları və onlardan ölüm hallarının sayı xeyli artmışdır; beləliklə təbabətdə AMP-in istifadəsinə zəruriyyət yaranmışdır. Bu qrup maddələrin geniş aktivlik spektrinə malik olması, onların təsnif edilməsinə şərait yaratmışdır. Bu məqalədə AMP-in ən geniş istifadə olunan, yəni onların təsir istiqamətinə əsaslanan təsnifatını təqdim edirik. Qeyd edək ki, bütün növ AMP arasında ən geniş yayılmış yarıqruplar, antibakterial və antifungal təsirli AMP-dir. Məqalədə antibakterial təsirə malik, antifungal, antiparazitar, antiviral və s. tipli, patogenlərə ləngidici hətta sitotoksik təsir göstərə bilən AMP-lərin təsiri geniş müzakirə olunur. Nəzərə alaraq ki, şiş xəstəliyi hal-hazırkı xəstələrin ölüm hallarına səbəb olan ən öndə gedən patologiyalardan biridir, antineoplastik təsirə malik AMP-in müzakirəsinə də məqalədə geniş yer verilmişdir. Belə ki, son zamanlar aşkarlanmışdır ki nizin, sekropinlər və defenzinlər kimi bir çox təbii və sintetik AMP qram-pozitiv və qram-mənfi bakteriyalara qarşı nəzərəcarpacaq dərəcədə inhibəedici aktivlik göstərilir. Hətta Aristicluthys nobilia-dan alınmış interferon-I əsasında sintetik yolla əldə edilmiş P5 və P9 AMP-lər zəif sitotoksik təsir də göstərə bilirlər. Antiviral təsirə malik AMP arasında isə insanda qazanılmış immunodefisit yaradan HIV virusuna qarşı, Coronaviridae sinfindən olan SARS-CoV-2-yə qarşı aktivlik göstərən aşkarlanmış AMP-lər xüsusi maraq doğurur; onların təsir mexanizmi öyrənilmiş və həmin AMP-lər təbabətdə istifadəyə təqdim edilmişdir. Məsələn, son araşdırmalara əsasən, EK1 mənşəli lipopeptid EK1C4, COVID-19-un spayk-proteininin sahib hüceyrəsinə birləşməsinə mane olan COVID-ə qarşı ən güclü “birləşmə inhibitorudur”. Antineoplastik təsirə malik AMP-lər əsasən, şiş hüceyrənin səthində baş vermiş dəyişikliyə əsasən həmin hüceyrələri tanımaq və məhv etmək qabiliyyətinə malik olurlar. Aşkarlanmışdır ki, neoplaziyaya uğramış hüceyrələrin səthində fosfatidilserinin ekspressiyası artmış olur, bu da

həmin mənfi yüklü mümbəranların müsbət yüklü domenlərə malik AMP tərəfindən tanınmasına və məhv edilməsinə şərait yaradır. Ümumiyyətlə AMP-in təbii xarakterini nəzərə alaraq, onların kimyəvi dərmanlarla kombinə edilməsi, şiş hüceyrəsinin rezistentliyini pozduğu halda, xəstələrin nisbətən zəif toksik təsirə məruz qalmasını təmin etməklə onların ömrünün uzadılmasına şərait yaradır.

Açar sözlər: Antimikrob Peptidlər, Antiviral Aktivlik, İnhibəedici Təsir, Patogen.

ABSTRACT

Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) are new, short-chain peptides found in all living organisms, that have a destructive or inhibitory effect on a number of pathogens. After lysozyme, which initially had disclosed to have a bacteriolytic effect, hundreds of new natural and semi-synthetic AMPs were discovered and suggested for use in medicine. Recently, the wide spread of drug-resistant pathogens has made it much more difficult to control them, leading to a significant increase in the number of complications and deaths from infectious diseases; Thus, there is a need for the use of AMP in medicine. A large number of substances in this group and their spectrum of action required conditions for their classification. In this article, we present the most widely used classification of AMPs, that is, by their direction of action. Note that the most common subgroups of all AMP types are antibacterial and antifungal AMPs. The article presents antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, antiviral AMPs, and others. Considering that today cancer is one of the main causes of patients death, the article also extensively discusses the AMP with an antitumor effect. Thus, it has recently been found that many natural and synthetic AMPs such as nizin, secropins and defensins have significant inhibitory activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Even the synthetic AMPs P5 and P9, derived from *Aristiclutys nobilia* interferon I, show mild cytotoxic effects. Among all antiviral AMPs, AMPs with activity against the human immunodeficiency virus HIV and SARS-CoV-2 from the Coronaviridae class are of particular interest; Their mechanism of action has been studied intensively, and these AMPs have been introduced into medicine. For example, recent studies show that the EK1-derived lipopeptide EK1C4 is the most potent anti-COVID “binding inhibitor” that prevents COVID-19 from binding to the spike host cell. AMPs with antitumor activity are mainly able to recognize and destroy tumor cells by based on changes in their plasma membrane surface mechanism. It was found, that expression of phosphatidylserine on the surface of neoplastic cells is increased, which allows these negatively charged membranes to be recognized and degraded by AMPs with positively charged domains. In general, given the natural nature of AMP, their combination with chemicals prolongs the life of patients by disrupting the resistance of tumor cells, along with a relative mitigation of the toxic drug effect by minimizing the dose of the chemical drug.

Keywords: Antimicrobial Peptides, Inhibitory Activity, Antiviral Effect, Pathogenicity

ASSESSMENT OF PLATELECTRIT LEVEL IN OBESE AND OVERWEIGHT ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is a very common public health problem all over the world. It is very important due to comorbidities such as Type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and metabolic syndrome, and it is increasingly becoming widespread. Platelets are non-nucleated red blood cells with a diameter of 3-5 μm and a volume of 4.5–11 fL. Its primary task is to provide primary hemostasis in the circulatory system. In recent years, studies have been conducted examining the function of platelets in many diseases, including obesity, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and especially metastasis. Mean platelet volume (MPV) is the average platelet volume. It is a platelet marker that is routinely analyzed in daily practice. Like MPV and PLT, the platelectrit value is also one of the platelet markers that can be easily studied in our daily practice with an automatic blood device.

It's aimed to investigate the change of Platelectrit (PCT) value together with body mass index (BMI) in overweight and obese individuals without any disease. Parameters that had already been studied in patients with normal liver and kidney functions without any chronic disease were retrospectively analyzed. Seventy-six patients were included in the study. Patients with $\text{BMI} \geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ were classified as overweight, $\text{BMI} \geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ obese, and $\text{BMI} \geq 45 \text{ kg/m}^2$ morbidly obese. Healthy individuals with $\text{BMI} \leq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ were taken as the control group. We retrospectively evaluated the levels of hemoglobin (Hb), hematocrit (HCT), platelet (PLT), mean platelet volume (MPV), and platelectrit (PCT) in complete blood count.

When all parameters were examined, no statistically significant difference was found between the groups. A very strong positive correlation was observed between Hb and HCT and between PLT and PCT among the parameters we measured. A strong negative correlation was observed between PLT and MPV. Moderately negative correlations were observed between PCT and HCT, between Hb and PLT, between Hb and PCT, and between HCT and PLT. A very weak correlation was noted between BMI and the parameters. When all parameters were examined, no statistical significance was found between the groups. However, a very weak correlation was noticed between BMI and the parameters.

Keywords: Obesity, Platelet, Body Mass Index (BMI), Mean platelet volume (MPV), Platelectrit.

COVID-19'UN CİNSEL SAĞLIK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: LİTERATÜR DERLEMESİ THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON SEXUAL HEALTH: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ÖZET

Tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan COVID-19 salgını, bireyleri yalnızca fiziksel anlamda değil, ruhsal, sosyal, ekonomik ve cinsel anlamda da etkilemiştir. Özellikle pandemi sürecinde alınan en önemli tedbir olan sosyal mesafe kararı; hem kişiler arası hem de partner ilişkilerini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Mevcut kanıtlar; COVID-19 hastalığına neden olan koronavirüsün cinsel yolla bulaşmadığını ortaya koysa da, enfekte olmuş bir kişinin tükürüğü de dahil olmak üzere burun ve ağızdan yayılan damlacıklar yoluyla da bulaşabileceği kanıtlanmıştır. Bu nedenle enfekte olmuş birey ile öpüşme ve fiziksel temas halinde hastalığın bulaşma riski artmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalar enfekte kişilerin dışkıında da viral RNA saptandığı için, oral ve anal sex yapmanın da virüsün bulaş riskini artırdığı tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca virüsün vajinal sıvılarda olduğuna yönelik hiçbir kanıt olmamakla birlikte, yapılan kohort çalışmalarında enfekte erkeklerin semen analizinde SARS-CoV-2 virüsü saptanmıştır. Ancak virüsün meni yoluyla yani cinsel yolla bulaşına dair net bir bilgi bulunmamaktadır. Bu durum, çiftlerin birbirinden uzaklaşmasına, cinsel aktivite azlığına ve buna bağlı olarak cinsel isteksizliklere neden olmaktadır.

Covid-19 salgınının cinsel sağlık üzerine etkisini ortaya koymak için yapılan bu derlemede, Google akademik ve Pubmed veri tabanı taranarak elde edilen, Covid-19 salgını ve cinsel sağlık ile ilgili yayınlanan ve tam metnine ulaşılabilen 20 adet makale ve tez incelenmiştir

Araştırmanın sonucuna göre, Covid-19 salgınının sosyal mesafe nedeniyle insanları birbirinden uzaklaştırdığı için cinsel sağlık üzerinde olumsuz bir etkiye yol açtığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koronavirüs salgını, cinsellik, cinsel sağlık

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 epidemic, which affected the whole world, affected individuals not only physically, but also spiritually, socially, economically and sexually. The social distance decision, which is the most important measure taken especially during the pandemic process; negatively affects both interpersonal and partner relationships. available evidence; Although it has been revealed that the coronavirus that causes COVID-19 disease is not sexually transmitted, it has been proven that it can also be transmitted through droplets spread from the nose and mouth, including the saliva of an infected person. For this reason, the risk of transmission of the disease increases in case of kissing and physical contact with an infected individual. Since studies have also detected viral RNA in the feces of infected individuals, it has been determined that having oral and anal sex also increases the risk of transmission of the virus. In addition, although there is no evidence that the virus is in vaginal fluids, SARS-CoV-2 virus was detected in the semen analysis of infected men in cohort studies. However, there is no clear information about the transmission of the virus through semen, that is, sexually. This situation causes couples to move away from each other, lack of sexual activity and consequently sexual reluctance.

In this review, which was made to reveal the effect of the Covid-19 epidemic on sexual health, 20 articles and theses published on the Covid-19 epidemic and sexual health, which were obtained by scanning the Google academic and Pubmed database, and whose full text can be accessed, were examined.

According to the results of the research, it has been determined that the Covid-19 epidemic has a negative effect on sexual health as it distances people from each other due to social distance.

Keywords: Corona virus epidemic, sexuality, sexual health.

SIK KARŞILAŞILAN ANCAK ÖNEMSENMEYEN BİR SORUN: PREMENSTRUAL SENDROM

A COMMON BUT UNDERESTIMATED PROBLEM: PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME

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ÖZET

Premenstrual sendrom (PMS) menstrual siklusun geç luteal fazında ortaya çıkan, siklusların çoğunda tekrarlayan, menstruasyonun başlamasıyla birlikte düzelen, foliküler fazda en az bir hafta görülmeyen, bilişsel, somatik, fiziksel ve duygusal davranış değişikliklerinin görüldüğü bir tablodur. PMS prevalansını belirlemek amacıyla yapılan bir metaanaliz çalışmasında, Afrika'da %85, Avrupa'da %40, Güney Amerika'da %60 ve Asya'da %46 oranında PMS görüldüğü ve Dünya genelindeki PMS prevalansının %47.8 olduğu belirtilmektedir. Türkiye'de yapılan araştırmalarda ise PMS prevalansı %5.9-76 arasında bulunmuştur.

PMS'nin patofizyolojisi açıkça bilinmemektedir. Ancak etiyolojisine ilişkin östrojen-progesteron dengesizlikleri, prostaglandinlerin aşırı salgılanması, renin-anjiyotensin-aldosteron dengesizlikleri, diyetteki mineral ve vitamin yetersizliği, çevresel ve psikososyal faktörler gibi bir takım varsayımlar bulunmaktadır. PMS'li kadınlarda fiziksel olarak memelerde hassasiyet ve dolgunluk, baş ağrısı, kilo alma, mide bulantısı, ödem, özel besinlere karşı ilgi ve aşırı uyku hali; davranışsal olarak cinsel istekte değişiklik, kavgaya eğilim; psikolojik olarak kızgınlık, depresyon, anksiyete, huzursuzluk, ses ve ışığa duyarlılık, intihar düşüncesi ve şiddete eğilim görülebilir.

Premenstrual dönemde görülen bu değişimler kaza potansiyelinin artmasına, adölesanların okul başarısının azalmasına, çalışma kalitesinin olumsuz yönde etkilenmesine, kişinin kendine olan güveninin zedelenmesine, duygusal iyilik halinin kötüleşmesine, günlük yaşantının ve sosyal aktivitelerinin etkilemesine neden olmaktadır. Kadınların premenstrual semptomlarla baş edebilmeleri ve yaşam kalitelerinin artırabilmesi için öncelikle PMS tanısı konulmalıdır. PMS semptomlarıyla baş edebilmek için ebeler tarafından PMS hakkında bilgilendirme yapılmalı, menstruasyonun normal ancak PMS'un bir sorun olduğu anlatılmalı, egzersiz, beslenme, stresle başa çıkma, ağrı gibi konularda eğitim verilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Premenstrüel sendrom, premenstrual şikayetler, ebelik yaklaşımı

ABSTRACT

Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is a picture that occurs in the late luteal phase of the menstrual cycle, recurs in most of the cycles, improves with the onset of menstruation, and is not seen for at least one week in the follicular phase, with cognitive, somatic, physical and emotional behavioral changes. In a meta-analysis study conducted to determine the prevalence of PMS, it is stated that PMS is 85% in Africa, 40% in Europe, 60% in South America and 46% in Asia, and the worldwide prevalence of PMS is 47.8%. In studies conducted in Turkey, the prevalence of PMS was found to be between 5.9-76%.

The pathophysiology of PMS is not clearly known. However, there are some assumptions regarding its etiology such as estrogen-progesterone imbalances, excessive secretion of prostaglandins, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone imbalances, mineral and vitamin deficiency in the diet, and environmental and psychosocial factors. Physical breast tenderness and fullness, headache, weight gain, nausea, edema, interest in special foods and excessive sleepiness in women with PMS; behavioral change in sexual desire, tendency to fight; psychologically, anger, depression, anxiety, restlessness, sensitivity to sound and light, suicidal ideation and tendency to violence can be seen.

These changes in the premenstrual period cause an increase in the accident potential, decrease in the school success of adolescents, adversely affect the quality of work, damage the self-confidence of the person, worsen the emotional well-being, and affect the daily life and social activities. In order for women to cope with premenstrual symptoms and improve their quality of life, PMS should be diagnosed first. In order to cope with PMS symptoms, midwives should be informed about PMS, menstruation is normal but PMS is a problem, and training should be given on subjects such as exercise, nutrition, coping with stress, and pain.

Keywords: Premenstrual syndrome, premenstrual complaints, midwifery approach

MYELINATION OF THE HUMAN SUPERFICIAL PERONEAL NERVE

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ABSTRACT

We have investigated the morphological peculiarities of the superficial peroneal nerve. The investigate conducted in different stacie's of prenatal (on 4th months fetus to 9th months) and postnatal ontogenesis. To obtain information on the transverse diameter of the nerve and on the total quantity of myelinated fibers, 1.0 cm sections of the peroneal nerve were examined using the Wiegert-Pal light-optical method. Samples of 1.0 mm³ in size for nerves were studied by the electron microscopically method and are prefixed in paraformaldehyde (4,5%; in 7,2 moll), in 2.5-5% buffer in phosphate buffered (at 40 c), fixed in 2% OsO₄ solution, dehydrated in acetone and embedded in glutaraldehyde solution. The samples transferred to a freezing ultracut microtome of the type «Reichert-Jung» slices were prepared for viewing on an electron microscope «JEOL JEM-100 S». In the prenatal period, in the proximal part of the superficial peroneal nerve, more than half (60%) of the fibers undergo myelination. In the in the distal part of the superficial peroneal nerve, the first single myelin fibers are noted at the beginning of the 4th months fetus period. The early myelination of the superficial peroneal nerve is characterized by quantitative growth. At all elderly ages, a large quantity of myeline fibers (70%) of the nerve are thin. In prenatal ontogenesis, the thickness of the myelin sheath is greater in the proximal part than in the distal part.

Keywords: Superficial peroneal nerve, Nerve fibers, Myelination

MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF GANGLIAN NEURONS OF THE LARGE INTESTINE

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ABSTRACT

The study of the morphology of neurons in the ganglion of the nerve plexuses of internal organs is one of the most urgent and rapidly developing directions in modern neuromorphology. Data on the morphology of neurons in the ganglion of nerve plexuses are especially important for clarifying the mechanisms of excitation transmission in synaptic structures. The human nervous system has chemical and electrical synapses (syncytial connections). The secretion of a mediator in chemical synapses is based on the process of exo-endocytosis of synaptic vesicles in the active zones of active zones. Compared to chemical synapses, electrical synapses conduct nerve impulses faster, however, unlike chemical synapses, the signal on the postsynaptic neuron is equal to or less than the original signal. Electrical synapses are actively used by animals that need the ability to develop the fastest response. Therefore, we have set a goal: to study the structural features of the neurons of the ganglion of the nerve plexuses of the colon. Material and research methods. The work was performed on 30 sexually mature rats. The work used a universal method of impregnation, based on classical impregnation methods: intravascular - Rannier-Goyer and immersion - Bilshovsky-Gross. Results. According to our data, the large intestine has intraorgan ganglia located in the intermuscular and submucosal plexuses. The intermuscular plexus (Auerbach) of the large intestine has the form of a network with cells of various shapes and consists of nerve nodes containing cells of types I and II of Dogel, however, the latter are numerically significantly predominant (20 - 25 cells or more). In each ganglion of the intermuscular and submucosal nerve plexuses of the colon, a connecting capsule has formed. The structural organization of the microvascular bed of the colon plexus is based on a modular principle. In the ganglia, it forms a microvascular bed, the module of which is built like a network with short but wide arterioles and venules. Syncytial connections of neurons in the autonomic ganglia of the intestine were constantly detected. These were syncytial connections of processes and bodies of two neurocytes. Protoplasmic processes of nerve cells diverge in different directions, go to meet the same branches, joining them, form a narrow or wide-looped network. Syncytial connections between the bodies of neurons and peripheral processes form closed annular anastomoses. Interfiber cytoplasmic bonds are formed by membrane syncytial fusion. Thus, we have established the presence of syncytial connections in the ganglia of the nerve plexuses of the colon.

Keywords: Plexus ganglia, neuron, protoplasmic processes, Dogel cells.

FEATURES OF FACIAL NERVE MYELOARCHITECTONICS

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ABSTRACT

Analysis of modern literature on the macromicroscopic structure of the facial nerve has shown that at present there are a number of issues that need to be addressed. In this work, for the first time, a quantitative characteristic of all varieties of myelin fibers in the age aspect is given, the morphofunctional capabilities of the conductive elements in the trunk and branches of the facial nerve are analyzed. In microscopic examination, attention was directed to the study of the features of the intra-trunk structure of the facial nerve: the shape, number, size and topography of bundles and nerve fibers in different age groups. We studied the content of myelin and myelin-free fibers in the nerves, their topography, caliber and thickness.

Variants of the distribution of the facial nerve and intra-trunk rearrangement of the bundle structure are shown. The spectrum of the myelin fibers that make up the facial nerve changes throughout the canal; at all levels in its trunk, myelin fibers of large and medium diameters predominate. In the nerve root, before the entrance to the internal auditory canal, the nerve trunk contained large fibers from 30 to 80%, medium - from 10% to 43%. It should be noted that large and medium-sized nerve fibers predominate in the facial nerve trunk of adults, and the percentage of these fibers is individually variable. Large and medium-sized fleshy fibers are located almost evenly along the entire cut of the bundle. Small myelin fibers often lie in separate small bundles. With age, the size of the bundles that make up the trunk of the facial nerve increase; in adults, epineurium and perineurium are more developed than in childhood.

Keywords: Facial Nerve, Myeloarchitectonics, Myelin Fibers.

ENHANCED GLUCOSE ELECTROOXIDATION ACTIVITY WITH PALLADIUM DOPED BENZOTHIOPHENE BASED CATALYST

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ABSTRACT

Energy demand has increased due to reasons such as the increasing population, growing industrialization and the decrease in fossil fuels, and the search for alternative energy sources has begun. Fuel cells are clean, efficient and sustainable energy technologies. Direct glucose fuel cell (DGFC) is also promising for the future due to the superior properties of glucose such as non-toxic, non-flammable and non-volatile. Developing technological and scientific methods, new heterocyclic compounds with important biological properties are synthesized using different methods. Benzothiophene derivatives constitute an important place among the new hetero compounds synthesized. In this study, the synthesis of benzothiophene derivatives (4-(3-iodobenzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-N,N-dimethylaniline), widely used in both pharmaceutical chemistry and material chemistry, was synthesized by using iodine via electrophilic cyclization reaction. Glucose electrooxidation activities of these benzothiophene derivate were also investigated. Pd metal was electrodeposited onto benzothiophene electrode for increasing the electrochemical activity of the catalyst. Electrochemical measurements were investigated with cyclic voltammetry (CV), chronoamperometry (CA) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). As a result, one could note that benzothiophene derivate is a promising organic based catalyst and exhibits high electrocatalytic activity for direct glucose fuel cell.

Keywords: Benzothiophene, electrooxidation, glucose, fuel cell.

BOR BİLEŞİKLERİ CO₂'NİN KATMA DEĞERLİ KİMYASALLARA DÖNÜŞTÜRÜLMESİNDE ETKİLİ VE YEŞİL BİR KATALİZÖR ADAY OLABİLİR Mİ?

COULD BORON COMPOUNDS BE AN EFFECTIVE AND GREEN CATALYST CANDIDATE FOR THE CONVERSION OF CO₂ TO ADDED-VAULABLE CHEMICALS?

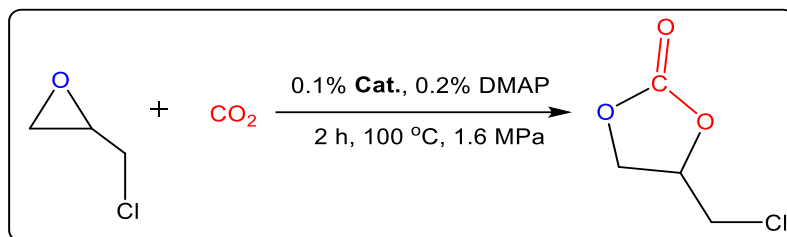
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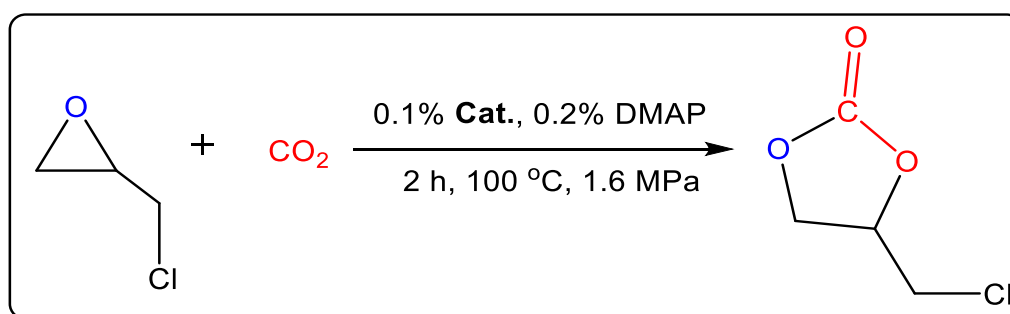
Artan çevre koruma anlayışı sayesinde, günümüzde CO₂'nin yakalanması ve depolanmasına daha fazla önem verilmektedir. Atmosferdeki büyük miktarda CO₂ nedeniyle, bunun özel olarak depolanması arzu edilmez ve uygulanabilir değildir. CO₂ yüksek oranda bol, yanmaz, biyolojik olarak yenilenebilir, ucuz ve tehlikeli olmayan özelliklerinden dolayı en uygun kimyasal işlemlerle faydalı kimyasallara dönüştürülmesi en mantıklı yoldur. CO₂'nin değerli kimyasallara dönüştürülmesine yönelik birçok farklı yaklaşım vardır. Etkili bir katalizör varlığında uygun koşullar altında CO₂'nin epoksitlerle birleşme reaksiyonundan halkalı karbonatların sentezi bilinen yöntemlerden biridir. Karbondioksitin çok yüksek karbon-oksijen (C=O) bağı entalpisi (+805 kJ mol⁻¹) nedeniyle, uygun ve çözücü olmadığı koşullarda CO₂'nin daha değerli ürünlere dönüştürülmesi için uygun katalizör sistemleri ve oldukça reaktif substratlar gereklidir. Bu katalitik amaç için, aktif, seçici ve verimli homojen, heterojen ve/veya organokatalitik sistemler kullanılmaktadır. Birçok katalitik sistem test edilmesine rağmen hala etkin ve yeşil katalizör sistemlerin arayışı devam etmektedir. Son yıllarda çok amaçlı bileşikler olarak uygun koşullarda çeşitli bor bileşikleri sentezlenmektedir. Bu çalışmada, yeni bor bileşikleri sentezlendi ve yapıları erime noktası, elemental analiz, ¹H ve ¹³C NMR spektroskopisi, FT-IR spektroskopisi, UV-Vis spektroskopisi ve LC-MS/MS spektrometresi kullanılarak karakterize edildi. Daha sonra, epoksitlerle CO₂'nin uygun koşullar altında beş üyeli halkalı karbonatlara dönüştürülmesinde bor bileşiklerinin katalitik aktivitesi araştırıldı. Yapılan katalitik çalışmalar sonucunda bor bileşiklerinin CO₂'nin değerli ürünlere dönüştürülmesinde etkin bir katalizör adayı olabileceği ortaya çıkmıştır.



Anahtar Kelimeler: Bor bileşikleri, Spektroskopi, CO₂ kullanımı, Epoksitler, Halkalı karbonatlar

ABSTRACT

Owing to the growing conception of environmental protection, the capture and storage of CO₂ has been given more attention within nowadays. Due to a large amount of CO₂ in atmosphere, exclusive storage of it is not desirable and applicable. The most logical way is CO₂ conversion to useful chemicals with the most appropriate chemical processes due to its highly abundant, non-flammable, bio-renewable, inexpensive, and non-hazardous properties. There are many various approaches to the conversion of CO₂ to valuable chemicals. It is one of the most known methods for the synthesis of cyclic carbonates from the coupling reaction of CO₂ with epoxides under suitable conditions in the presence of an effective catalyst. Due to the very high carbon–oxygen (C=O) bond enthalpy (+805 kJ mol⁻¹) of carbon dioxide, appropriate catalyst systems and highly reactive substrates are required for the transformation of CO₂ into more valuable products under suitable and solvent-free conditions. For this catalytic purpose, active, selective and efficient homogeneous, heterogeneous and/or organocatalytic systems are used. Although many catalytic systems have been tested, the search for efficient and green catalyst systems still continues. In recent years, as multipurpose compounds, various boron compounds have been synthesized in suitable conditions. In this study, new boron compounds were synthesized and their structures were characterized using melting point, elemental analysis, ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy, FT-IR spectroscopy, UV-Vis spectroscopy and LC-MS/MS spectrometry. Then, the catalytic activity of boron compounds has been investigated in the conversion of CO₂ with epoxides to five-membered cyclic carbonates under suitable conditions. As a result of the catalytic studies, it has been revealed that boron compounds can be an effective catalyst candidate for the conversion of CO₂ into valuable products.



Keywords: Boron compounds, Spectroscopy, CO₂ utilization, Epoxides, Cyclic carbonates

A DIFFERENT APPROACH SONO-FENTON (US/H₂O₂) OXIDATION PROCESS: INVESTIGATION OF THE REMOVAL OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS FROM WASTEWATER

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ABSTRACT

The structural formulas of the anti-inflammatory drugs are structures with the different aliphatic groups on the aryl group together with the carboxylic acid functional group. The risks associated with the contamination of the aquatic environment with pharmaceutical compounds have become a major concern for environmental scientists. Anti-inflammatory drugs are chemicals designed to effect in a particular treatment. It therefore poses certain environmental and public health risks from exposure to pharmaceuticals in the environment. Potentially hazardous pharmaceutical compounds in the wastewater and solid waste need to be treatment and removed to a high degree near to their primary source. In terms of aquatic environment to keep people away from drugs wastewater treatment is the considered an important step. Anti-inflammatory pharmaceutical wastes that pollution the nature and adversely affect health are considered as the important causes of the environmental pollution. Biological and chemical treatment, electrochemical methods, coagulation, filtration, adsorption, chemical oxidation methods of the can be used to prevent the negative effect anti-inflammatory drug wastes in the water environment. Nowadays, sono-fenton oxidation processes can be given as the most remarkable method of advanced oxidation processes that convert organic pollutants into harmless substances such as CO₂, H₂O and minerals. The dark reaction of H₂O₂ with iron(II) salts (known as fenton's reagent) and the ultrasound-assisted decomposition of H₂O₂ (sono-fenton) are known sources of the hydroxyl radicals for the degradation of the pharmaceutical wastes. Sono-fenton oxidation processes are applied separately as well as combined systems to evaluate the possible synergistic effect using such combined systems. The cavitation effect of ultrasound reduces the particle size, thus increasing the number of available active centers due to the increased surface area, which supports the sono-fenton system. Hybrid processes such as the sono-fenton offer new methods for advanced oxidation applications for the wastewater treatment.

Keywords: Anti-inflammatory drugs, sonolytic, fenton proces, hydroxyl radicals, sono-fenton oxidation.

AN EFFECTIVE PROCESS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ORGANIC POLLUTANTS: SUPERCRITICAL WATER OXIDATION

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ABSTRACT

The diversity of the organic substances is much greater than that of the inorganic substances. Among these organic substances, compounds that harm natural life such as phenols, heterocyclic compounds containing different atoms, multiple aromatics, chlorinated organic compounds, carboxylic acids can be counted. Since the mixing of the organic substances with the wastewater into the soil, underground and surface water resources and into the atmosphere by evaporation poses a medium and long-term threat to life on earth, they must be removed safely and effectively. In recent years, organic waste have changed to CO₂, H₂O and inorganic salts advanced oxidation processes are used that decompose it or convert it into biodegradable products. The most known and most effective advanced oxidation processes are the ozonation, ozone-UV or ozone-H₂O₂ combination, fenton, photo-fenton proces, sono-fenton proces and each has it is own advantages and disadvantages. Advanced oxidation processes are also effective methods used in the water and wastewater treatment, which generate sufficient free radicals (mainly HO₂[•] and OH[•]). Supercritical water oxidation (SCWO) is based on the degradation of the organic pollutants into CO₂ and water using an oxidizing agent at the supercritical conditions (374 °C and 22.12 MPa and above). In addition, it provides the removal of the polluting metals as metal oxides in supercritical water oxidation. In the supercritical water oxidation technique, usually air or oxygen is used as the oxidant, as well as oxidants such as the H₂O₂ and KMnO₄. It also has been determined that ozone, chlorine gas or hypochlorite salts can be used as the oxidant. Organic pollutants by supercritical water oxidation method can be removal in the seconds.

Keywords: Organic pollutants, supercritical water oxidation, temperature of critical, pressure of critical, free radicals.

**ABİES CİLİCİA SUBSPECİES CİLİCİCA VE ALOE VERA EKSTRAKTININ
SİNERJİK ETKİSİNİN MDA-MB-231 HÜCRE HATTI ÜZERİNDE SİTOTOKSİK
AKTİVİTESİNİN İNCELENMESİ**
INVESTIGATION OF THE SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF ABIES CILICIA SUBSPECIES
CILICICA AND ALOE VERA EXTRACT ON THE MDA-MB-231 CELL LINE

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ÖZET

Aloe vera, çeşitli gıdalarda besin takviyesi ve kozmetik ürünlerde bir bileşen olarak kullanılmaktadır. *Aloe vera* (*Aloe barbadensis*), çeşitli rahatsızlıklar ve tedavi edici özellikleri nedeniyle uzun süredir kullanılan bitkisel ilaçlardan biridir. Antimikrobiyal ve anti-diyabetik aktiviteye sahip olduğu bildirilmiştir. *Abies cilicia subspecies cilicica* (ACSC) ve türlerinin yaraları iyileşmesi, damar hastalıkları, soğuk algınlığı gibi durumların tedavisinde kullanıldığı bildirilmiştir. Reçine, geleneksel olarak antiseptik, antiinflamatuvar, antipiretik, antikanser, antibakteriyel ve antiviral ilaçlar olarak ve bazı mide hastalıklarına, dudak kuruluşuna ve astıma karşı sakız olarak ve alçı şeklinde yarayı iyileştirmek için kullanıldığı bildirilmiştir.

Maddelerin 2 farklı çözücünde (etanol ve metanol) ekstraktları çıkarıldı. Ekstraktların sitotoksik

aktivitesi 4 farklı konsantrasyonda (1000 µg/ml, 500 µg /ml, 250 µg /ml ve 125 µg /ml) MDA-MB-231 insan meme kanseri hücre hattı üzerine uygulanmış ve sitotoksik etki MTT Assay yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak; 4 farklı konsantrasyonda meme kanseri hücreleri üzerine uygulanan ekstraktlerin farklı oranlarda sitotoksik aktivite gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre etanol ile ekstrakte edilen ACSC ve *Aloe vera* ekstraktlarının sitotoksik aktivitesi, metanol ile elde edilen ekstreyle göre daha yüksek olduğu tespit edildi. Ayrıca metanol ile elde edilen ekstraktların 1000 µg /ml ve 500 µg /ml konsantrasyonlarında yaklaşık %(90-95) sitotoksik aktivite tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Abies cilicica*, *Aloe Vera*, Sitotoksik aktivite, MTT assay, MDA-MB-231

ABSTRACT

Aloe vera is used as a nutritional supplement in various foods and as an ingredient in cosmetics. *Aloe vera* (*Aloe barbadensis*) is one of the herbal remedies that has long been used for its various ailments and therapeutic properties. It has been reported to have antimicrobial and anti-diabetic activity. It has been reported that *Abies cilicia subspecies cilicica* (ACSC) and its species are used in the treatment of conditions such as wound healing, vascular diseases, and colds. It has been reported that the resin has been traditionally used as antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, anticancer, antibacterial and antiviral drugs, and to heal some stomach diseases, dry lips and asthma as gum and plaster for wound healing.

The substances were extracted in 2 different solvents (ethanol and methanol). The cytotoxic activity of the extracts was applied to MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cell line at 4 different concentrations (1000 µg/ml, 500 µg /ml, 250 µg /ml and 125 µg /ml) and the cytotoxic effect was analyzed by MTT Assay method.

As a result; It was determined that the extracts applied on breast cancer cells at 4 different concentrations showed cytotoxic activity at different rates. According to the results obtained, the cytotoxic activity of ACSC and *Aloe vera* extracts extracted with ethanol was found to be higher than the extract obtained with methanol. In addition, approximately (90-95%) cytotoxic activity was detected in the 1000 µg /ml and 500 µg /ml concentrations of the extracts obtained with methanol.

Keywords: *Abies cilicica*, *Aloe Vera*, Sitotoksik aktivite, MTT assay, MDA-MB-231

**ODUN KATRANI (WOOD TAR), PÜSE (PİNE TAR) VE ZİFT BİLEŞENLERİNİN
MDA-MB-231 HÜCRE HATTI ÜZERİNE SİTOTOKSİK AKTİVİTESİNİN
ARAŞTIRILMASI**

INVESTIGATION OF CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY OF KATRAN (WOOD TAR), PÜSE
(PINE TAR) AND ZİFT COMPONENTS ON MDA MB-231 CELL LINE

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ÖZET

Halk folklorunda büyük yere sahip olan katran (wood tar), püse (pine tar) ve zift bileşiklerin tamamlayıcı tıp olarak oldukça geniş uygulama alanı vardır. Sarı katran Anadolu’ da esas olarak *Juniperus spp.* ve *Cedrus libani*; siyah katran, *Pinus nigra subsp. pallasiana* ve *Pinus brutia* cinsi farklı ağaçlardan elde edilmektedir. Geçmişten günümüze 3 maddenin de aynı amaçlar için kullanım alanları mevcuttur. Geniş kullanım alanı bulunması ve insanların sahip olduğu folklorik bilgilerle bu reçinelerin kullanımı, etki alanlarının, yan etkilerinin ve etki mekanizmasının bilinmemesinden dolayı, bu projenin sonucunun bir ön veri oluşturabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Halk arasında kullanımı yaygın olan katran ve türlerinin sitotoksik etkisinin olup olmadığı bu çalışmanın temel sorusunu oluşturmaktadır.

Katran (wood tar), püse (pine tar), zift ekstraktının metanol, kloroform ve aseton gibi çözücüler ile ekstraksiyon işleminden sonra, elde edilen özüt DMSO(dimetilsülfoksit) ile çözünüp, ardından 4 farklı (25µg/ml, 50µg/ml, 75µg/ml ve 100µg/ml) konsantrasyonlarda ayarlandı. İnsan meme kanseri (MDA-MB-231) hücre hattı üzerine uygulanarak, sitotoksik aktivitesi MTT (3-(4,5 dimetiltiazol-2-il)-2,5-difeniltetrazolyum bromür) yöntemi kullanılarak belirlendi. ELISA micro-pleyt okuyucu cihazı ile 570 nm ve 540 nm dalga boyunda absorbans değerleri ölçüldü. Sonuç olarak, ekstreler MDA-MB-231 kanser hücre hattı üzerinde farklı oranlarda sitotoksik etki göstermiştir. Aynı zamanda kullanılan solventler arasında sitotoksik etkilerde farklılıklar bulunmuştur. Püse+ Metanol (PM) ve Püse+ Kloroform(PK) ekstrelerinin daha fazla sitotoksik aktivite gösterdiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sitotoksik aktivite, MDA-MB-231 Hücre Hattı, Katran (wood tar), Püse (pine tar), Zift.

ABSTRACT

Katran (wood tar), Püse (pine tar) and Zift compounds, which have a great place in folklore, have a wide range of applications as complementary medicine. Yellow tar in Anatolia mainly *Juniperus* spp. and *Cedrus libani*; black tar, *Pinus nigra* subsp. *pallasiana* and *Pinus brutia* genus are obtained from different trees. From past to present, all three substances have been used for the same purposes. It is thought that the result of this project can be a preliminary data due to the wide usage area and the folkloric knowledge that people have, the use of these resins, their areas of influence, side effects and mechanism of action are unknown.

The main question of this study is whether tar and its species, which are widely used among the public, have a cytotoxic effect.

After extraction of Katran (wood tar), Püse (pine tar), zift extract with solvents such as methanol, chloroform and acetone, the obtained extract is dissolved with DMSO (dimethylsulfoxide) and then 4 different (25µg/ml, 50µg/ml, 75µg/ml and 100µg/ml) concentrations were adjusted. By application on a human breast cancer (MDA-MB-231) cell line, its cytotoxic activity was determined using the MTT (3-(4,5 dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) method. Absorbance values were measured at 570 nm and 540 nm wavelengths with the ELISA micro-plate reader device. As a result, the extracts showed different cytotoxic effects on the MDA-MB-231 cancer cell line. At the same time, differences in cytotoxic effects were found among the solvents used. It was determined that Püse+ Methanol (PM) and Püse+ Chloroform (PK) extracts showed more cytotoxic activity.

Keywords: Cytotoxic activity, MDA-MB-231 Cell Line, Katran (wood tar), Püse (pine tar), zift.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANTS IN THE NUTRITION OF THE ADULT PARASITIDS (TACHINIDAE:DIPTERA)

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ABSTRACT

Wheat has a great importance in terms of human nutrition. Pests are one of the most important factors limiting wheat production. Sunn pest is one of the pests that cause quality and quantity loss in the grain fields of Turkey. Tachinids are an important group of parasitoids.

There are many living species that develop on arthropods that cause yield and quality losses in cultivated plants and prevent their damage. Sunnpest adult parasitoids are an important pressure factor on Sunn pest populations. Sufficient amount of flowering plants for adult parasitoids to obtain nutrients positively affects parasitism. It is important for parasitoid and predatory species to maintain their existence in the ecosystem in which they live at a certain density level throughout the year. This is possible in nature by providing suitable alternative prey and hosts and suitable winter shelters. While Sunn pest populations increase in high temperature and low humidity, parasitoids are adversely affected by this situation, density decreases when there is not enough food, activities are decreasing. Parasitization of sunn pest adults by adult parasitoids, It increases in the spring season when weeds and flowering plants are intense.

While parasitoids benefit from flower nectars of *Cardaria draba*, *Anthemis arvensis* and *Crepis foetida* plants in the flora in wheat fields; In the wintering area, it feeds on *Senecio vernalis*, *Crepis alpina* and *Achillea millefolium* plants and is a complete nectar source for these parasitoids. It is of great importance to protect these wild plants, which make natural enemies more effective, especially in agricultural areas or on the edges of fields.

Keywords: Host Plants, Wheat, Tachinidae, Sunnpest

PREVALENT PESTS IN SUBSOIL OF CEREAL FIELDS IN SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION AND THEIR POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

Southeastern Anatolia region has an important place in production area and grain harvest of cereals in Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Siirt and Şanlıurfa provinces. The most prevalent pests in the subsoil of cereal fields in these provinces are *Zabrus* spp. (cereal ground beetles), *Anisoplia* spp. (wheat chafers), *Porphyrophora tritici* Bod. (ground pearls), *Agriotes* spp. (wireworms) and *Agrotis ipsilon* (black cutworm moth).

The aim of this paper is to reveal some cultural measures for the control of these subsoil pests. If *Zabrus* spp. and *Anisoplia* spp. are not managed, the damage caused by adults and larvae in the field increases. Therefore, producers have to re-sow their fields from time to time. Due to the reason, seed treatment should be done as instructed by the state. The farmers should practice crop rotation and cultivate the crops which are less infested by these pests. Inclusion of legumes such as lentils and chickpeas can possibly decrease the infestation of these pests. In addition, plowing the field with a plow instead of cultivator is recommended. If the field is plowed with a cultivator, many larvae and pupae will continue to exist in the soil. Weeds on the edge of the fields must be controlled in order to lower the pest infestation. Timely harvesting of the crop will not leave the food source of the adults and larvae. The most effective control of adults is seed treatment, while surface spraying is effective against larvae. For ground pearls' control, soil should be cultivated during spring. Wild grasses in the field should be controlled and stubble should be taken out of the field soon after the harvest. Planting legumes such as bitter vetch and vetch in the planting row would be an effective cultural control for subsoil pests. Soil cultivation reduces the pest population of black cutworm moth. Tillage and irrigation in late summer or autumn close to the surface is very effective in killing wireworms. Cultural measures should be preferred within the framework of integrated pest control approach for the management of subsoil pests in cereals. If spraying is necessary, selective and less toxic pesticides must be used. In this way, unnecessary use of pesticide will be reduced and natural enemies will be conserved, which would improve environment safety.

Keywords: Southeastern Anatolia region, cereals, subsoil pests, pest control

**TÜRKİYE’DE SON DÖNEMLERDEKİ NANE TARIMININ GENEL
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
GENERAL EVALUATION OF RECENT PERIODS OF PEPPERMINT FARMING IN
TURKEY

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ÖZET

Türkiye’ye yaklaşık 30 farklı türü bulunan nane; her bölgede rahatlıkla yetişebilmektedir. Mutfakların vazgeçilmezi olan nane; taze veya kurutulularak kullanılabilir. Yoğun kokusu ve aromasıyla hem dünya mutfaklarında hem sağlık alanında önemli yere sahiptir. Bu amaçla kullanımı binlerce yıl öncesine dayanmaktadır. Günümüzde ise birçok temizlik malzemesinde, ilaçlarda, parfümeri ve hazır gıda ürünlerinde kullanımı yaygınlaşmaktadır. Türkiye, dünya da üretim açısından sıralamada yer almayıp kendi ihtiyacını karşılayacak düzeyde üretim yapmaktadır. Bu çalışmada; Türkiye’de son dönemlerde nane üretim miktarı, ekim alanı, verimi, ortalama satış fiyatı ve uygulanan politikaların değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmada Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu ile Birleşmiş Milletler Gıda ve Tarım Örgütü’nün verilerinden ve konuyla ilgili sektör raporları ile diğer çalışmalardan faydalanılmıştır. Araştırmada yöntem olarak Excel de Trend analizi yapılmış olup, 2004 ile 2020 yıllarına ait veriler kullanılarak, 2025 yılına kadar projeksiyonları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre Türkiye’de nane ekim alanlarının, üretim miktarının, veriminin ve fiyatlarının gelecek dönemlerde farklı oranlarda artma eğiliminde olacakları öngörülmektedir. Bu artışların regresyon katsayıları yaklaşık sırasıyla; %71, %91, %92 ve %79 olarak belirlenmiştir. Üretim miktarındaki artış; kullanım alanlarının artması ile piyasada oluşan talep artışı etkilidir. Nane verim artışı ise tarımsal teknolojilerdeki gelişmeler, gübreleme ve suluda ürün deseninde yer verilmesi ile ilişkilendirilebilir. Bununla beraber kamusal tarımsal desteklerde nane tarımına daha fazla yer verilmesi ve bu konuda yayım faaliyetlerinin artırılması ile ekim, üretim ve verimde daha fazla artış sağlanabilir. Bu araştırma nane konusunda güncel verileri kapsamı açısından faydalı sonuçlar arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nane, Üretim Alanı, Üretim Miktarı, Verim, Satış Fiyatları, Türkiye.

ABSTRACT

There are about 30 different types of mint in Turkey; can be grown in any region. Mint, which is indispensable for kitchens; can be used fresh or used. Intense smell and aroma have important places both in world cuisines and in the field of health. Its use for this purpose dates back thousands of years. Today, it is widely used in many cleaning materials, medicines, perfumery and ready-made food products. Turkey is not ranked in terms of production in the world, but produces at a level that meets its own needs. In this study; It is aimed to evaluate the mint production amount, cultivation area, yield, average sales price and applied policies in Turkey in recent years. In the research, the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, sector reports and other studies related to the subject were used. In the research, Trend analysis was made in Excel as a method, and projections were made until 2025 by using the data of 2004 and 2020. According to the results obtained, it is predicted that mint cultivation areas, production amount, yield and prices in Turkey will tend to increase at different rates in the future. The regression coefficients of these increases are approximately respectively; 71%, 91%, 92% and 79%. Increase in the amount of production; The increase in demand in the market with the increase in usage areas is effective. The increase in mint yield can be associated with the developments in agricultural technologies, fertilization and inclusion in the product pattern in irrigated agriculture. In addition, more increase in planting, production and yield can be achieved by including more peppermint cultivation in public agricultural supports and extension activities in this regard. This research includes current data on mint.

Keywords: Peppermint, Cultivation Area, Production Amount, Productivity, Sales Prices, Turkey.

TÜRKİYE'DE YONCA ÜRETİMİ: SON YILLARDAKİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİN GENEL ANALİZLERİ

ALFALFA PRODUCTION IN TURKEY: GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGES IN RECENT YEARS

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ÖZET

Tarımsal üretimin önemli kollarından olan hayvancılık sektörü, artan nüfusla beraber her geçen gün önemi artmaktadır. Yem bitkileri hayvancılık sektörünün gelişimine katkıda bulunan en önemli üretim kollarındandır. Yonca (*Medicago sativa*); günümüzde üretimi artan, yeşil ve kuru ot olarak kullanılabilen çok yıllık otsu yem bitkilerindedir. Adaptasyon kabiliyeti, verimlilik ve besin değeri bir çok yem bitkisinden fazladır. Bu özelliklerinden dolayı “yem bitkilerinin kraliçesi” olarak adlandırılır. Birim alanda alınan ot verimi çok yüksektir. Protein, mineral ve vitamin bakımından zengin ve dolayısıyla besin değeri en yüksek olan yem bitkisidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye’de son dönemlerde yonca üretim miktarı, ekim alanı, verimi, ortalama satış fiyatı ve uygulanan politikaların değerlendirilmesidir. Araştırmada Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu, Birleşmiş Milletler Gıda ve Tarım Örgütünün verilerinden ve konuyla ilgili sektör raporları ile diğer çalışmalardan faydalanılmıştır. Çalışmada yöntem olarak 2005 ile 2020 yıllarına ait veriler kullanılarak, 2025 yılına kadar Excel de Trend analizi yapılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre; Türkiye’de gelecek dönemlerde yonca ekim alanı, üretim miktarı, verim ve satış fiyatlarının artma eğiliminde olacağı öngörülmektedir. Artış eğilimlerinin yaklaşık regresyon katsayıları sırasıyla; %82, %97, %93 ve %93 olarak belirlenmiştir. Kamusal tarımsal desteklere daha fazla oranda yer verilmesi ve bu konuda yayım faaliyetleri ile yonca ekim alanı ve üretiminde daha çok artış sağlanabilir. Bu araştırma özellikle yonca tarımı ile ilgili güncel verileri kapsamı açısından faydalı sonuçlar arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yonca, Üretim Alanı, Üretim Miktarı, Verim, Satış Fiyatları, Türkiye.

ABSTRACT

The livestock sector, which is one of the important branches of agricultural production, is increasing day by day with an increasing population. It is the most important branch in the production of the producers in the feed production sector Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*); It is one of

the perennial herbaceous forage plants that can be used as green and dry grass, whose production is increasing today. Its adaptability, productivity and nutritional value are higher than many forage crops. Because of these features, it is called the "queen of forage plants". The grass yield per unit area is very high. It is a forage plant that is rich in protein, minerals and vitamins and therefore has the highest nutritional value. The aim of this study is to evaluate the alfalfa production amount, cultivation area, yield, average sales price and applied policies in Turkey in recent years. In the research, the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and the relevant sector reports and other studies were used. Trend analysis was carried out in Excel until 2025, using the data of the years 2005 and 2020 as a method in the study. According to the analysis results; It is predicted that alfalfa cultivation area, production amount, yield and sales prices will tend to increase in Turkey in the coming periods. The approximate regression coefficients of the increasing trends are respectively; It was determined as 82%, 97%, 93% and 93%. A greater increase in alfalfa cultivation area and production can be achieved by giving more public agricultural support and extension activities in this regard. This research has useful results especially in terms of covering up to date data on alfalfa cultivation.

Keywords: Alfalfa, Cultivation Area, Production Amount, Productivity, Sales Prices, Turkey.

**ERZİNCAN İLİ TARIM ve ORMAN EKOSİSTEMLERİNDEKİ CURCULIONOIDEA
(COLEOPTERA) TÜRLERİ, YAYILIŞ VE YOĞUNLUKLARI**
CURCULIONOIDEA (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES, DISTRIBUTION and DENSITY IN
AGRICULTURE and FOREST ECOSYSTEMS of ERZİNCAN PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Hayvanlar âleminin en zengin grubu olan Coleoptera takımında yer alan Curculionoidea (Hortumlu böcekler) üst familyası, dünyada yaklaşık tanılanmış 62.000 türle Türkiye’de ise 1.700 türle temsil edilmektedir. Bu familyaya mensup bireyler yüksek düzeyde özelleşmiş fitofag böcekler olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bazı türler tarım ve orman zararlısı diğer bazıları yabancı otların kontrolünde biyolojik mücadele ajanı veya çölleşmenin tespitinde biyo-indikatör olarak bilinmektedir.

Bu çalışma Erzincan ilindeki tarım ve orman ekosistemlerinde bulunan Curculionoidea üst familyasına giren türlerin, yayılış ve yoğunluklarının tespit edilmesi amacı ile 2010-2013 ve 2016-2017 yıllarında yürütülmüştür. Sürveyler düzenli aralıklarla (15 günde bir) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Her lokasyonda (bahçede veya alanda) incelenen ağaç veya çalı sayısı Lazarov ve Grigorov (1961) yöntemi esas alınarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmalar doğa çalışmaları, laboratuvar çalışmaları ve tespit edilen türlerin yayılış ve yoğunluklarının belirlenmesi çalışmaları olmak üzere 3 kısımda yürütülmüştür. Doğa çalışmalarında gözle inceleme yöntemi ve darbe yöntemi uygulanmıştır.

Çalışma sonucunda Curculionoidea (Hortumlu Böcekler) üst familyasına ait Curculionidae (20) ve Rhynchitidae (4) familyalarına ait toplamda 24 tür belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca tespit edilen bu türlerin yayılış ve yoğunlukları da saptanmıştır. Buna göre *Tatianaerhynchites aequatus* (%21.92), *Rhynchites bacchus* (%15.02), *Rhynchites auratus* (%13.81), *Phyllobius glaucus* (%7.81), *Polydrusus ponticus* (%6.01), *Magdalis ruficornis* ve *Mecorhis ungarica* (%4.50)’nın yayılış ve yoğunluk açısından birinci derecedeki Curculionoidea türleri olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, bu türlerin dışında 17 türün ise yayılış ve yoğunluk açısından ikinci derecedeki Curculionoidea türleri olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Curculionoidea, Hortumlu Böcek, Tarım Ekosistemleri, Orman Ekosistemleri, Erzincan.

ABSTRACT

The Curculionoidea superfamily (weevils), which is in the Coleoptera order, which is the richest group in the animal kingdom, is represented by approximately 62000 species identified in the world and 1700 species in Turkey. Individuals belonging to this family are considered to be highly specialized phytophagous insects. Some species are known as agricultural and forest pests, others as biological control agents in the control of weeds or as bio-indicators in the detection of desertification.

This study was carried out in 2010-2013 and 2016-2017 with the aim of determining the species, distribution and densities of the Curculionoidea superfamily found in agricultural and forest ecosystems in the province of Erzincan. Surveys were carried out regular intervals (every 15 days). The number of trees or shrubs examined at each location (in orchard or in area) was determined on the basis of Lazarov and Grigorov (1961) method. The studies were carried out in three parts; nature studies, laboratory studies, and determination of the distribution and densities of the identified species. In nature studies, visual inspection method and impact method were applied.

As a result of the study, a total of 24 species belonging to the Curculionoidea (weevils) superfamily, Curculionidae (20) and Rhynchitidae (4) determined. In addition, the distribution and densities of these identified species also determined. *Tatianaerhynchites aequatus* (21.92%), *Rhynchites bacchus* (15.02%), *Rhynchites auratus* (13.81%), *Phyllobius glaucus* (7.81%), *Polydrusus ponticus* (6.01%), *Magdalis ruficornis* and *Mecorhis ungarica* (4.50%) were determined to be the first-stage Curculionoidea species in terms of distribution and density. Besides these species, 17 species were determined to be the second-stage Curculionoidea species in terms of distribution and density.

Keywords: Curculionoidea, Weevil, Agriculture Ecosystems, Forest Ecosystems, Erzincan.

**GÜMÜŞHANE İLİ TARIM ve ORMAN EKOSİSTEMLERİNDEKİ
CURCULIONOIDEA (COLEOPTERA) TÜRLERİ, YAYILIŞ VE YOĞUNLUKLARI
CURCULIONOIDEA (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES, DISTRIBUTION and DENSITY IN
AGRICULTURE and FOREST ECOSYSTEMS of GÜMÜŞHANE PROVINCE**

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ÖZET

Hayvanlar âleminin en zengin grubu olan Coleoptera takımında yer alan Curculionoidea (Hortumlu böcekler) üst familyası, dünyada yaklaşık tanımlanmış 62.000 türle Türkiye’de ise 1.700 türle temsil edilmektedir. Bu familyaya mensup bireyler yüksek düzeyde özelleşmiş fitofag böcekler olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bazı türler tarım ve orman zararlısı diğer bazıları yabancı otların kontrolünde biyolojik mücadele ajanı veya çölleşmenin tespitinde biyo-indikatör olarak bilinmektedir.

Bu çalışma Gümüşhane ilindeki tarım ve orman ekosistemlerinde bulunan Curculionoidea üst familyasına giren türlerin, yayılış ve yoğunluklarının tespit edilmesi amacı ile 2010-2013 yıllarında yürütülmüştür. Sürveyler düzenli aralıklarla (15 günde bir) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Her lokasyonda (bahçede veya alanda) incelenen ağaç veya çalı sayısı Lazarov ve Grigorov (1961) yöntemi esas alınarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmalar doğa çalışmaları, laboratuvar çalışmaları ve tespit edilen türlerin yayılış ve yoğunluklarının belirlenmesi çalışmaları olmak üzere 3 kısımda yürütülmüştür. Doğa çalışmalarında gözle inceleme yöntemi ve darbe yöntemi uygulanmıştır.

Çalışma sonucunda Curculionoidea (Hortumlu Böcekler) üst familyasına ait Curculionidae (16) ve Rhynchitidae (4) familyalarına ait toplamda 20 tür belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca tespit edilen bu türlerin yayılış ve yoğunlukları da saptanmıştır. Buna göre *Phyllobius glaucus* (%53.99), *Tatianaerhynchites aequatus* (%13.31), *Otiorhynchus* sp.1 (%5.70), *Curculio nucum* (%3.04) ve *Polydrusus ponticus* (%2.66)’un yayılış ve yoğunluk açısından birinci derecedeki Curculionoidea türleri olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, bu türlerin dışında 15 türün ise yayılış ve yoğunluk açısından ikinci derecedeki Curculionoidea türleri olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Curculionoidea, Hortumlu Böcek, Tarım Ekosistemleri, Orman Ekosistemleri, Gümüşhane.

ABSTRACT

The Curculionoidea superfamily (weevils), which is in the Coleoptera order, which is the richest group in the animal kingdom, is represented by approximately 62000 species identified in the world and 1700 species in Turkey. Individuals belonging to this family are considered to be

highly specialized phytophagous insects. Some species are known as agricultural and forest pests, others as biological control agents in the control of weeds or as bio-indicators in the detection of desertification.

This study was carried out in 2010-2013 with the aim of determining the species, distribution and densities of the Curculionoidea superfamily found in agricultural and forest ecosystems in the province of Gümüşhane. Surveys were carried out regular intervals (every 15 days). The number of trees or shrubs examined at each location (in orchard or in area) was determined on the basis of Lazarov and Grigorov (1961) method. The studies were carried out in three parts; nature studies, laboratory studies, and determination of the distribution and densities of the identified species. In nature studies, visual inspection method and impact method were applied.

As a result of the study, a total of 20 species belonging to the Curculionoidea (weevils) superfamily, Curculionidae (16) and Rhynchitidae (4) determined. In addition, the distribution and densities of these identified species also determined. *Phyllobius glaucus* (53.99%), *Tatianaerhynchites aequatus* (13.31%), *Otiorhynchus* sp.1 (5.70%), *Curculio nucum* (3.04%) and *Polydrusus ponticus* (2.66%) were determined to be the first-stage Curculionoidea species in terms of distribution and density. Besides these species, 15 species were determined to be the second-stage Curculionoidea species in terms of distribution and density.

Keywords: Curculionoidea, Weevil, Agriculture Ecosystems, Forest Ecosystems, Gümüşhane.

BEBEKLER İÇİN GİYİNEBİLİR TEKNOLOJİLER WEARABLE TECHNOLOGIES FOR BABIES

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ÖZET

Giyilebilir Teknoloji, bebeklere takılan cihazları ifade eder ve bebeklerin hareketlerini sürekli ve yakından izleyen sensör teknolojisini kullanır. Giyilebilir bebek izleme sistemleri teknolojilerinin gelişmesiyle birlikte uyku koşulları, solunum hızı, nabız ve oksijen seviyelerini takip edebiliyoruz ve bu da bebeklerin yaşam standartlarını yükseltiyor ve ailelerin endişelerini azaltıyor. Bu çalışmada bebekler için faydalı olan giyilebilir ürünler tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bebek İzleme Sistemi, Sağlık Hizmetleri, Giyilebilir Teknoloji, Akıllı Tekstil

ABSTRACT

Wearable Technology refers to devices worn on babies and uses sensor technology that continuously and closely monitors the movements of the babies. With the development of wearable baby monitoring systems technologies, we can monitor the sleep conditions, respiratory rate, heart rate and oxygen levels which in turn increases the living standards of babies and alleviates the concerns of families. In this study, wearables beneficial for babies is discussed.

Keywords: Baby Monitoring System, Healthcare, Wearable Technology, Smart Textile

SAĞLIKTA IOT ÖRNEĞİ VE UYGULAMALARI EXAMPLE OF IOT IN HEALTH AND ITS APPLICATIONS

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ÖZET

IoT sağlık hizmetleri çözümleri, tıbbi sistemlerde veri erişilebilirliği, bağlanabilirliği ve yönetimi ile ilgili olarak çözümler sağlar. IoT gibi yenilikçi teknolojilerle sağlık hizmetlerinde önemli adımlar atılmıştır. Sağlık uzmanları ve yöneticileri, IoT uygulamalarından yararlanarak hastalar, doktorlar, hastaneler ve sağlık sigortası şirketleri için yeni alternatif çözümler sunmaktadır. Ayrıca, bu teknoloji uzaktan hasta ve acil bakım, izleme personeli, envanter, eczane yönetimi, ve sanal sağlık hizmetlerini izlemede kullanılabilir. Bir sensör, girdi olarak bir hastadan, bir doktordan veya bir hemşireden veri toplar. Bir IoT cihazı, makine öğrenimi (ML) gibi yapay zeka odaklı algoritmaların yardımıyla toplanan verileri analiz eder. Doktorlar, sağlık pratisyenleri ve robotlar, IoT cihazları tarafından sağlanan verilere dayanarak hastalara sanal ortamda tedavi yöntemleri sunar. Tedaviyi sürekli takibe alarak çabuklaştırır. Bu çalışmada IoT teknolojisinin şemsiyesi altında ortaya çıkabilecek tedavi usulleri ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanal Hastane, Nesnelerin İnterneti, IoT Örnekleri

ABSTRACT

IoT healthcare solutions provide solutions regarding data accessibility, connectivity, and management in medical systems. Important steps have been taken in healthcare services with innovative technologies such as IoT. Healthcare professionals and managers leverage IoT applications to offer new alternative solutions for patients, doctors, hospitals and health insurance companies. In addition, this technology can be used to remotely monitor patient and emergency care, monitoring personnel, patients, inventory, pharmacy management, and virtual health services. A sensor collects data from a patient, a doctor, or a nurse as input. An IoT device analyzes data collected with the help of artificial intelligence-driven algorithms such as machine learning (ML). Doctors, healthcare practitioners, and robots offer treatment methods to patients in a virtual environment based on data provided by the IoT devices. It accelerates the treatment with continuous follow-up. In this study, treatment methods that may arise under the spectrum of IoT technology are discussed.

Keywords: Virtual Hospital, Internet of Things, IoT Examples

ORGANİZASYONLARDA ÇALIŞMA GRUPLARI VE TAKIMLAR WORKING GROUPS AND TEAMS IN ORGANIZATIONS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, çalışma grupları ve takımlar arasındaki farkındalığı araştırılmıştır. Grup ve takım, hedefleri ve üye özellikleri bakımından birbirinden farklılıklar gösterir. Bir organizasyonda takım çalışması önemlidir. Çalışanlar arasında birbirleriyle bağ kurma fırsatı verir ve ilişkilerinde iyileşme, verimlilikte artma, güven duygusu oluşturma ortak bir hedefe ulaşmak için farklı kişileri ve farklı grupları birlikte bir araya getirmektir. Takımları bir araya getirmenin çeşitli yolu vardır. Bazı takımlar geliştirilmekte olan belirli bir ürün etrafında organize edilirken diğerleri üretim veya araştırma gibi bir süreç etrafında oluşturulur. Takım üyelerinin deneyimli olmasının yanında, diğer taraftan verimlilik, finansal tasarruf, yenilikçilik, yaratıcılık gibi öne çıkan özellikleri vardır. Takım çalışması, günlük hayatta her alanda uygulanabilir. Takım çalışması ortak bir amacı olan grup üyelerinin birlikte çalışması olarak görülmektedir. Etkili bir takım, çeşitli faktörleri bir arada tutan birlikteliktir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Grup, Takım, Takım Türü, Takım Büyüklüğü

ABSTRACT

In this study, the awareness among work groups and teams were investigated. Group and team differ from each other in terms of their goals and member characteristics. Teamwork is important in an organization. It gives employees the opportunity to bond with each other and to bring together different people and different groups to achieve a common goal, improving relationships, increasing productivity, building a sense of trust. There are various ways to put teams together. Some teams are organized around a specific product under development, while others are formed around a process such as manufacturing or research. In addition to the experience of team members, on the other hand, they have outstanding features such as efficiency, financial savings, innovation and creativity. Teamwork can be applied in every field of daily life. Teamwork is seen as the group members working together with a common purpose. An effective team is the unity that holds various factors together.

Keywords: Group, Team, Team Type, Team Size

SOSYAL TRANSFER HARCAMALARININ YOKSULLUK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL TRANSFER EXPENDITURES ON POVERTY: THE CASE OF
TURKEY

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ÖZET

Yoksulluk gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerde uzun yıllar boyunca mücadele edilen bir sorundur. Sadece ekonomik boyutlarıyla değil aynı zamanda sosyal, psikolojik, kültürel, siyasi boyutlarıyla da ülkelerin temel ekonomik problemleri arasında yer almaktadır. Yoksulluğun bir çok nedeni olduğu gibi ülkelerin yoksulluğu azaltmada kullandıkları araçlar da farklılık göstermektedir. Bu araçlar arasında vergi politikaları ve harcama politikaları sıklıkla kullanılan maliye politikası araçları arasındadır. Çünkü günümüzde devletler vergiler ve kamu harcamalarını sosyal devlet anlayışı çerçevesinde etkin birer araç olarak kullanmaktadırlar. “Sosyal Transfer Harcamaları” ya da “Sosyal Koruma Harcamaları” da yoksullukla mücadelede hükümetlerin kullandıkları en temel maliye politikası araçları arasındadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı sosyal transfer harcamalarının yoksulluk üzerindeki etkisini ortaya koymaktır.

Buradan yola çıkılarak bu çalışmada sosyal transfer harcamalarının yoksulluk üzerindeki etkisi panel veri analizi ile araştırılmıştır. Çalışma 2006-2019 yıllarını ve Türkiye’deki İBBS Düzey 1’de yer alan 12 Bölge’yi kapsamaktadır. Analiz kısmında öncelikle araştırmada kullanılan değişkenlerin yatay kesit bağımlılıkları belirlenmiştir. Sonraki aşamada değişkenlerin durağanlık seviyeleri Pesaran CADF (Yatay Kesit Genelleştirilmiş Dickey Fuller) panel birim kök testi ile belirlenmiştir. Daha sonra değişkenler arasındaki uzun dönemli eşbütünlük ilişkisi Durbin-Hausman (2008) Panel Eşbütünlük Testi ile belirlenmiştir. Son aşamada ise uzun dönem eşbütünlük katsayıları Panel AMG (Augmented Mean Group) yöntemi ile tespit edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre uzun dönemde devlet tarafından sunulan sosyal transfer harcamalarının yoksulluğu azalttığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu sonuç Türkiye’de sosyal transfer harcamalarının yoksullukla mücadelede etkin bir araç olarak kullanıldığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yoksulluk, Sosyal Kamu Harcamaları, Sosyal Transfer Harcamaları, Sosyal Koruma Harcamaları.

ABSTRACT

Poverty is one of the most important issues of the developed and developing countries, which has been struggled for many years. Poverty is among the main economic problems of these countries not only with its economic dimensions, but also with its social, psychological, cultural and political dimensions. As many factors affect the poverty levels of the countries, the tools used by governments to reduce poverty also depend on these government policies. Among these tools, tax policies and expenditure policies of the governments are frequently used to reduce poverty. Because governments effectively use taxes and public expenditures as fiscal policy tools within the framework of the social state concept. “Social Transfer Expenditures” or “Social Protection Expenditures” are among the most effective government policies to reduce poverty levels. The main purpose of this study is to reveal the effect of social transfer expenditures on poverty.

With this aim, this study investigates the effect of social transfer expenditures on poverty by using panel data analysis. The panel data consists of 12 sub-regions of NUTS Level 1 of Turkey for the period 2006-2019. Firstly, in the analysis part, we applied the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) tests to determine the variable's and model's cross-sectional dependencies. In the next step, the stationarity levels of the variables were determined by the Pesaran CADF (Cross-sectionally Augmented Dickey Fuller) second generation panel unit root test. Then, the existence of the long-term cointegrating relationship between the variables was determined by the Durbin-Hausman (2008) Panel Cointegration Test. In the last step of the analysis, the long-term cointegration coefficients were determined by the Panel AMG (Augmented Mean Group) method. According to the results of the analysis, it has been determined that social transfer expenditures provided by the governments in Turkey reduce poverty in the long term. This result shows that the governments used the social transfer expenditures as an effective fiscal policy tool to reduce the poverty level in Turkey for this period.

Keywords: Poverty, Social Public Expenditures, Social Protection Expenditures, Social Transfer Expenditures.

TÜRKİYE’ DE İŞSİZLİK GÖSTERGESİNİN DEĞİŞTİRİLMİŞ ANFİS YÖNTEMİ İLE ÖNGÖRÜSÜ

FORECASTING OF TURKEY'S UNEMPLOYMENT INDICATORS WITH MODIFIED ANFIS METHOD

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ÖZET

İşsizliğin doğru öngörülmesi, hem birey hem de toplum açısından çok önemlidir. İşsizlik beraberinde pek çok olumsuz sonuçlar getirmektedir. İşsizlik ile birlikte toplumun huzurunun bozulması, bireyin suç eğiliminin artması, bireyin aile huzurunun bozulması, boşanma riskinin artması ve hatta bireyin intihar eğiliminin artmasına neden olmaktadır. Literatürde, Türkiye işsizlik göstergesi ile ilgili klasik yöntemler kullanılırken, anfis yöntemi de son zamanlarda etkin bir şekilde kullanılan yöntemler arasındadır. Öngörülede kullanılan klasik yöntemlerin birçok varsayım içermesi nedeniyle, son yıllarda etkin ve daha iyi sonuçlar elde etmek için bulanık mantık ve anfis gibi yöntemlerden yararlanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Türkiye işsizlik göstergesinin değiştirilmiş anfis yöntemi ile öngörülmesi amaçlanarak elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye’ de işsizlik göstergeleri (2007-2020) verisi değiştirilmiş anfis yöntemi kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir ve oldukça etkileyici sonuçlar elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değiştirilmiş Anfis Yöntemi, Öngörü, İşsizlik, Bulanık Mantık.

ABSTRACT

Accurate forecasting of unemployment indicators is very important for both the individual and the society. Unemployment brings along many negative results. Along with unemployment, the peace of the society is impaired, the individual's crime tendency increases, the individual's family peace is disturbed, increases the risk of divorce and even the individual's suicidal tendency. While the classic methods have been frequently used for the forecasting of unemployment indicators in the literature, anfis methods have also been among the efficiently used methods over the last years. Since conventional estimation methods require several assumptions, methods such as fuzzy time series and anfis are utilized to obtain more efficient and better results in the recent years. In this study, forecasting of Turkey's Unemployment Indicators with modified anfis method is aimed and the results are evaluated. In this study,

Turkey' s unemployment indicators data (2007-2020) were analyzed by using the modified method ANFIS and impressive results are obtained.

Keywords: Modified Anfis Method, Forecasting, Unemployment, Fuzzy time series.

TERÖRÜN SOSYAL KÜLTÜREL VE EKONOMİK ETKİLERİ SOCIAL CULTUREL ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF TERRORISM

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ÖZET

Terörizm, ulusal ve uluslararası gündemde hep önde olan, oldukça karmaşık ve sürekli değişen bir olgudur. Terör belli bir amaca ulaşmak için korkutma, yıldırma gibi şiddet eylemleri anlamını taşımaktadır. Terörün küreselleşmesiyle birlikte terör faaliyetleri tek bir bölgeyi hedef seçmeyip tüm dünyayı hedef alarak kendi çıkarları doğrultusunda etkileyebilen, özellikle internet aracılığıyla bütün dünyaya sesini duyurabilmekte ve bu süreçte elde etmek istediği amaçlara ulaşabilen bir nitelik kazanmıştır. Terörist faaliyetlerin amacı ekonomiyi ve siyasiyi etkileyerek devletleri istikrarsızlaştırmaktır. Ekonomiye verilen hasarın yanında insanların canlarına ve mallarına verilen zararlar sosyal etkiler oluşturmasını sağlamaktadır. Terör faaliyetleri, bir ülkedeki güven ortamını bozarak belirsizlik algısı yaratır. Kısa vadede ekonomik büyümeyi yavaşlatır. Belirsizliğin ortaya çıkması ile birlikte gerek yurtiçindeki yatırımcı gerekse yabancı yatırımcılar, risk almak istemediklerinden yatırım kararlarını gözden geçirme yoluna gider. Bu durumun ekonomiye yansımaları ise, yatırım kaynaklarının azalmasının getirisi olarak istihdamda azalışın işsizlik şeklinde olmaktadır. Terör olaylarının ülkenin belirli bölgelerinde yoğun olarak yapılması insanların bu bölgelerden göç etmesi beraberinde çeşitli sosyo-ekonomik sorunlara yol açmıştır. Terörizm nedeniyle zorunlu göçe maruz kalanların akrabaları arasındaki ilişkilerin bozulmasına, köylerin boşaltılmasının sebep olduğu göç, aile ile toprak arasındaki ilişkiyi büyük ölçüde kaybetmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Terör, Türkiye, Sosyal, Kültürel, Ekonomik

ABSTRACT

Terrorism is a highly complex and constantly changing phenomenon that has always been at the forefront of the national and international agenda. Terrorism means acts of violence such as intimidation and intimidation to achieve a certain goal. With the globalization of terrorism,

terrorist activities have gained a quality that does not target a single region but can affect the whole world in the direction of their own interests, make their voice heard all over the world, especially through the internet, and achieve the goals they want to achieve in this process. The aim of terrorist activities is to destabilize states by affecting the economy and politics. In addition to the damage caused to the economy, the damage to people's lives and property causes social effects. Terrorist activities disrupt the trust atmosphere in a country and create a perception of uncertainty. It slows down economic growth in the short term. With the emergence of uncertainty, both domestic investors and foreign investors choose to review their investment decisions because they do not want to take risks. The reflections of this situation on the economy are the decrease in employment as a result of the decrease in investment resources, in the form of unemployment. The intensive terror incidents in certain regions of the country have caused various socio-economic problems as well as the migration of people from these regions. Immigration caused by the deterioration of relations between relatives of those who were forced to migrate due to terrorism and the evacuation of villages, lost the relationship between family and land to a great extent.

Keywords: Terror, Turkey, Social, Cultural, Economic.

REKABET KAVRAMININ İKTİSAT OKULLARINDAKİ YERİ THE PLACE OF THE CONCEPT OF COMPETITION IN ECONOMICS SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

İktisat tarihi boyunca insanlar pek çok iktisadi bakış açısı ortaya koymuşlardır. Bazı bakış açıları önceki dönemlerde savunulan bakış açılarını kabul etme ve destekleme yönünde gelişmiş, bazıları ise ileri sürülen bakış açılarını ve varsayımları reddetmiştir. İlk birkaç dönemde ve bazı değişken kanıtlarla, önerme için yeni bir ekonomik temelin oluşmasına yol açtı ve bu da zengin fikirlerin birikimi için bir ortam sağladı. Bu düşünce çeşitliliği, ekonomik hayatı anlama ve kavramada alternatifler yaratmıştır. Birçok iktisat kavramında olduğu gibi, farklı ve önceki fikirleri bu şekilde aktaran iktisat ekolleri, rekabet halindeki literatürü oluşturmuştur. Bu çalışmada rekabetin iktisat okulları açısından nasıl değerlendirildiği ortaya konmaya çalışılmıştır.

Klasik iktisat teorisyenleri rekabet kavramı üzerinde pek durmamışlardır fakat bu kavramın varlığı sezgi yolu ile her daim algılandığını ancak piyasa yapısı olarak görmediklerini ifade etmişlerdir. Neo-klasik iktisatçılara göre rekabet piyasa yapısı olarak algılanmış ve bu piyasa ise “tam rekabet piyasası” şeklinde tanımlanmıştır. Avusturya okuluna göre ise rekabet, kaynakların etkin kullanımı yoluyla oluşturulan dinamik bir pazar yapısı şeklinde tanımlanabilir. Keynes’in analizinin ekonomik kriz üzerinde bu kadar etkili olması, emek arz fazlası ile mal ve hizmet arz fazlası dengesi altında normal rekabetçi fiyat mekanizması sürecinin gerçekleşeceği. Yeni Keynesyen iktisatçılar analizlerini özellikle monopolcü piyasa yapısı üzerinden gerçekleştirmişlerdir. Post-Keynesyen yaklaşımda rekabet, firmaların kazanç güdüsüyle hareket ettikleri bu yüzden maliyetlerini düşürerek kar marjını yükseltmek istedikleri bu amaçla arge ve teknolojik yeniliklere önem verdikleri bir hayatta kalma süreci olarak görülmektedir. Neoliberalizmin üzerinde durduğu serbestlik, doğrudan LaissezFaire temelinde olmamakla beraber, bireylerin bir düzen içerisinde çalışıp çabalamasını sağlayan rekabet güdüsünden mümkün olduğunca faydalanması gerektiğini dile getirerek, her şeyin olduğu gibi bırakılmasını kastetmemektedir.

Rekabet kavramına farklı anlamların yüklenmesi özellikle rekabet hukuku uygulamalarında ayırt edici bir rol oynamaktadır. Çünkü rekabeti bir “süreç” olarak algılamak ile bir “piyasa yapısı” olarak algılamak ve değerlendirmek uygulamada birbirinden farklı sonuçlar doğurmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rekabet, İktisat Okulları, Klasik İktisat, Avusturya Okulu, Neo Liberal.

ABSTRACT

Throughout the history of economics, people have put forward many economic perspectives. Some perspectives have developed to accept and support the perspectives defended in previous periods, while others have rejected the perspectives and assumptions put forward. In the first few periods and with some variable evidence, it gave rise to a new economic basis for the proposition, which in turn provided an environment for the accumulation of rich ideas. This diversity of thought has created alternatives in understanding and comprehending economic life. As with many economic concepts, economic schools that convey different and previous ideas in this way have formed the competing literature. In this study, it has been tried to reveal how competition is evaluated in terms of economics schools.

Classical economic theorists did not dwell on the concept of competition, but they stated that the existence of this concept was always perceived by intuition, but they did not see it as a market structure. According to neo-classical economists, competition was perceived as a market structure and this market was defined as "perfect competition market". According to the Austrian school, the competition is in the design of a school to be trained for valid use. The reason why Keynesian analysis is so effective on the economic crisis is that the normal competitive price mechanism process will take place under the balance of excess supply of labor and excess supply of goods and services. New Keynesian economists have carried out their analyzes especially on the monopolistic market structure. In the Post-Keynesian approach, competition is seen as a survival process where companies act with the motive of profit, therefore they want to increase their profit margin by reducing their costs, for this purpose they attach importance to R&D and technological innovations. Although the independent that neoliberalism emphasizes is not directly based on LaissezFaire, it does not mean leaving everything as it is, by expressing that individuals should benefit from the competitive motive that enables them to work and strive in an order.

Attributing different meanings to the concept of competition plays a distinctive role especially in competition law practices. Because perceiving competition as a "process" and perceiving and evaluating competition as a "market structure" lead to different results in practice.

Keywords: Competition, Economics Schools, Classical Economics, Austrian School, Neoliberalism.

İŞ ARAMA SÜRESİ VE GÖÇ İLİŞKİSİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRATION AND DURATION OF JOB SEEKING: TURKISH CASE

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ÖZET

Göçmenler işgücü piyasasında yerleşiklere göre çeşitli avantaj ve dezavantajlara sahip olabilir. Örneğin, bölgesel olarak yeni bir işgücü piyasasında iş arıyor olmak, daha az bilinen koşulların yarattığı dezavantajlara neden olabileceği gibi, bireylerin iş bulma konusunda daha avantajlı olabileceği yerlere göç etme eğiliminde olduğu varsayılacak olursa yerleşiklere göre bir avantaja da yol açabilir. Bu çerçevede, iş arama süresinin göçmenler ve yerleşikler için bir farklılık gösterip göstermediği araştırmaya değer bir olgudur. Türkiye’de göçe dair en önemli veri kaynağı olan Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sistemi, işgücü piyasasına yönelik detaylı bilgileri içermemektedir. Diğer taraftan, Türkiye’de işgücü piyasasının temel veri kaynağı olan Hanehalkı İşgücü Anketleri (HHİA) ise göç olgusunu detayları ile ortaya koymamakla beraber, göç etmiş kişilerin ayırt edilmesine olanak tanıyan bilgileri sağlamaktadır. Çalışmada, 2019 yılı HHİA ham verileri kullanılarak, iş arama süresi ve iki yıl ve daha az süre önce farklı bir ile yerleşmiş olma arasındaki ilişki incelenmektedir. İş arama süresinin bağımlı değişken, yeni bir ile iki yıl ve daha az süre önce yerleşmiş olma, eğitim durumu, yaş, İBBS1 düzeyinde ikamet edilen bölge, ISCO08’e göre aranılan işin tanımı ve cinsiyetin bağımsız değişken olduğu modelde, yeni göçmenlerin iş arama sürelerinin diğerlerine göre nasıl değişmekte olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Yeni göç etmiş olanların iş arama sürelerinin, aranılan işin türü, genç olma durumu ve cinsiyet açısından yerleşik ve genç olmayanlara göre nasıl değişmekte olduğu da etkileşim değişkenleri yardımıyla gözlenmektedir. Modelde değişen varyans sorunu olduğu tespit edilmiş, değişen varyans durumundan etkilenmeyen standart hatalar veren iki aşamalı genelleştirilmiş en küçük kareler tahmin edicisi (Harvey, 1976) kullanılmıştır. Gözlem sayısı, 22.899’dur. Tahmin edilen katsayılar dikkate alındığında, görece yeni göç etmiş olan bireylerin iş arama sürelerinin yerleşik ve daha uzun süre önce göç etmiş olanlara göre 3,8 ay kadar daha kısa olduğu, genç olan göçmenlerin iş arama sürelerinin genç olmayan yerleşiklere göre 1,4 ay daha kısa olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Profesyonel bir meslek alanında iş arayan yerleşiklere göre, diğer iş kollarındaki göçmenlerin iş arama sürelerinin daha uzun olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Erkeklerde iş arama süresinin 1,6 ay kadar daha kısa olmasına rağmen, göç etmiş olan erkeklerle kadın yerleşikler arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmemiştir. Ayrıca, İstanbul ile karşılaştırıldığında, İBBS1 düzeyinde bölgelerin tamamında iş arama süresinin daha uzun olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, iç göç, işgücü piyasası, hane halkı işgücü anketi, işgücüne katılım

ABSTRACT

Migrants have various advantages and disadvantages compared to non-migrants in the labor market. For instance, seeking a job in a new geographically different labor market may bring disadvantages arising from less information about the labor market. On the contrary, it may also be advantageous for migrants to be active in a new labor market where they already have chosen to migrate to reach more advantageous conditions for them. This ambiguity makes it attractive to investigate the relationship between migration and the duration of job seeking. As the most essential data source for migration in Turkey, the address-based population registration system does not cover detailed information on the labor market. However, the Household Labor Force Survey (HLFS) -the most essential data source for the Turkish labor market- covers some information to infer the migration status of the individuals under certain assumptions. In this study, the 2019 HLFS microdata is used to estimate the relationship between the duration of job seeking and being a migrant for less than 2 years. The dependent variable of the model is the duration of job search and the independent variables are the dummy variable indicating whether the individual is a migrant who has moved from a different province at most 2 years ago, education level, age, province of residency (SE Level 1), business or profession sought (ISCO 08) and gender. Some interaction variables are also included to observe how the duration of job search differs between newly migrants and residents for a longer period based on gender, being younger and business or profession sought. The two-step generalized least squares method which provides unaffected standard errors is used for the estimation of the heteroscedastic model (Harvey, 1976). The number of observation is 22,899. The main results are as follows. The duration of job seeking for new migrants is 3.8 months shorter than that of non-migrants and former migrants. The duration of job seeking for younger new migrants is 1.4 months shorter compared to the elderly non-migrants and former migrants. Compared to the non-migrants and former migrants who seek a job in the professional jobs classification, the duration of job seeking is longer for new migrants who seek jobs in other professions. Even though the duration of job seeking is 1.6 months shorter for males, there is no finding indicating a statistically significant relationship between the duration of job-seeking of migrant males and resident females. All the provinces of residency other than Istanbul in SE Level-1 indicates a longer period of job seeking.

Keywords: Migration, Labor Market, Household Labor Force Survey, Labor Force Participation

SUPERVISION IN A PEDAGOGICAL ENVIRONMENT: MISSION POSSIBLE

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ABSTRACT

Conducting supervision in a pedagogical environment is an innovation not only for Europe, but for the pedagogical world in general. However, practice shows that such horizontal support is needed and expected by professionals.

For this reason, and because of the importance for the management of education, this material presents a quantitative and qualitative analysis of conducted supervisions among 381 pedagogical specialists from Bulgaria, implemented in 2019. Analysis identifies typical problem areas for educators highlighted through a process of supervision. It also presents the typical reactions of pedagogical specialists in working out problems. White spots are brought out for the necessities of the educational management related with practicing pedagogues. Visibility of the development of supervision is given, as well as satisfaction with the process in the supervised persons; reflects the motivation for change in the professionalist and the relationship with personal qualities, strengths and the real situation in which the pedagogue is positioned.

Keywords: Supervision, Educational Management, Horizontal Support for Pedagogues.

POLISH PRESENCE IN BRAZIL: GAPS IN BRAZILIAN ACADEMIC RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

This State of the Art study was developed with the aim of understanding the main trends in research related to the Polish ethnic group in Brazil, within the framework of Master's and Doctorate programs. The studies analyzed were the basis for decisions regarding the research for the master's thesis entitled "*Identidade polono-brasileira em São Mateus do Sul-PR: Processos comunicativos de expressão étnica tecidos em família*" and can also guide further research related to the Polish ethnic group in Brazil. From the approach chosen for this State of the Art study, 36 studies were found, among theses and dissertations, related to *polono-brasileiros*¹ until 2018. The data analysis evinced some gaps, such as the concentration of studies mainly in the area of History and the fact that this ethnic group is not studied much in the area of Communication. There are also few papers that adopt the gender perspective when studying this ethnic group, even though this issue is present in the constitution of the cultural identity of subjects.

Keywords: State of the Art, Communication, Polish immigration, *Polono-brasileiro* community.

¹ The *polono-brasileiro* term refers to the Polish community in Brazil. The term was kept in Portuguese since it denotes an individual with a hybrid identity. The translated term could change the identity reference that marks this group.

INCLUSION OF STUDENTS RETURNING IN THE ALBANIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AFTER EMIGRATING AND THE CHALLENGES THEY FACE

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ABSTRACT

In recent years there have been a considerable number of Albanian families who have emigrated to various countries, especially Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, etc., who have subsequently returned to their homeland. The children of these families face great difficulties to be integrated in the education system of both Albania and that of the immigrant countries. Such movements occur at different times, at the beginning, the middle or at the end of the school year and therefore cause discomfort and learning difficulties. Although the Ministry of Education and Sports issued in 2015 a document "On the registration and treatment of students returning from immigration", it is noted that there is a lack of studies addressing this issue.

The study, conducted with 9-year education teachers in two schools in the city of Elbasan aims to identify the problems that these students and teachers face in their work with this category, which is not small in number. The study included 25 teachers whose opinions were obtained through semi-structured interviews.

The analysis of the answers indicates that this phenomenon is very dense: 84% of the teachers report that they have had such students in their classrooms, who have difficulties in learning, especially in reading, writing, comprehension of the text, furthermore they have poor vocabulary, lack of fluency, etc. Teachers value cooperation with the family or with school authorities, but demand for this cooperation to be stronger. They recommend greater attention to these students by policy makers. One purpose of this study was to draw the attention of these bodies to the design of supporting policies for this category, considering the timely intervention for this purpose of significant importance.

Keywords: Education System, Immigration, Returning Students, Learning Difficulties

SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION IN TEST-RETEST AND CRONBACH ALPHA RELIABILITY ESTIMATES

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ABSTRACT

The estimation of reliability in any research is very important thing. For us to achieve the goal of the research, we are usually faced with the issue of when the measurements are repeated, are we sure we will get the same result? Reliability is the extent to which an experiment, test, or any measuring procedure yields the same result on repeated trials. If a measure is perfectly reliable, there is no error in measurement, that is, everything we observe is true score. However, it is the amount/degree of error that indicates how reliable a measurement is. The issue of sample size determination has been a major problem for researchers and psychometricians in reliability study. Existing approaches to determining sample size for psychometric studies have been varied and are not straightforward. This has made the psychometric literature to contains a wide range of articles that propose a variety of sample sizes.

This paper investigated sample sizes in test-retest and Cronbach alpha reliability estimates. The study was specifically concerned with identifying and analyzing differences in test retest and Cronbach alpha reliability estimate of an instrument using various sample sizes of 20,30,40,50,100,150,200,300, and 400. Four hundred and eight (408) senior secondary school students from thirty-eight (38) public senior secondary schools in Benin metropolis part took in the study. The Open Hemisphere Brain Dominance Scale, by Eric Jorgenson was used for data collection. Data were analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (r) and Cronbach alpha. The findings revealed that the sample sizes of 20 and 30 were not reliable, but the reliability of the instrument became stronger when the sample size was at least 100.

Keywords: Reliability, Sample size, Test-retest, Cronbach Alpha

YOUTUBE TUTORIALS AS AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO HOME-BASED LEARNING DURING SCHOOL CLOSURE

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this project was to examine the reception that students had on teachers' YouTube videos as learning tools during school closure and national lockdown. Since early 2020, schools have been ordered to close several times due to the unpredictable number of cases that seemed to surge in several waves. Consequently, students and teachers had to adapt to virtual platforms and digital tools as an alternative to physical classroom lessons. The study was conducted on a group of early childhood education students at a vocational college in Sabah. These students were expected to attend a series of tutorials by tuning in to the Youtube videos originally created by their teacher. The videos contained explanations and demonstrations of materials development and teaching techniques related to the curriculum in early childhood education. The feasibility of such approach was assessed through students' perception and understanding of the topics. The instruments were questionnaire, open-ended questions and students' performance in assessment tasks. The findings revealed that such approach appeared to be effective in meeting students' individual pace in learning while encouraging them to be more creative.

Keywords: Youtube, Early Childhood Education, vocational college

IMPROVING CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO RECOGNIZE AND REMEMBER BASIC NUMBERS THROUGH PRINT VISUALS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project was to examine the effectiveness of a specially designed teaching aid known as "Galaxy Mat" on children's ability to recognize and remember basic numbers through galaxy-themed print visuals. It was found that the preschool children had difficulties recognizing numbers and remembering them properly. Thus, this teaching aid was created in order to help children identify numbers and apply its concept accordingly by using a set of galaxy-themed print cards. Due to the pandemic regulation, only 10 children were involved as subjects in this research. Their behavioral responses and ability to perform the task were observed using a checklist. The findings revealed that the children displayed greater interest in mastering the numerical concept and they were able to demonstrate their understanding of the subject matter correctly during the task. It signified the potential of the teaching aid to be used as an educational activity for children at preschools.

Keywords: Recognition, Remembering, Visuals

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS: INDICATORS, CHALLENGES, SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

Assessment of the quality of educational programs is carried out in two stages: internal assessment (coordinator - the center for quality assurance of education at the university) with subsequent external assessment (coordinator - an independent agency for quality assurance in higher education). At each stage of quality assessment, special attention is paid to feedback from internal and external stakeholders. Within the framework of this work, an attempt was made to establish a connection in the chain of “quality of the educational program - feedback from internal stakeholders - internal quality assurance - modernization of the educational program - feedback from external stakeholders - external quality assurance - socio-economic impact.”

The results of the analysis of the relationship between each link in the chain using various tools (SWOT, PESTLE, Deming cycle, Ishikawa diagram, Pareto method, etc.) allow us to propose the main levers for managing the quality of the educational program in terms of its socio-economic impact on the development of the territory and increasing the level of well-being citizens. The recall of external stakeholders is a tool for adjusting the strategy to achieve the necessary indicators of socio-economic growth.

This research was funded by the grants from the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine “Reforming the lifelong learning system in Ukraine for the prevention of the labor emigration: a cooperation model of institutional partnership” (reg. n. 0120U102001), “Convergence of economic and educational transformations in the digital society: modeling the impact on regional and national security”.

Keywords: university, quality of education, indicators of education quality, socio-economic impact

ЕЛЕМЕНТИ МІЖДИСЦИПЛІНАРНОЇ ОСВІТИ В НОВІЙ УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ ШКОЛІ

ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ МУЛЬТИДИСЦИПЛИНАРНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В НОВОЙ УКРАИНСКОЙ ШКОЛЕ

ELEMENTS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION IN THE MODERN UKRAINIAN REFORMED SCHOOL

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РЕЗЮМЕ

В сучасних умовах гіперінформаційного перевантаження навчання дітей потребує трансформації і перегляду. Зміна парадигми взаємовідношень учня з інформаційним середовищем ставить нові виклики в роботі з дітьми та підлітками. Світова Ковід-пандемія також вносить свій вплив на процеси пов'язані з навчанням та взаємодією, створюючи умови для залучення інформаційних технологій в навчальний процес та дотримання здоров'язберігаючих методів і форм роботи з учнями.

В Україні здобувачі початкового рівня освіти навчаються за новою концепцією, викладеною в системі НУШ (НОВОЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ШКОЛИ), де реалізується інтеграційний та мультидисциплінарний підхід до взаємодії учнів через групові, інтерактивні види діяльності, що сприяє формуванню Soft та Hard skills, а саме: співпраця, емоційний та соціальний інтелект, здатність до адаптації та креативних рішень, трансдисциплінарність освіти, через залучення до STEAM-освітніх технологій. Це приводить до поєднання технічних знань та креативності, розширення дитячого кругозору без перенавантаження, засвоєння способів здобуття знань із використанням нових медіа, інформаційних технологій та віртуальної співпраці.

Сучасні освітні тенденції в Україні є дитино-центричними та спрямовані на реалізацію особистісного підходу, поваги до індивідуальної та національної самобутності кожної дитини в нашій багатонаціональній державі, виховання гендерної справедливості та запровадження інклюзивної освіти для дітей з особливими потребами. Водночас форми навчальної діяльності можуть варіюватися (сімейне навчання, екстернат, педагогічний супровід), та включають педагогічні технології розвитку та створення успіху для кожного здобувача освіти.

Однак для сучасного етапу зміни суспільних взаємодій між людськими особистостями характерною стає проблематика недостатньо сформованої мотиваційної сфери дітей, адже розвиток технологій та медіа дозволяє урізноманітнення та полегшення доступу до інформаційних джерел, однак і сприяє прояві труднощів у формуванні стійких навичок грамотного письма, вдумливого читання друкованих текстів, запам'ятовування, формування вольових якостей. Для корекції та відпрацювання використовуються

технології «Шоденні 3»(Dialy3) Гейл Боші та Джоан Мозер- 1.Математика самостійно. 2.Математика разом з другом. 3.Математика письмово та «Шоденні 5»-1.Читання для себе. 2. Читання разом з другом. 3.Слухання. 4.Робота із словами. 5. Письмо для себе

Інтеграція предметів, використання технічних, інформаційних засобів сучасної освіти, вивчення мистецтв, фізична підготовка та формування здоров'язберігаючих навичок, педагогічна взаємодія вчитель-учень та учень-учень, залучення батьківської громади, елементи економічної та екологічної освіти гармонічно поєднуються у роботі креативного українського вчителя, сприяючи розвитку найкращих якостей майбутніх поколінь. А вербальна система оцінювання знань – вихованню самостійності та самоідентичності кожного учня.

Ключові слова : soft skills, взаємодія, компетентності, мультидисциплінарна освіта.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В современных условиях гиперинформационной перегрузки обучение требует трансформации и пересмотра. Изменение парадигмы взаимоотношений ученика с информационной средой ставит новые вызовы в работе с детьми и подростками. Мировая Ковид-пандемия также вносит соответствующее влияние на процессы, связанные с обучением и взаимодействием, создавая условия для привлечения информационных технологий в учебный процесс и соблюдение здоровьесберегающих методов и форм работы с учащимися.

В Украине, ученики начальной школы обучаются по новой концепции, изложенной в системе НУШ (НОВОЙ УКРАИНСКОЙ ШКОЛЫ), где реализуется интеграционный и мультидисциплинарный подход к взаимодействию учащихся через групповые, интерактивные виды деятельности, способствуя формированию Soft и Hard skills, а именно: сотрудничества, эмоционального и социального интеллекта, способности к адаптации и креативных решений, трансдисциплинарности образования, через привлечение к STEAM-образовательным технологиям. Это приводит к сочетанию технических знаний и креативности, расширению детского кругозора без перегрузки, усвоению способов получения знаний с использованием новых медиа, информационных технологий и виртуального взаимодействия.

Современные образовательные тенденции в Украине направлены на реализацию личностного подхода, уважения к индивидуальной и национальной самобытности каждого ребенка в нашем многонациональном государстве, воспитание гендерной справедливости и внедрение инклюзивного образования для детей с особыми потребностями. В то же время формы учебной деятельности могут варьироваться (семейное обучение, экстернат, педагогическое сопровождение), и включают педагогические технологии развития и создания успеха для каждого соискателя образования.

Однако для современного этапа изменения общественных взаимодействий между человеческими личностями характерной становится проблема недостаточно сформированной мотивационной сферы детей, ведь развитие технологий и медиа позволяет разнообразить и облегчить доступ к информационным источникам, однако и способствует проявлению трудностей в формировании устойчивых навыков грамотного письма, вдумчивого чтения печатных текстов, запоминания, формирования волевых качеств. Для коррекции и отработки используются технологии «Ежедневные3» Гейл Боши и Джоан Мозер - 1.Математика самостоятельно. 2.Математика вместе с другом. 3.Математика письменно. И «Ежедневные 5» - 1.Чтение для себя. 2.Чтение вместе с другом. 3.Слушание. 4.Работа со словами. 5. Письмо для себя.

Интеграция предметов, использование технических, информационных средств современного образования, изучения искусств, физическая подготовка и формирование здоровьесберегающих навыков, педагогическое взаимодействие учитель-ученик и ученик-ученик, привлечения родительской общности, элементы экономического и экологического образования гармонично сочетаются в работе креативного украинского учителя, способствуя развитию лучших качеств будущих поколений. А вербальная система оценки знаний - воспитанию самостоятельности и самоидентичности каждого ученика.

Ключевые слова: soft skills , взаимодействие, компетентности, мультидисциплинарное образование.

ABSTRACT

In modern conditions of hyper information overload, children's learning needs to be transformed and revised. Changing the paradigm of the student's relationship with the information environment poses new challenges in working with children and adolescents. The World Covid Pandemic also has an impact on the processes related to learning and interaction, creating conditions for the involvement of information technology in the educational process and adherence to health-preserving methods and forms of work with students.

In Ukraine miners primary education learn the new concept outlined in the system NUS (NEW UKRAINIAN SCHOOL), which implemented the integration and multidisciplinary approach to the interaction of students through group interactive activities that promotes Soft and Hard skills, namely: cooperation, emotional and social intelligence, ability to adapt and creative decisions, transdisciplinarily of education, through involvement in STEAM-educational technologies. This leads to a combination of technical knowledge and creativity, expanding children's horizons without overload, learning ways to acquire knowledge using new media, information technology and virtual collaboration.

Modern educational trends in Ukraine are child-centric and aimed at implementing a personal approach, respect for the individual and national identity of each child in our multinational

state, education of gender justice and the introduction of inclusive education for children with special needs. At the same time, the forms of educational activities can vary (family education, external studies, pedagogical support), and include pedagogical technologies of development and creation of success for each student.

However, for the current stage of changes in social interactions between human personality characteristic is problematic not formed motivational sphere of children as the development of technologies and media allow diversification and facilitating access to information sources, but also contributes to difficulties in forming stable skills literate writing, thoughtful reading printed texts, memorization, formation of volitional qualities. To correct testing and use of technology "Dialy3" Gail Boshi and Joan Mozer - 1. Mathematics own. 2. Mathematics with a friend. 3. Mathematics in writing. And "Daily 5" - 1. Reading for yourself. 2. Reading with a friend. 3. Hearing. 4. Working with words. 5. A letter for yourself.

Integration of subjects, use of technical, information means of modern education, study of arts, physical training and formation of health-preserving skills, pedagogical interaction teacher-student and student-student, involvement of parent community, elements of economic and ecological education are harmoniously combined in work of the creative Ukrainian teacher, promoting the development of the best qualities of future generations. And the verbal system of knowledge assessment - the education of independence and self-identity of each student.

Keywords: Soft Skills, Cooperation, Competence, Multidisciplinary Education.

AN EFFECTIVE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR VIRTUAL REALITY-BASED ART AND DESIGN CURRICULA: A REVISED APPROACH TO ENCOURAGE CROSS-CURRICULAR PEDAGOGY

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ABSTRACT

Interactive simulation technology, especially virtual reality, plays a significant role in practical teaching and training. Several subjects are modified in VR, and students are exploring it. However, this technology is not much used for teaching art and design until now. But VR researchers and educators are trying to apply this technology to show creativity. But is this virtual reality-based technology equally useful for learning the art or innovative design learning? If it is useful then what will be the evaluation criteria for VR-based art teaching? The learning creativity through VR aid is challenging and to evaluate the efficacy of learning is required appropriate rubrics to justify the learning outcome. In the Indian art and design education syllabus National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) prescribed assessing learning strategies (ALS) for traditional pedagogy. Based on the NCERT evaluation rubric, the study created a learning performance assessment instrument and approaches for VR-based pedagogy. To formulate the evolution strategy the methodology follows revised Bloom's taxonomy that deals with the vast amount of objectives and analysed the related systematic literature survey (SLR). The process includes a synthesis of qualitative findings that helps to render the objectives more precisely and organizing the framework.

Finally, the study indicates the framework of digital tool orientation in the art and design pedagogy and its evolution criteria on skill, knowledge and cognitive development of the student.

Keywords: Virtual reality, art and design, assessment criteria

BUILDING OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES (OER) ON OKMINDMAP PLATFORM FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION COMMUNITY

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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 of building OER, this article presents a model of OER for the Computer Science Education Community at Can Tho University. In this study, we use the OKMindmap platform to build OER. The product of this research is the OER of Computer Science Education - containing open references related to the subjects, scientific researches, and the products of learning through the courses of the learners. This research helps Computer Science Education Community have the effective and tremendous reference resources for studying, self-learning, and scientific research activities. The results of this study promise to bring great value to the development for our creative knowledge society.

Keywords: Computational Thinking, OKMindmap, Open Educational Resources (OER), Computer Science Education Community, Computer Science Education.

INVARIANT POLYNOMIALS OF n-CORONENE**Shanthakumari. Y**

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ABSTRACT

Graph invariants are used to characterize the graph of a molecule and are defined by means of the vertices, edges and face numbers of a graph. In this research, we focus on the structure of Coronene Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons PAH₂ (or C₂₄H₁₂). Also, plan to demonstrate some general expression for some discrete invariant polynomials and their topological indices.

A graph invariant is a graph theoretical property that has the same value for isomorphic graphs. A graph invariant may be a polynomial, a sequence of numbers or a single number. A single real number characterizing a molecular graph is usually called a topological index (TI). Topological indices are the numbers reflecting certain structural features of any molecule collected from the respective molecular graph. Structural information described in a molecular graph, quantified in terms of topological indices. The purpose of defining a topological index is to represent each chemical structure with a numerical value. Such indices not only classify the structure but also predict chemical and biological properties.

The significant advantage of TI over other descriptors is in characterizing in a simple way the structure of excitable compounds that can exist in many conformations. For the purpose of reflecting molecular topology and correlating structure and properties quantitatively, graphs are converted into a mathematical expression, which may be a matrix, a polynomial, a sequence of numbers or a numerical index. For more attention on the topological indices may refer. In chemical graph theory, we have invariant polynomials and topological indices for any molecular graphs. The topological indices of molecular graphs and nanostructures are numerical descriptors that are derived from graph of chemical compounds. Such indices based on the distances in graph are widely used for establishing relationships between the structure of molecular graphs and their physico-chemical properties.

Coronene is a Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) comprising six peri-fused benzene rings. It's molecular formula is C₂₄H₁₂. It is a yellow material that dissolves in such solvents such as benzene, toluene, and dichloromethane. A structural formula of a chemical compound

can be represented by a molecular graph, its vertices being atoms and edges corresponding to covalent bonds. Usually hydrogen atoms are not depicted and in such a case, we discuss hydrogen depleted molecular graphs.

Keywords: Topological indices, invariant polynomials, Coronene Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, n-coronene, subdivision graph, semi-total point graph.

OTELLERDE SOSYAL MİY VE TRIPADVISOR ÖRNEĞİ SOCIAL CRM IN HOTELS AND EXAMPLE OF TRIPADVISOR

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ÖZET

Müşteri ilişkileri yönetimi (MİY) kavramı, Web 2.0 teknolojileriyle birlikte gelişen sosyal medya bağlamında Sosyal MİY'e dönüşmüştür. Sosyal medya, günümüzde markaların ve işletmelerin müşterileriyle kurduğu iletişimin odak noktası haline gelmiştir. En genel anlamıyla MİY sürecinin sosyal medya üzerinden yürütülmesi olarak ifade edilen Sosyal MİY, her sektördeki işletmeye müşterileriyle kesintisiz iletişim kurma olanağı tanımıştır. Hizmet sektörünün önde gelen işletmeleri arasında yer alan oteller de Sosyal MİY'den oldukça yararlanmaktadır. Her yıl yurt içinden ve yurt dışından birçok müşteriye hizmet veren oteller, mevcut ve potansiyel müşterileriyle sürekli etkileşim kurmak amacıyla artan oranda Sosyal MİY uygulamalarına başvurmaktadır. Otellerin Sosyal MİY uygulama araçlarından biri de TripAdvisor sitesi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. TripAdvisor, otellerdeki konaklama hizmetlerine yönelik müşterilerin memnuniyet veya şikâyetlerini dile getirdikleri ve tarafsız yorumları ile deneyimlerini dünyanın her noktasındaki kişilerle paylaşabildikleri popüler bir rehberlik sitesi uygulamasıdır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'deki otellerde Sosyal MİY uygulamalarını TripAdvisor örneği üzerinden incelemektir. Bu amaçla 2021 yılının Temmuz ayında TripAdvisor'daki sıralamaya göre Ege Bölgesi'nin en iyi otellerinden ilk 20 tanesi seçilerek bu otellere yapılan müşteri yorumları değerlendirilmiştir. Müşteri yorumlarını değerlendirmede nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan içerik analizinden hareket edilmiştir. Amaçlı örneklemenin kullanıldığı içerik analizinde TripAdvisor sitesindeki oteller için belirlenen puanlamalar dikkate alınmıştır. Puanlamalara göre 'mükemmel', 'çok iyi', 'ortalama', 'kötü' ve 'berbat' olarak dağılım gösteren sıralamada otel yönetiminin müşterilere verdiği yanıtlar Sosyal MİY açısından incelenmiştir. Böylelikle otellere gelen memnuniyet veya şikâyet yorumlarına nasıl yanıt verildiği ortaya çıkarılmış ve incelenen otellerin Sosyal MİY yaklaşımı resmedilmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında incelenen otellerin, müşterilerin hem memnuniyet hem de şikâyet içerikli yorumlarına yanıt verdiği ve Sosyal MİY uygulamalarını aktif şekilde kullandığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: MİY, Sosyal MİY, Otel Yönetimi, TripAdvisor

ABSTRACT

The concept of customer relationship management (CRM) has turned into Social CRM in the context of social media developed with Web 2.0 technologies. Social media has become the focal point of communication between brands and businesses with their customers in recent days. Social CRM, which is expressed shortly as the execution of the CRM process through social media, has given businesses in every sector the opportunity to communicate uninterruptedly with their customers. Hotels, which are among the leading enterprises of the service sector, also benefit greatly from Social CRM. Hotels, which serve many domestic and international customers every year, increasingly resort to Social CRM practices in order to constantly interact with their current and potential customers. One of the social CRM implementation tools of the hotels is the TripAdvisor site. TripAdvisor is a popular guide site application where customers can express their satisfaction or complaints about accommodation services in hotels and share their unbiased comments and experiences with people all over the world.

The aim of this study is to examine Social CRM practices in hotels in Turkey through TripAdvisor example. For this purpose, according to the ranking on TripAdvisor in July 2021, the top 20 of the best hotels in the Aegean Region were selected and customer comments on these hotels were evaluated. Content analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, was used to evaluate customer comments. In the content analysis in which purposive sampling was used, the ratings determined for the hotels on the TripAdvisor site were taken into account. Responses of the hotel management to the customers were examined in terms of Social CRM, in the order of 'excellent', 'very good', 'average', 'bad' and 'awful' according to the scores. Thus, how the hotel responds to the satisfaction or complaint comments revealed and the Social CRM approach of the examined hotels was showed. It has been determined that the hotels examined within the scope of the research respond to both satisfaction and complaints of customers and actively use Social CRM practices.

Keywords: CRM, Social CRM, Hotel Management, TripAdvisor

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY UNDERSTANDING THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE GAMES IN GOOGLE PLAY STORE

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ABSTRACT

Mobile games have such an important place in the lives of many people today that the market share of this sector has reached billions of dollars. Google Play Store is the most used application market for downloading mobile games. Google Play Store offers users nearly half million different games. In this study, the current situation in the mobile game industry was examined with approximately 5000 different game data obtained from the Google Play Store Turkey. Games with at least 10,000 downloads were used in the statistical analyzes in the study. The data were obtained by the Selenium library of the Python programming language and processed with the help of the Numpy and Pandas scientific computing libraries. The data was then visualized with the Matplotlib library. Anaconda JupyterLab Notebook was preferred as the interface in the analysis. Within the scope of this study, descriptive statistics such as the number of paid and free games, PEGI age ratings, the averages of the scores given to the games by users were shared. This study aims to inform both industry professionals and researchers interested in this subject.

Keywords: Google Play Store, mobile games, mobile apps, python.

AN EXPLANATORY STUDY COMPARING THE PAID AND FREE GAMES IN THE GOOGLE PLAY STORE

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ABSTRACT

The mobile game industry has been growing and gaining importance day by day. The number of mobile game players around the world is approaching to 3 billion. In this industry where the freemium revenue model is common, in-game advertising and purchases are popular. Most of the time, users are paying for in-app products by downloading games for free. Today, mobile games are mostly downloaded from the Google Play Store. In this study, paid and free games were compared with approximately 5000 data obtained from Google Play Store Turkey. Under these two categories (paid and free), the statistics of different game types were examined. Information such as the average download rate of game categories according to being a paid and free game, price comparisons of products sold in-app, and comparison of the average number of comments received by the games were included. Games with 10,000 or more downloads were taken into consideration in the analysis of the study. The data within the scope of the study were obtained with the Selenium library of the Python programming language. Data was processed with the help of Numpy and Pandas libraries used for scientific calculations and visualized with the Matplotlib library. In this study, important information is presented to researchers and developers in the mobile game industry by comparing paid and free games according to game categories.

Keywords: Google Play Store, mobile games, freemium, in-app purchases, paid games, free games

AİLELERİN AİLE DANIŞMANLIĞINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ OPINIONS OF FAMILIES ON FAMILY COUNSELING

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ÖZET

Aile zaman ve konum fark etmeksizin yüzyıllarca her millette önemini korumuştur. Aileler ve yetiştirdiği bireyler toplumun önemli bir parçasıdır. Ailelerin bireyler üzerindeki etkisi ve bireylerin toplumun yapıtaşı olduğu göz önüne alınacak olursa ailenin toplum ve millet için vazgeçilemez değeri daha gözle görülür hale gelecektir. Bu sebeple sanayileşme ve modern toplum yapısı her ne kadar aile içerisinde evrilmeye sebep olmuş olsa dahi aile toplumun en önemli parçalarından olmaya devam etmiştir. Geçmişte aile içerisinde meydana gelen problemlerin çözüm sürecinde aile büyüklerine, din adamlarına v.b. başvurulurken modern toplumda değişen ve gelişen problemler için profesyonel bir uzman yardımına ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Bu ihtiyaç doğrultusunda aile danışmanlığı, aile terapisi gibi bilimsel kavramlar gelişmiş ve gün geçtikçe yaşamımızda daha çok yer edinmeye başlamıştır.

Bu çalışmada aile üyelerinin aile danışmanlığına yönelik algısının saptanması amaçlanmıştır. Nitel olarak tasarlanan bu çalışmada gelişigüzel örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak ulaşılan 13 evli bireyle görüşme gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile katılımcılarla en fazla 8 dakikalık görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiş ve elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemiyle incelenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda, aile üyelerinin aile mahremiyetini paylaşmak hususunda hassas oldukları, aile danışmanlığı hakkında bilgilerinin kısıtlı olduğu, aile danışmanlığı hizmetinin varlığından haberdar olsalar dahi seçkin bir kesime hitap ettiği algısı saptanmıştır. Katılımcıların aile danışmanlığı kavramına tam anlamıyla karşı olmasalar da ilk tercihleri arasında bu ihtimali bulundurmadıkları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile, evli bireyler, aile danışmanlığı, sosyal hizmet.

ABSTRACT

The family has maintained its importance in every nation for centuries regardless of time and location. Families and the individuals they raise are an important part of society. Considering the impact of families on individuals and the fact that individuals are the building blocks of society, the indispensable value of the family for society and nation will become more visible.

For this reason, although industrialization and the modern society structure caused evolution within the family, the family continued to be one of the most important parts of the society. In the process of solving the problems that occurred in the family in the past, family elders, clergy, etc. While applying, the help of a professional expert was needed for the changing and developing problems in modern society. In line with this need, scientific concepts such as family counseling and family therapy have developed and have started to take more place in our lives day by day.

In this study, it was aimed to determine the perception of family members towards family counseling. In this qualitative study, interviews were conducted with 13 married individuals who were reached using the random sampling method. A maximum of 8 minutes of interviews were conducted with the participants with a semi-structured interview form and the data obtained were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the study, it was determined that family members are sensitive about sharing the privacy of the family, their knowledge about family counseling is limited, and the perception that family counseling appeals to an elite group even if they are aware of the existence of family counseling service. Although the participants were not completely against the concept of family counseling, it was concluded that they did not include this possibility in their first choice.

Keywords: Family, married individuals, family counseling, social work.

ÖLÜMÜN EŞİĞİNDE SOSYAL HİZMET: PALYATİF BAKIM SOCIAL WORK ON THE THROW OF DEATH: PALLIATIVE CARE

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ÖZET

Yaşamı risk altına alan hastalıklara sahip bireylerin yaşam kalitelerini artırmaya yönelik verilen hizmet türüne palyatif bakım denilmektedir. Palyatif bakımda hastalığın olumsuz etkilerini önlemek ve ihtiyaç hiyerarşisi doğrultusunda bireylerin ihtiyaçlarının giderilmesi önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Palyatif bakım bir tedavi ya da iyileştirme süreci değildir; yaşamı tehdit eden hastalıkların semptomlarını geçici olarak hafifletmek veya tamamıyla ortadan kaldırmak, hastanın kalan ömrünü daha nitelikli yaşamasına imkân tanımak, hastanın ve ailesinin tanı koyulduğu andan itibaren karşılaştıkları zorlukları giderebilmek amacıyla destek hizmetlerinin sunulmasını kapsamaktadır. Bu hizmetlerin sunulmasında palyatif bakım ve sosyal hizmet disiplininin ortak birçok amacı bulunmaktadır. Palyatif bakımın mihenk taşlarından olan sosyal hizmet uzmanları; tanı koyulduğu andan itibaren hasta ve ailesine, hastanın vefatından sonra aileye destek hizmetleri sunulmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Sosyal hizmet her alanda olduğu gibi palyatif bakımda da geneli bakış açısıyla hizmeti alan birey ve ailesini bir bütün içerisinde değerlendirmeye çalışır. Sanayileşmenin ortaya çıkmasıyla geniş aileden çekirdek aileye evrilen toplum yapımız, kadınların iş hayatında daha aktif yer edinmeleri ve yaşlanan nüfusumuzun bakıma olan ihtiyacının artması doğrultusunda ölümün eşiğinde bulunan hastalar için aile ortamında verilen hizmetin oldukça sınırlı kalması ve bakım verenin omzundaki yıpratıcı sorumluluklar sebebiyle palyatif bakıma duyulan ihtiyacın gün geçtikçe artması öngörülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada palyatif bakımın tanımlanması ve sosyal hizmet bilimi ile var olan ilişkisini ortaya çıkarmak ve iki disiplinin bütünleşmesini aktarmak amacıyla mevcut literatürden derleme yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Palyatif bakım, yaşam sonu, sosyal hizmet, hasta ve ailesi

ABSTRACT

In the education of those who receive life risk education, care is provided from the service to increase their quality of life. In palliative care, it is important to prevent the negative effects of the disease and to meet the needs of individuals in line with the hierarchy of needs. Palliative

care is not a treatment or healing process; It includes the provision of support services in order to temporarily alleviate or completely eliminate the symptoms of life-threatening diseases, to allow the patient to live the remaining life in a more qualified manner, to overcome the difficulties faced by the patient and his family from the moment of diagnosis. Palliative care and social work discipline have many common goals in the provision of these services. Social workers who are the cornerstones of palliative care; It plays an important role in providing support services to the patient and his family from the moment of diagnosis, and to the family after the death of the patient. Social work tries to evaluate the individual and her family as a whole, with a generalist perspective, in palliative care, as in every field. With the emergence of industrialization, our society structure evolved from extended family to nuclear family, women's taking a more active place in business life and our aging population's need for care increases, the need for palliative care is increasing day by day due to the limited service provided in the family environment for patients who are on the verge of death, and the wearing responsibilities on the caregiver's shoulders. is expected to increase gradually.

In this study, a compilation was made from the existing literature in order to define palliative care and reveal its relationship with social work science and to convey the integration of the two disciplines.

Keywords: Palliative care, end of life, social work, patient and family

GELENEKSEL VE YENİ KAMU YÖNETİMİ: KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR İNCELEME

TRADITIONAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT: A COMPARATIVE REVIEW

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ÖZET

Günümüzde devletlerin en temel işlevi yönetsel mekanizma oluşturmaları ve halkın istek- ihtiyaçlarına yanıt olarak formüle edilmiş politikaları uygulamalarıdır. Bu kapsamda devletler için başarı; bir uygulama aracı olan kamu yönetiminin toplumun değişen taleplerini etkili ve verimli şekilde karşılayıp karşılamadığı ile ilişkilendirilmektedir. Birçok ülke için toplumsal nitelikteki sorunlar gerek mevcut neslin refahı ve ilerlemesi için gerekse kaynakların verimli kullanılmasını sağlayan çözümler aramak amacıyla politikacılar, ekonomistler ve akademisyenler tarafından daima büyük ilgi görmüştür. Bu amaç göz önünde bulundurulduğunda piyasa ekonomisinden refah devletine ve son olarak kamu-özel ortaklığına kadar birçok yaklaşım farklı zamanlarda savunulmuştur. Kamu yönetiminin tarihine bakıldığında ise toplumsal hareketlerin başlangıcından beri var olmasına karşın akademik bir alan olarak yeni olduğu görülmektedir. Bu anlamda kamu yönetiminin bir bilimsel araştırma alanı olarak ortaya çıkışı Woodrow Wilson'ın "Yönetimin İncelenmesi (The Study of Administration)" isimli makalesiyle başlamıştır. Wilson'ı Frederick Winslow Taylor, Max Weber, Luther Gulick, Herbert Simon, Buchanan, Williamson ve kamu yönetiminin farklı yönlerine ışık tutan diğer isimler izlemiştir. Bu isimlerle şekillenen teoriler ortaya çıkmıştır. Bir tarafta bürokrasiyi, hiyerarşik yapıyı, merkezileşmeyi, politika/prosedürlere katı bir şekilde uymayı ve standardizasyonu savunan klasik teori; diğer tarafta ise esnek yapı, ademi merkezizetçilik ve sonuç odaklılığı savunan modern teori dikkat çekmektedir. Bu kapsamda Geleneksel Kamu Yönetimi (GKY) klasik teoriyi, Yeni Kamu Yönetimi (YKY) modern teoriyi ve düşünce okulunu temsil etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı YKY'yi birçok yönüyle değerlendirmenin yanında benzerlik ve farklılık odağında hem GKY'yi hem de YKY'yi

derinlemesine incelemektir. Çalışmada önce GKY kavramı ortaya konulmuş; sonra YKY kavramı ele alınarak iki kavram arasındaki nüanslar sonuç bölümünde incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu Yönetimi, Geleneksel Kamu Yönetimi, Yeni Kamu Yönetimi.

ABSTRACT

Today, the most basic function of states is to create administrative mechanisms and to implement policies formulated in response to the wishes-needs of the people. In this context, success for states; it is associated with whether the public administration, which is an implementation tool, meets the changing demands of the society effectively and efficiently. For many countries, problems of a social nature have always been of great interest to politicians, economists and academics, both for the welfare and advancement of the current generation and for seeking solutions that enable efficient use of resources. Considering this aim, many approaches have been advocated at different times, from the market economy to the welfare state and finally to the public-private partnership. When we look at the history of public administration, it is seen that although social movements have existed since the beginning, it is considered new as an academic field. In this sense, the emergence of public administration as a scientific research field started with Woodrow Wilson's article named "The Study of Administration". Wilson was followed by Frederick Winslow Taylor, Max Weber, Luther Gulick, Herbert Simon, Buchanan, Williamson and others who shed light on different aspects of public administration. Theories shaped by these names have emerged. On the one hand, classical theory advocating bureaucracy, hierarchical structure, centralization, strict adherence to policies/procedures and standardization; on the other hand, the modern theory advocating flexible structure, decentralization and result-oriented draws attention. In this context, Traditional Public Administration (TPA) represents classical theory, New Public Management (NPM) represents modern theory and school of thought. The aim of this study is to evaluate NPM in many aspects, as well as to examine both TPA and NPM in depth in the focus of similarity and difference. In the study, the concept of TPA was first introduced; then, the concept of NPM was discussed and the nuances between the two concepts were examined in the conclusion part.

Keywords: Public Administration, Traditional Public Administration, New Public Management

KAMU YÖNETİMİ PARADİGMALARINDA YAŞANAN DEĞİŞİMLER ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A REVIEW ON THE CHANGES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PARADIGMS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde gerçekleşen toplumsal değişimlere paralel olarak farklı yaşam alanlarının yeniden yapılandırılması gerekliliği Kamu Yönetimini ekonomik, sosyal ve politik zorluklarla karşı karşıya getirmiştir. Yönetimler, verimlilik ve yeni küresel gelişmelere uyum sağlama noktasında yeni çözümler üretmek durumundadır. Yeni kamu yönetimi (YKY) ile ilgili bilimsel literatürün analizi sonucunda, bu yönetim yaklaşımının temelini oluşturan paradigmalarda değişimler yaşandığı görülmektedir. Çalışma Kamu Yönetimi alanındaki paradigmaları incelemekte, bunların kamu yönetim sistemlerinin ve uygulamalarının özelliklerini nasıl etkilediğini ve şekillendirdiğini tartışmaktadır. Çalışmada, Thomas Kuhn tarafından tanımlanan paradigma kavramı, hem zamansal hem de sistemik anlamda değişimi anlamak için kamu yönetimi üzerinde kullanılmaktadır. Kamu yönetimi alanında, paradigma kavramı özellikle karşılaşılan sorunları çözmek için geliştirilen kamu sektörü reformlarının, hükümetlerin özelliklerini nasıl şekillendirdiğini anlamaya yardımcı olmaktadır. Geleneksel kamu yönetimi (GKY) ve yeni kamu yönetimi (YKY) yaklaşımlarının içerdiği Kamu Yönetimi paradigmalarında yaşanan değişimler incelenmektedir. Yeni yaklaşımlar doğrultusunda Kamu Yönetimine, esneklik, şeffaflık, asgari hükümet, bürokrasisizleşme, ademi merkezîyetçilik, piyasa yönelimi ve özelleştirme gibi unsurlar dahil edilmeye başlanmıştır. Bu tür unsurlarla bütünleşen kamu yönetimi yaklaşımı Yeni Kamu Yönetimi paradigmasını oluşturmuştur. YKY, mevcut zayıf kamu yönetimini güçlü ve etkili hale getireceği öngörülen katı, hiyerarşik, disiplinli bir bürokratik yönetimden, vatandaş dostu bir yönetime geçişi ifade etmektedir. Yaşanan değişimler ile yönetim unsurlarında Geleneksel Kamu Yönetiminden Yeni Kamu Yönetimine doğru bir paradigma kayması

yaşanmıştır. Bu yönüyle çalışmada kamu yönetiminde gerçekleşen paradigma değişimleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel Kamu Yönetimi, Yeni Kamu Yönetimi, Kamu Yönetiminde Değişim.

ABSTRACT

In parallel with the social changes taking place today, the need to restructure different living spaces has made public administration face economic, social and political challenges. Administrations have to come up with new solutions in terms of efficiency and adaptation to new global developments. As a result of the analysis of the scientific literature on new public management (NPM), it is seen that there are changes in the paradigms that form the basis of this management approach. The study examines paradigms in the field of Public Administration, discussing how they affect and shape the characteristics of Public Administration Systems and practices. In the study, the paradigm concept defined by Thomas Kuhn is used on public administration to understand change in both the temporal and systemic sense. In the field of Public Administration, the concept of Paradigm helps to understand how public sector reforms, developed specifically to solve problems encountered, shape the characteristics of governments. Changes in public administration paradigms, including traditional public administration (TPA) and new public management (NPM) approaches, are examined. In line with the new approaches, elements such as flexibility, transparency, minimal government, bureaucratization, decentralization, market orientation and privatization have started to be included in Public Administration. An approach to public administration that integrates with such elements has created a new paradigm of Public Administration. NPM refers to the transition from a strict, hierarchical, disciplined bureaucratic administration, which is supposed to make the current weak public administration strong and effective, to a citizen-friendly administration. With the changes, there has been a paradigm shift in management elements from traditional public administration to New Public Management. In this aspect, the study examined the paradigm changes in public administration.

Keywords: Traditional Public Administration, New Public Management, Change In Public Administration

**DİJİTAL YAŞAM DÜNYASININ MİLADI OLARAK BLOCKZİNCİRİ
TEKNOLOJİSİ: AVCI TOPLAYICI İNTERNET GEZGİNLERİNİN YERLEŞİK
HAYATA GEÇMESİ DEVRİMİ VE EGEMENLİĞİN DİJİTALLEŞMESİ RİSKİ
BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AS ‘THE NATİVİTY’ / MİLESTONE OF DIGITAL
LIFE: THE REVOLUTİON OF HUNTER-GATHERER İNTERNET TRAVELERS
BECOMİNG REAL SETTLERS AND THE RISK OF DIGITALIZATION OF
SOVEREİGNTY**

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ÖZET

Kriptoparanın sistemi sarsmasının yarattığı şaşkınlık, blokzinciri teknolojisinin gündelik ve dijital yaşam dünyasında yaratacağı deęişiklere dikkat vermeyi zorlaştırmaktadır. Dijital yaşam dünyasının en popüler miti olan Satoshi Nakamoto'nun ekonomi ve iktidar dizgelerini etkileyemeye başlayan kriptopara buluşu aslında blokzinciri teknolojisinin ekonomik alandaki başarılı bir uygulamasıdır.

Blokzinciri teknolojisi gündelik yaşam ama özellikle dijital yaşam dünyası için bir milattır.

Milattan önce, dijital yaşam dünyasını oluşturan ağ çok merkezli bir yapıdadır. Dolayısıyla sadece merkez olma ayrıcalığına sahip legal (askeri, bilimsel, ticari vs. – dijital soylular) ve illegal (hackerler vs. – dijital eşkıyalar) aktörler dijital dünyanın gerçek, özgür sakinleridir. Çünkü sadece dijital soylular ve dijital eşkıyalar yaşam dünyasında kendi mülkiyetlerinde olan mahrem, özel alanlara ve özel mülkiyete sahiptirler.

Milattan sonra dijital yaşam dünyasını oluşturan ağ dağınık merkezli bir yapıya evirilmektedir. Bu durum milattan önce dijital soylularının ve dijital eşkıyaların sahip olduğu ağ içindeki merkez olma ayrıcalığının demokratikleşmesi, sıradan kullanıcılarla paylaşılması sonucunu yaratmaktadır.

Bu devrim var olan dijital kamusal alana ek olarak, sıradan kullanıcının dijital mahrem alanını, diğer sıradan kullanıcılar ile ortaklaşacakları dijital özel alanları mümkün kılmaktadır. Milattan önce dijital yaşam dünyasının avcı ve toplayıcıları olarak gezinti yapan sıradan kullanıcı artık yerleşik hayata geçmektedir. Kendisine ait yerleşkede/alanda yine kendisine ait maddi (para vs.) ve manevi (yaşam tarzı vs.) varlıklarını koruma, etkileşime sokma, geliştirme kapasitesi kazanmaktadır. Sıradan kullanıcılar artık dijital yaşam dünyasında özgür, mülk sahibi aktörler statüsüne evirilmektedir. Blokzinciri tabanlı mahrem alana sahip kullanıcılar dijital dünyanın ilk gerçek yerleşimcileridir. Bu durum gündelik ve dijital yaşam dünyasındaki kamusal, özel,

mahrem, siyaset, sanat, ekonomi, askeri, bilimsel vb. gibi tüm alanların tanımlamalarını ve anlamlarını kökten değiştirmektedir.

Sıradan kullanıcıların dijital yaşam dünyasında aktör haline gelmeleri onları milattan önce sadece dijital soyluların ve dijital eşkıyaların giriştiği egemenlik mücadelesinin aktörü haline sokmaktadır. Milattan önce yaşama evreninde var olan askeri, bilimsel ve ticari egemenlik stratejilerine, milattan sonra, artık, toplumsal (gerçek dijital yerlilerinin oluşturduğu topluluk) egemenlik stratejileri de eklenilecektir. Bu durumda ise gerçek yaşamdaki egemenliğin tam anlamı ile dijitalleşmesi riski bulunmaktadır. Mahrem ve özel alanı mümkün kılan güvenlik duvarlarının sıradan kullanıcıları kuşatma riski önemsenmelidir. Son tahlilde Satoshi Nakamoto'nun da makalesinde ifade ettiği gibi blokzinciri ağ üzerindeki dürüst düğümlerin dürüst olmayan düğümlerin işlemci gücünden daha fazla olabileceği kadar güvenlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Blokzinciri, Dijital Yaşam Dünyası, Dijital Kamusal Alan, Dijital Mahrem Alan, Dijital Özel Alan, Dijital Egemenlik

ABSTRACT

The perplexity caused by the cryptocurrency shaking the system makes it difficult to pay attention to the changes that blockchain technology will create in the daily and digital life world. The cryptocurrency invention of Satoshi Nakamoto, which is the most popular myth of the digital life world, which started to affect the economy and power systems, is actually a successful application of blockchain technology in the economic field.

Blockchain technology is a milestone/the nativity for everyday life but especially for the digital life world.

Before the nativity, the network that formed the digital life world is a multi-centered network structure. Therefore, only legal (military, scientific, commercial, etc. - digital nobles) and illegal (hackers etc. - digital bandits) agents who have the privilege of being the center are the real, free settler of the digital life world. Because in the digital life world, only digital nobles and digital bandits have private sphere, personal sphere and assets that are their property.

After the nativity, the network that creates the digital life world is transforming into a distributed network structure. This situation results in the democratization of the privilege of being the center within the network that the digital nobility and digital bandits had before the nativity, and shared it with ordinary users.

In addition to the existing digital public sphere, this revolution enables the ordinary user's digital confidential private sphere, digital personal sphere that shared with other ordinary users. Before the nativity the ordinary user who traveler around as hunters and gatherers of the digital life world, now start to getting real settled. In their own sphere, they gains the capacity to protect, interact, and develop its own material (money, etc.) and spiritual (lifestyle, etc.) assets. Ordinary users are now evolving into the status of free, property-owning actors in the digital life world.

Users who has a blockchain-based privacy and personal sphere are the first real settlers in the digital life world. This situation in the world of daily and digital life, radically changes the definitions and concepts of spheres like as public, private, personal, politics, art, economy, military, scientific and so on

The fact that ordinary users become actors in the digital life world makes them actors of the struggle for sovereignty that only digital nobles and digital bandits entered before the nativity. Strategies of social (community formed by real digital settlers) sovereignty resultant after the nativity will be joined with military, scientific and commercial sovereignty strategies that existed in the life world before the nativity. In this case, there is a risk that real-life sovereignty will become fully digital. The risk of besieging ordinary users that firewalls that enable private and personal sphere should be heeded. In the final analysis, as Satoshi Nakamoto stated in his article, the blockchain is as safe as the honest nodes on the network can have more processing power than dishonest nodes.

Keywords: Blockchain, Digital Life World, Digital Public Sphere, Digital Private Sphere, Digital Personal Sphere, Digital Sovereignty.

**OKUL ÖNCESİ FEN EĞİTİMİNDE MONTESSORİ YAKLAŞIMI KULLANIMI:
ÖĞRETMENLERE GÖRE AVANTAJ VE DEZAVANTAJLARI**
USING OF THE MONTESSORİ APPROACH IN PRESCHOOL SCIENCE EDUCATION:
ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES FROM THE TEACHER'S POINT OF VIEW

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ÖZET

Erken çocukluk dönemi, çocuklarda gelişimin en hızlı olduğu dönemdir. Bu döneme özgü çocuğun gelişimini ve eğitimini destekleyemeye çalışan pek çok kuram vardır. İtalyan tıp doktoru Maria Montessori tarafından geliştirilen Montessori yaklaşımı günümüzde erken çocukluk eğitiminde kullanılan çağdaş yaklaşımlar arasında yer almaktadır. İki buçuk-altı yaş çocuklarını kapsayan bu yaklaşım çocukların özgüven, ne istediğini bilerek uygulama, inisiyatif alma, konsantrasyon, yardımlaşma, başkalarına saygı gösterme ve düzenli olma gibi birçok yönden gelişmesi üzerine odaklanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı okul öncesi eğitimde Montessori yaklaşımını kullanan öğretmenlerin bu yaklaşımın kullanımına ilişkin görüşlerini avantaj ve dezavantajlar boyutlarında incelemektir. Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemi kapsamında fenomenolojik bir araştırma olarak yürütülmüş ve çalışmanın verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler ile toplanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında Montessori yaklaşımını kullanan 5 Okul Öncesi Öğretmeni ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler içerik analizi kapsamında, Montessori yaklaşımının okul öncesi dönemdeki fen eğitiminde kullanılmasının öğretmenlere yönelik avantaj ve dezavantajları boyutlarında incelenmiştir. Her bir tema altında yer alan kodların frekansları belirlenmiş ve sonuçlar tablolar halinde sunulmuştur. Çalışma sonucunda, Montessori yaklaşımının öğretmenlerin fen öğretimi etkinliklerinde gerçek yaşamdan beslenme, doğal eğitim ortamı sunma, öğrencide merak uyandırarak kendiliğinden aktif katılım sağlama, gerçek yaşam malzemelerini kullanabilme gibi avantajlarının yanında; yapılandırılmış öğrenme ortamı sunmaması ve kalabalık sınıflarda uygulanamaması gibi dezavantajlarının olduğu sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır. Ulaşılan bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul Öncesi fen eğitimi, Montessori yaklaşımı, Öğretmen görüşleri

ABSTRACT

Early childhood is the period in which development is most rapid in children. There are many theories that try to support the development and education of the child specific to this period. The Montessori approach, developed by the Italian medical doctor Maria Montessori is among the contemporary approaches used in early childhood education. This approach, which covers children aged two and a half and six, focuses on the development of children in many ways, such as self-confidence, knowing what one wants, taking initiative, concentration, helping others, respecting others and being organized. The aim of this study is to examine the opinions of teachers who use the Montessori approach in preschool education regarding the use of this approach in terms of advantages and disadvantages. The study was carried out as a phenomenological research within the scope of qualitative research methods and the data of the study were collected through semi-structured interviews. Within the scope of the study, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 5 Preschool Teachers using the Montessori approach. The data obtained from the interviews were examined in terms of the advantages and disadvantages of using the Montessori approach in pre-school science education for teachers within the scope of content analysis. The frequencies of the codes under each theme were determined and the results are presented in tables. As a result of the study, besides the advantages of the Montessori approach, such as real-life nutrition, natural education environment, active participation by arousing students' curiosity, and using real-life materials in teachers' science teaching activities; it has been concluded that it has disadvantages such as not providing a structured learning environment and not being able to be applied in crowded classrooms. Suggestions were made in line with these results.

Keywords: Preschool science education, Montessori approach, Teacher views

TÜRKİYE'DEKİ 2013 VE 2018 YILI FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMLARI KAZANIMLARININ BİLİMSEL SÜREÇ BECERİLERİ AÇISINDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF 2013 AND 2018 SCIENCE CURRICULUM OUTCOMES IN TURKEY
IN TERMS OF SCIENTIFIC PROCESS SKILLS

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ÖZET

Fen öğretiminin en önemli süreçlerinden biri öğrencilerde bilimsel süreç becerilerinin geliştirilmesidir. Bilimsel süreç becerileri; fen bilimlerinde öğrenmeleri kolaylaştıran, araştırmalara yol ve yöntem kazandıran, öğrencilerde öğrenmede aktif olma becerisini ve kendi öğrenmelerinden sorumlu olma duygusunu geliştirerek öğrenmenin kalıcılığını artıran temel becerilerdir. Bu araştırmanın amacı 2013 ve 2018 Fen Bilimleri Dersi Öğretim Programında (FBDÖP) yer alan ilköğretim ikinci kademe (5., 6., 7. ve 8. sınıf) kazanımlarının Bilimsel Süreç Becerileri (BSB) açısından karşılaştırılmasıdır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kapsamında tematik içerik analizi (meta-sentez) kullanılmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, her iki programda da yer alan kazanımlar tek tek incelenerek, hangi kazanımının hangi beceriyi kazandırmaya yönelik olduğu belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen veriler program yılı ve sınıf düzeyleri bazında karşılaştırılmış, bulgular şekiller halinde sunulmuştur. Sonuç olarak 2018 yılı fen bilimleri öğretim programındaki BSB kazandırmaya yönelik kazanımların 2013 yılı öğretim programına göre azaldığı görülmüştür. Bu azalmaya neden olarak 2013 FBDÖP’de yer verilen BSB ve yaşam becerilerine ek olarak 2018 yılı öğretim programında mühendislik becerileri kazandırmaya yönelik kazanım ifadelerine de yer verilmesi gösterilmiştir. Ayrıca 2013 FBDÖP’deki belirli sınıflara ait bazı fen konularının 2018 FBDÖP’de farklı sınıfların fen dersi müfredatına alınmasının iki öğretim programındaki kazanım sayılarına da yansıdığı düşünülmüştür. Ulaşılan sonuçlar doğrultusunda fen bilimleri dersi program geliştirme uzmanlarına ve fen eğitimi araştırmacılarına yönelik öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fen Bilimleri Öğretim Programı, Bilimsel Süreç Becerileri, Eğitim Kazanımları

ABSTRACT

One of the most important processes of science teaching is the development of scientific process skills in students. Scientific process skills; these are basic skills that facilitate learning in science, provide ways and methods to research, and increase the permanence of learning by improving students' ability to be active in learning and the sense of being responsible for their own learning. The aim of this research is to compare the acquisitions of the secondary education (5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades) in the 2013 and 2018 Science Curriculum in terms of Scientific Process Skills (SPS). In the research, thematic content analysis (meta-synthesis) was used within the scope of qualitative research method. For this purpose, the acquisitions in both programs were examined step by step, and it was determined which acquisition was aimed at gained which skill. The data obtained were compared on the basis of program year and grade levels, and the findings were presented in figures. As a result, it has been observed that the acquisitions for gains of SPS in the 2018 science curriculum decreased compared to the 2013. The reason for this decrease is that in addition to the SPS and life skills included in the 2013 science curriculum, the 2018 curriculum includes the acquisition statements for gaining engineering skills. In addition, it was thought that the inclusion of some science subjects belonging to certain classes in the 2013 science curriculum into the science curriculum of the different classes in the 2018 science curriculum was also reflected in the number of achievements in the two curricula. As the results, suggestions were made for science curriculum experts and science education researchers.

Keywords: Science Curriculum, Science Process Skills, Outcomes of Education.

Z KUŞAĞI HANGİ TEKNOLOJİK UYGULAMALARI KULLANIYOR? WHAT TECHNOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS DOES GENERATION Z USE?

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ÖZET

Günümüzde kuşak sınıflandırması; Sessiz Kuşak, Bebek Patlaması, X, Y ve Z Kuşağı olarak yapılmaktadır. Bu sınıflandırmanın en son halkasını oluşturan Z kuşağı, 2000 ve sonrası doğanları kapsamaktadır. Teknolojiye bağımlı bir hayata sahip olan, bireyselliğe önem veren, yenilikleri çok hızlı bir şekilde hayatına entegre eden, aynı anda 5 ekranla ilgilenebilen Z kuşağı; girişimci, yaratıcı, tatminsiz, ekran bağımlısı ve odaklanma problemleri olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Z Kuşağının özelliklerinin belirlenmesi, bu kuşağın çalışma hayatına girmesi ve özellikle Türkiye’de 2023 seçimleri için seçmen kitlesinin %20’sini oluşturacak olması nedeniyle birçok araştırmacının dikkatini çeken popüler konulardan biridir. Toplumsal değişimin dijital topluma doğru yöneldiği günümüzde internetin olmadığı zamanı hiç tanımamış olan Z kuşağı için günlük hayatlarındaki hiçbir konu internetten bağımsız değildir. Dijital dünyanın sahip olduğu ulaşılabilirlik, kişiselleştirilebilirlik ve taşınabilirlik gibi özelliklerle her geçen gün bir yenisinin daha eklendiği teknolojik donanım ve uygulamalar Z Kuşağının ‘gerçek dünyasını’ oluşturmaktadır. Bu dünya oynadıkları oyunlardan, dinledikleri müziklere hatta eğlence anlayışlarından öğrenme alışkanlıklarına kadar birçok alanı kapsamaktadır. Günümüz öğrencilerinin neredeyse tamamını Z kuşağı bireyler oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle Z kuşağının gerçek dünyasını tanımak ve anlamlandırmaya çalışmak özellikle eğitim bilim çalışmaları için önem arz etmektedir. Z Kuşağı öğrencilerin en çok kullandıkları uygulamalar, sosyal ağlar ve dijital oyun tercihleri bu çalışmanın araştırma konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemi desenlerinden fenomenoloji deseni ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Kayseri’de öğrenim görmekte olan farklı ekonomik düzeylere ve yaş gruplarına sahip 10 ortaokul öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Amaçlı örnekleme türlerinden uygun örnekleme ile belirlenen öğrencilerin seçiminde Z Kuşağını temsil etmeleri belirleyici faktör olmuştur. Araştırma verileri ‘uzaktan etkileşimli’ olarak çevrimiçi bir platformda yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerle toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizine tabi tutularak sunulmuştur. Öğrencilerin en çok kullandıkları

uygulamaların Youtube, Zoom ve Instagram uygulamaları olduğu, iletişimde WhatsApp, oyunlarda ise Valorant uygulamalarını tercih ettikleri görülmüştür. Tüm bunlara dayanarak bu uygulamaların bilgi iletişim teknolojisi olarak kullanılabilmesi öğrenen ve öğretmenin farklı platformlarda buluşarak öğrenme ortamları oluşturabileceği sonucuna ulaşılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Z Kuşağı, sosyal ağlar, dijital oyunlar, e-uygulamalar

ABSTRACT

Today, generation classification; It is made as the Silent Generation, Baby Boomers, Generations X, Y and Z. Generation Z, which is the last ring of this classification, includes those born in 2000 and later . Generation Z, who has a life dependent on technology, attaches importance to individuality, integrates innovations into their lives very quickly , and can deal with 5 screens at the same time ; Entrepreneurial, creative, dissatisfied , screen addicted and having problems focusing . Identifying the characteristics of Generation Z is one of the popular topics that attracts the attention of many researchers, since this generation will enter the working life and will constitute 20% of the electorate, especially for the 2023 elections in Turkey. In today's world, when social change is oriented towards digital society, no subject in their daily lives is independent of the internet for Generation Z, who has never known the time when there is no internet. With the features of the digital world such as accessibility, customizability and portability, technological equipment and applications, which are added every day, constitute the "real world" of Generation Z. This world covers many areas from the games they play to the music they listen to, even from their understanding of entertainment to their learning habits. Almost all of today's students are Z generation individuals. For this reason, it is especially important for educational science studies to recognize and try to make sense of the real world of the Z generation. The most used applications, social networks and digital game preferences of Generation Z students constitute the research subject of this study. The research was carried out with the phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research method designs. The study group of the research consists of 10 secondary school students from different economic levels and age groups studying in Kayseri. Representation of Generation Z has been the determining factor in the selection of students determined by convenient sampling from purposive sampling types. Research data were collected through semi-structured interviews on an online platform as 'remote interactive'. The obtained data were presented by subjecting content analysis. It has been seen that the most used applications by the students are Youtube, Zoom and Instagram applications, they prefer WhatsApp in communication and Valorant in games. Based on all these, it can be concluded that these applications can be used as information communication technologies, and learners and teachers can meet on different platforms and create learning environments.

Keywords: Generation Z, social networks, digital games, e- applications.

**ORTAOKUL BEŞİNCİ SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BİLİMSSEL TUTUMLARININ
FARKLI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ**
EXAMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDES OF MIDDLE SCHOOL FIFTH GRADE
STUDENTS' IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı beşinci sınıf öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutumlarını farklı değişkenler açısından incelemektir. Araştırmada karma yöntemin sıralı açıklayıcı deseni tercih edilmiş; araştırma nicel araştırma yönteminin tarama deseni ve nitel araştırma yönteminin fenomenoloji deseni kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Mardin ili Kızıltepe ilçesindeki beşinci sınıfa devam eden 300 öğrenci oluşturmuştur. Yapılan bu araştırmada beşinci sınıf öğrencilerinin bilimsel tutum düzeyleri fen dersindeki başarı, bilim şenliklerine katılma ve bilimsel dergi okuma gibi değişkenler açısından incelenmiştir. Verilerin toplanmasında Keçe vd., (2020) tarafından geliştirilen “Bilimsel Tutum Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verileri analiz etmek için SPSS 22.0 programı kullanılmıştır. Geçerlik kapsam, yapı ve ölçüt geçerliği ile güvenilirlik ise Cronbach’s Alpha katsayısı ile sağlanmıştır. Yapı geçerliğinde doğrulayıcı faktör analizini yapmak için LISREL 8.7 programı kullanılmıştır. Değişkenler arasındaki bilimsel tutum karşılaştırılması bağımsız örneklem t-testi ve tek yönlü ANOVA kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Ayrıca elde edilen veriler kategori ve kodlar altında toplanmış ve içerik analizi yoluyla analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda, beşinci sınıf öğrencilerinin fen dersindeki başarı durumları, bilim şenliklerine katılma durumları ve bilimsel dergi okuma durumları arasında bilimsel tutum puanlarına yönelik istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık göstermediği bulunmuştur. Nitel analiz sonuçları da nicel analiz sonuçlarını desteklemiştir. Bu sonuçların nedenleri incelenmiş ve önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilimsel tutum, fen öğretimi, bilimsel okuryazarlık, bilim şenlikleri.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the scientific attitudes of fifth grade students in terms of different variables. In the study, the sequential descriptive pattern of the mixed method was

preferred; the research was conducted using the scanning pattern of the quantitative research method and the phenomenology pattern of the qualitative research method. In addition, interviews were conducted by the researcher by applying a semi-structured interview form to the students within the scope of the results found. The sample of the study was composed of 300 students attending the fifth grade in Kızıltepe district of Mardin province. In this study, the level of scientific attitude of fifth-grade students was examined in terms of variables such as success in science, participation in science festivals, and reading scientific journals. The “Scientific Attitude Scale’ developed by Kece et al., (2020) was used to collect the data. The SPSS 22.0 program was used to analyze the data obtained. Validity scope, structure and criteria validity and reliability are provided by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. LISREL 8.7 program was used to perform confirmatory factor analysis in structure validity. A comparison of scientific attitudes between variables was made using an independent sample t-test and a decoupled ANOVA. Deductively, unrelated sample t-Tests and a single-factor ANOVA test were performed. In addition, the data obtained were collected under categories and codes and analyzed through content analysis. As a result of the study, it was found that fifth-graders did not differ statistically significantly in their scientific attitude scores between their success decency in science, their participation in science festivals, and their reading of scientific journals. Qualitative analysis results also supported quantitative analysis results. The reasons for these results have been studied and recommendations have been made.

Keywords: Scientific attitude, science teaching, scientific literacy, science festivals.

FEN BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARINA GÖRE EĞİTİMDE YAPAY ZEKA ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION ACCORDING TO SCIENCE TEACHERS

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ÖZET

Teknolojinin sürekli gelişim halinde olması ve hızlı ilerleyişi hayatın her alanında olduğu gibi eğitimsel süreçleri de etkilemektedir. Eğitimde teknoloji kullanımı, önceleri bazı teknolojik ürünlerin, öğretmenlerin iş yükünü kolaylaştırması çerçevesinde iken bu durum zamanla değişmiş, teknolojinin eğitimdeki yeri oldukça önemli bir hal almıştır. Son zamanlarda popüler olan Sanal Gerçeklik, Artırılmış Gerçeklik ve Yapay Zeka kavramları farklı sektörlerde yer aldığı gibi, Türkiye'nin de içinde bulunduğu birçok ülkenin eğitim sistemine entegre olmaya başlamıştır. Makine öğrenmesi olarak tanımlanan yapay zekanın eğitimde yer alması ve kullanılmasıyla birlikte eğitim sistemimizde çeşitli yenilikleri de beraberinde getirmeye başlamıştır. Ancak burada dikkat edilmesi gereken husus; öncelikli olarak bu eğitimi verecek öğretmenlerin bu alandaki mevcut durumlarını belirlemek olmalıdır. Buradan hareketle; bu çalışmada yakın zamanda eğitim sisteminde daha çok yer alması beklenen yapay zeka fenomeninin, bir sonraki dönemin öğretmenleri olacak öğretmen adayları tarafından nasıl algılandığı, öğretmen adaylarının eğitimde yapay zeka kullanımına ilişkin bakış açılarının ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda; nitel araştırma yönteminden olgu bilim deseninde tasarlanan çalışmanın katılımcıları, 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılında Kayseri'de öğrenim görmekte olan fen bilimleri öğretmen adayları olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulmuş yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları kullanılarak yapay zeka ve eğitimde kullanımına ilişkin görüşleri alınan öğretmen adaylarından elde edilen veriler betimsel ve içerik analiz teknikleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Katılımcıların görüşlerinden elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda öğretmen adaylarının; yapay zekayı benzer şekilde tanımladıkları ve yapay zekanın eğitimde kullanımına ilişkin olumlu yönde görüş bildirdiklerini

söylemek mümkündür. Öğretmen adayları, mesleğe başladıklarında yapay zekadan faydalanmak, bunu kullanarak eğitim vermek istediklerini belirtmelerine rağmen yapay zekâ kullanımının etik olamayabileceğini, güvenlik konusunda şüpheleri olduğunu da görüşlerine eklemiştirlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay zeka, Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adayları, Olgu Bilim.

ABSTRACT

The continuous development and rapid progress of technology affects educational processes as well as in all areas of life. While the use of technology in education used to be within the framework of some technological products that facilitate the workload of teachers, this situation has changed over time and the place of technology in education has become very important. Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality and Artificial Intelligence concepts, which have been popular recently, have started to be integrated into the education system of many countries, including Turkey, as well as in different sectors. With the inclusion and use of artificial intelligence in education, which is defined as machine learning, it has begun to bring along various innovations in our education system. However, the point to be noted here is; First of all, it should be determined the current situation of the teachers who will give this training. Starting from here; In this study, it is aimed to reveal how the artificial intelligence phenomenon, which is expected to take place more in the education system in the near future, is perceived by the teacher candidates who will be the teachers of the next period, and the perspectives of the teacher candidates on the use of artificial intelligence in education. In accordance with this purpose; The participants of the study, which was designed in the phenomenology pattern from the qualitative research method, were determined as science teacher candidates studying in Kayseri in the 2020-2021 academic year. Using semi-structured interview forms created by the researcher, the data obtained from pre-service teachers about artificial intelligence and its use in education were analyzed using descriptive and content analysis techniques. In line with the findings obtained from the opinions of the participants; It is possible to say that they define artificial intelligence in a similar way and express a positive opinion about the use of artificial intelligence in education. Although the pre-service teachers stated that they wanted to benefit from artificial intelligence and provide training by using it when they started their profession, they added that the use of artificial intelligence may not be ethical and they had doubts about safety.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Science Teacher Candidates, Phenomenology.

**İLKÖĞRETİM İKİNCİ KADEME ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN
GERİ DÖNÜŞÜM VE ÇEVREYE ETKİLERİ HAKKINDA GÖRÜŞLERİ**
OPINIONS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION SECOND STAGE STUDENTS ON
RECYCLING AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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ÖZET

İnsanlık sanayi devrimiyle beraber doğaya hakimiyetini arttırmış ve doğayı sömürmeye başlamıştır. İnsan merkezli yaklaşımın sonucu olarak sanayi devrimi ile hızlı üretim ve tüketim ile birlikte tükenmeyeceği düşünülen doğal kaynakların hızla tükenmeye başladığı fark edilmiş ve doğanın dengesinin bozulduğunun farkına varılmıştır. İnsanların duyarsızlığı, bilinçsizliği ve eğitimsizliği çevre sorunlarının her geçen gün artmasına sebep olmaktadır. İnsan faaliyetlerinin tekrar gözden geçirilerek gelecek nesillerin yaşam kalitesini artırabilmek mümkündür.

Bu araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılında İstanbul ili Bahçelievler ilçesinde bulunan Bülent Ecevit Ortaokulu 5. 6. 7. ve 8. öğrencilerinden toplam 27 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmacılar tarafından katılımcıların geri dönüşüm ve çevreye etkileri hakkındaki görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları ile katılımcıların görüşleri alınmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin verdikleri cevaplar incelendiğinde; öğrencilerin geri dönüşümün; doğanın korunması, çevre kirliliğinin önüne geçmesi ve ülke ekonomisine katkıları açısından önemini farkında oldukları, ancak geri dönüşümün faydalarını bilmelerine rağmen geri dönüştürülebilen malzemelerin neler olduğu konusunda bilgi eksiklikleri olduğu belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların verdikleri cevaplardan kağıt-karton-kitap ve plastik gibi ürünlerin geri dönüştürüldüğünün farkında olduklarının, ancak çok az bir kısmının cam, ahşap, metal ürünlerinde geri dönüşebildiğinin diğer geri dönüştürülen ürünlerin ise farkında olmadıkları anlaşılmaktadır. Uygulanmaya başlayan Sıfır Atık Projesi hakkında katılımcıların yarısının bilgisi olmadığı, plastik poşet kullanımının ücretli olmasının ise plastik poşet kullanımını azalttığı için faydalı olduğu, bunun bir alışkanlık haline gelmesi gerektiği bunun da eğitim ile ilgili olduğunun bilincinde oldukları belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada yer alan katılımcıların geri dönüşümün sadece kendileri için değil gelecek nesiller içinde önemli olduğu yaşanabilir temiz bir dünya bırakmak gerektiğinin farkında oldukları anlaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İlköğretim 2. Kademe, Öğrenci Görüş, Geri Dönüşüm.

ABSTRACT

Humanity has increased its dominance over nature and has begun to exploit nature with the industrial revolution. As a result of the human-centered approach, it was realized that the natural resources, which were thought to be inexhaustible with the industrial revolution and rapid production and consumption, started to run out rapidly and it was realized that the balance of nature was deteriorated. The insensitivity, unconsciousness and lack of education of people cause environmental problems to increase day by day. It is possible to improve the quality of life of future generations by reviewing human activities.

The study group of this research consists of 27 students from the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th students of Bülent Ecevit Secondary School located in Bahçelievler district of Istanbul in the 2020-2021 academic year. In order to determine the opinions of the participants about recycling and its effects on the environment, the researchers took the opinions of the participants through semi-structured interview forms. According to the answers given by the students participating in the research; it has been determined that they are aware of the importance of protecting nature, preventing environmental pollution and contributing to the country's economy, but there is a lack of information about what recyclable materials are, although they know the benefits of recycling. From the answers given by the participants, it is understood that they are aware of the recycling of products such as paper-cardboard-books and plastic, but that very few of them can be recycled in glass, wood, metal products, and they are not aware of other recycled products. It was determined that half of the participants did not know about the Zero Waste Project, which started to be implemented, and that the use of plastic bags is beneficial because it reduces the use of plastic bags, and they are aware that this should become a habit and this is related to education. It is understood that the participants in the research are aware of the need to leave a livable clean world where recycling is important not only for themselves but also for future generations.

Keywords: Primary education second stage, student opinion, recycling

UZAY ANALİTİĞİ ŞİFRELEME ALGORİTMASI VE YAZILIMI SPACE ANALYTICS ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM AND SOFTWARE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada düzlemde katsayıları aritmetik, geometrik ve Fibonacci dizilerinin ardışık elemanları olan doğruların, uzayda katsayıları aritmetik, geometrik ve Fibonacci dizilerinin ardışık elemanları olan düzlemlerin özellikleri araştırılmıştır. Bu doğruların ve düzlemlerin literatürde olmayan bazı özellikleri yardımı ile asimetric bir şifreleme algoritması yapmak amaçlanmıştır. Yöntem olarak seçilen doğru ve düzlemlerin çözüm kümesini bulma yönteminden ve bir doğrunun orijin etrafında dönme fonksiyonundan faydalanılmıştır. Bu çalışma sonucunda istenilen şartlardaki katsayıları aritmetik dizinin ardışık elemanları olan tüm doğruların bir doğru demeti oluşturduğu ve ortak çözüm kümesinin (1, -2) olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca herhangi bir (m, n) noktasından geçen katsayıları aritmetik dizinin ardışık elemanları olan doğru denklemleri yazılabilmektedir. Ancak katsayıları ardışık üç elemanı olan geometrik ve Fibonacci Dizilerinde m, n birer reel sayı olacak şekilde her (m, n) noktasından geçen doğru denklemleri her zaman yazılamamaktadır. Katsayıları aritmetik dizinin ardışık üç elemanı olan denklemlerin yazılması için bir formül bulunmuştur. Ayrıca R^3 istenen şartlarda yazılan düzlemlerde de düzlem demeti oluşturduğu görülmüştür. Doğruların bu özelliğinden faydalanılarak asimetric bir şifreleme algoritması geliştirilmiştir. Geliştirilen algoritmada doğrular orijin etrafında döndürüldüğünden, dönme açıları anahtarlar olarak alınır ve anahtarlar sonsuz değer alabilmektedir. Ayrıca şifreleme işleminde şifreli halleri bir reel sayı olarak değil, doğru denklemi olarak yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmadan hareketle araştırma yapılan istenilen şartlardaki düzlemler içinde bir şifreleme algoritması geliştirilebilir. Ancak bu çalışmadaki gibi asimetric şifreleme yapmak için uzayda dönme fonksiyonları tanımlamak gerekir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Doğru Demeti, Düzlem Demeti, Diziler, Şifreleme Algoritmaları

ABSTRACT

In this study, the properties of lines whose coefficients are arithmetic, geometric and consecutive elements of Fibonacci sequences in the plane, planes whose coefficients are arithmetic, geometric and consecutive elements of Fibonacci sequences in space, and lines whose components are arithmetic, geometric and Fibonacci sequence elements are investigated. It is aimed to make an asymmetric encryption algorithm with the help of some features of these lines and planes that are not in the literature. The method of finding the solution set of lines and planes selected as a method and the rotation function of a line about the origin were used. As a

result of this study, it has been seen that all the lines whose coefficients are consecutive elements of the arithmetic sequence under the desired conditions form a line bundle and the common solution set is $(1, -2)$. In addition, line equations whose coefficients are consecutive elements of the arithmetic sequence can be written through any point (m, n) . However, in geometric and Fibonacci Sequences with three consecutive elements, the equations of lines passing through every (m, n) point cannot always be written so that m, n are real numbers. A formula has been found for writing equations whose coefficients are three consecutive elements of the arithmetic sequence. In addition, it has been observed that R^3 forms a plane beam in the planes written under the desired conditions. An asymmetric encryption algorithm has been developed by utilizing this property of lines. Since the lines are rotated around the origin in the developed algorithm, the angles of rotation are taken as keys and the keys can take infinite values. In addition, in the encryption process, the encrypted states are not made as a real number, but as a straight equation. Based on this study, an encryption algorithm can be developed within the planes under the desired conditions. However, in order to perform asymmetric encryption as in this study, it is necessary to define rotational functions in space.

Keywords: Line Bundle, Plane Bundle, Arrays, Encryption Algorithms

SOME STRUCTURES ON INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY BITOPOLOGICAL SPACES**Adem YOLCU**

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In 1965, Zadeh pioneered the concept of fuzzy sets. As a result, fuzzy set theory, a new type of set theory, was developed. This fundamental essay by Zadeh attracted mathematicians all around the world, and they proceeded to investigate almost all of Cantors set theory's mathematical principles in terms of fuzzy set theory. Following Zadeh's innovative research, a major effort has been made to develop fuzzy analogues of classical theories. Fuzzy topology, among other disciplines, is advancing at a rapid pace. Since the development of fuzzy sets by Zadeh and fuzzy topology by Chang, there have been several expansions to this fundamental concept. The notion of intuitionistic fuzzy sets was suggested by Atanassov. A prominent characteristic of an intuitionistic fuzzy set is that it assigns to each element a membership degree and a nonmembership degree, and thus, the intuitionistic fuzzy set constitutes an extension of Zadeh's fuzzy set, which only assigns to each element a membership degree. Kandil suggested fuzzy bitopological spaces as a natural extension of Chang's fuzzy topological spaces. Lee and Kim investigated the concept of Intuitionistic fuzzy bitopological spaces using semi-open(closed) sets in 2012. In this study, interior and closure operations on intuitionistic fuzzy bitopological spaces are re-examined. Important properties and theorems of these concepts are presented. The subject was supported by various examples and placed on a more solid ground.

Keywords: Fuzzy set, intuitionistic fuzzy set, intuitionistic fuzzy topology, intuitionistic fuzzy bitopological space.

A NEW APPROACH TO INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY BITOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

Zadeh pioneered the notion of fuzzy sets in 1965. As a result, a new form of set theory, known as fuzzy set theory, was born. This seminal article by Zadeh captivated mathematicians all over the world, and they began to explore virtually all of the mathematical ideas based on Cantors set theory in terms of fuzzy set theory. Following Zadeh's pioneering work, there has been a significant effort to produce fuzzy analogues of classical theories. A steady advancement is made in the field of fuzzy topology, among other subjects. There have been a lot of extensions of this core notion since the introduction of fuzzy sets by Zadeh and fuzzy topology by Chang. Atanassov proposed the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy sets in 1983. Coker recently proposed intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces based on intuitionistic fuzzy sets. Kandil, on the other hand, proposed fuzzy bitopological spaces as a natural expansion of Chang's fuzzy topological spaces. The notion of an Intuitionistic fuzzy bitopological spaces were studied by Lee and Kim in 2012 using semi-open(closed) sets. In this study, a new approach to intuitionistic fuzzy bitopological spaces has been introduced. Open sets and closed sets on these spaces are re-examined and some important properties and theorems are presented.

Keywords: Fuzzy set, intuitionistic fuzzy set, intuitionistic fuzzy topology, intuitionistic fuzzy bitopological space.

ÖKLİDYEN 4-UZAYINDA TRANSLATION HİPERYÜZEYLERİNİN LB^{IV} OPERATÖRÜ

LB^{IV} OPERATOR OF TRANSLATION HYPERSURFACES IN EUCLIDEAN 4-SPACE

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ÖZET

En basit anlamda nesnelere boyutlarını veya konumlarını tanımlamak için kullanılan 3-boyutlu uzayın genişletilmesi ile 4-boyutlu uzay elde edilebilir. Jean le Rond d'Alembert ilk olarak 1754 yılında yayınlanan "Dimensions" adlı makalesinde 3-boyutlu uzaya dördüncü bir boyut eklemiştir, daha sonra J.L. Lagrange bu uzayı geliştirmiş ve bu 4-boyutlu uzay kavramı yaklaşık 100 yıl sonra B. Riemann tarafından tam olarak tanımlanmıştır. 4-boyutlu uzay kavramı, Charles Howard Hinton'un 1880'de "What is the Fourth Dimension" başlıklı makalesinden sonra ise daha popüler hale gelmiştir. Böylece 3-boyuttan daha büyük boyutlu olan uzaylar, modern fizik ve matematiğin ifade edilmesinde temel kavramlardan birine dönüşmüştür.

Diğer taraftan, Riemannian manifold üzerinde tanımlı olan Laplace-Beltrami operatörü, Laplacian'ın bir genelleştirilmesi olarak düşünülebilir. Laplacian; kuantum mekaniği, sıvı akışı ve ısı için difüzyon denklemi, elektrik potansiyeli, yerçekimi potansiyeli ve dalga yayılımı gibi birçok fiziksel olayı tanımlayan diferansiyel denklemlerde kullanılmaktadır.

Fizik, dinamik ve Teichmüller teorisinde de kullanılan translation yüzeyleri ile ilgili ilk çalışma, 1991 yılında Dillen tarafından, E^{n+1} Öklidyen uzayında f_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, ler tek değişkene bağlı birer diferensiyellenebilir fonksiyon olmak üzere

$$f: R^n \rightarrow R, (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i)$$

fonksiyonunun bir grafiği olarak tanımlanmıştır. Dillen bu kavramı tanımladıktan sonra, translation (hiper)yüzeyleri ile ilgili Öklidyen, Minkowskiyan, Galileyan ve pseudo-Galileyan gibi uzaylarda pek çok çalışma matematikçiler tarafından yapılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada ise, öncelikle Laplace-Beltrami operatörü ve translation hiperyüzeyleri ile ilgili bazı temel bilgiler ifade edildikten sonra, 4-boyutlu Öklidyen uzayında translation

hiperyüzeylerinin Gaussian ve ortalama eğrilikleri verildi. Ardından translation hiperyüzeylerinin dördüncü temel formu hesaplanarak dördüncü Laplace-Beltrami operatörü elde edildi. Son olarak da, bu operatörle ilgili bazı sonuçlar verildi ve translation hiperyüzeylerinin dördüncü Laplace-Beltrami operatörünün elde edildiği bir örnek oluşturuldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Translation hiperyüzey, Dördüncü Laplace-Beltrami operatörü, Ortalama ve Gaussian eğrilikleri.

ABSTRACT

In the simplest sense, 4-dimensional space can be obtained by expanding the 3-dimensional space used to describe the sizes or positions of objects. Jean le Rond d'Alembert first added a fourth dimension to 3-dimensional space in his article "Dimensions" published in 1754, later J.L. Lagrange developed this space and the concept of 4-dimensional space was fully defined by B. Riemann about 100 years later. The concept of 4-dimensional space became more popular after Charles Howard Hinton's article "What is the Fourth Dimension" in 1880. Thus, spaces with dimensions larger than 3-dimensional have become one of the basic concepts in expressing modern physics and mathematics.

On the other hand, the Laplace-Beltrami operator defined on the Riemannian manifold can be thought as a generalization of Laplacian. Laplacian is used in differential equations describing many physical phenomena such as, quantum mechanics, diffusion equation for fluid flow and heat, electric potential, gravitational potential and wave propagation.

The first study on translation surfaces, which are also used in physics, dynamics and Teichmüller theory, was done by Dillen in 1991 and translation surface in E^{n+1} is defined by Dillen as a graph of the function

$$f: R^n \rightarrow R, (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x_i),$$

where f_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, are differentiable functions depending on a single variable. After Dillen defined this concept, many studies on translation (hyper)surfaces in spaces such as Euclidean, Minkowskiyan, Galilean and pseudo-Galilean are done by mathematicians.

In this study, first of all, some basic information about the Laplace-Beltrami operator and translation hypersurfaces are expressed, and the Gaussian and mean curvatures of translation hypersurfaces in 4-dimensional Euclidean space are given. Then, by calculating the fourth fundamental form of translation hypersurfaces, the fourth Laplace-Beltrami operator was obtained. Finally, some results about this operator are given and an example is created in which the fourth Laplace-Beltrami operator of translation hypersurfaces is obtained.

Keywords: Translation hypersurface, Fourth Laplace-Beltrami operator, Mean and Gaussian curvatures.

PSİKOLOJİK ESNEKLİK: BİR ÖLÇEK GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY: A SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma kapsamında psikolojik esneklik kavramını farklı boyutlarıyla kapsamlı bir şekilde tanıtmak ve bireylerin psikolojik esneklik düzeylerini ölçmek için geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı geliştirmek amaçlanmaktadır. Ölçeğin geliştirilme sürecinde öncelikle kapsamlı bir literatür taraması yapılmış ve alanyazını doğrultusunda 59 maddelik bir madde havuzu oluşturulmuştur. Madde havuzu uzman görüşüne sunulmuş ve gerekli düzenlemeler neticesinde 46 maddelik formuyla 163 kişi üzerinde pilot uygulaması yapılmıştır. Pilot uygulamanın ardından 39 maddeli form oluşturulmuştur. 600 kişi üzerinde yapılan AFA analiziyle 5 faktörlü varyansın % 52,58'ini açıklayan 23 maddeli bir yapı elde edilmiştir. Bu 5 faktör “Bilişsel Esneklik”, “Odaklanma”, “Varoluşsal Esneklik”, “Uyum” ve “Davranışsal Esneklik” olarak isimlendirilmiştir. Ölçek formunun açılımlayıcı faktör analizi ile ortaya konulan nihai hali 320 katılımcı üzerinden doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ile analiz edilmiş ve model doğrulanmıştır. Ölçeğin ölçüt bağıntılı geçerliğini test etmek için Bilişli Farkındalık Ölçeği ile benzer ölçüt geçerliği, Ruminatif Düşünce Biçimi Ölçeği ile ayırt edici ölçüt geçerliği test edilmiş ve doğrulanmıştır. Ölçeğin Cronbach alfa iç tutarlılık katsayısı 0.86; öntest-son test arasındaki ilişki 0.89 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Tüm bu analizler sonucunda geliştirilen Psikolojik Esneklik Ölçeği'nin geçerli ve güvenilir olduğu ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psikolojik esneklik, psikolojik katılık, psikolojik sağlık.

ABSTRACT

Within the scope of this study, it is aimed to introduce the concept of psychological flexibility comprehensively with its different dimensions and to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool to measure the psychological flexibility levels of individuals. In the process of developing

the scale, a comprehensive literature review was carried out and an item pool of 59 items was created in line with the literature. The item pool was submitted for expert opinion and as a result of the necessary regulations, a pilot application was carried out on 163 people with a form containing 46 items. After the pilot application, a 39-item form was created. A 23-item structure that explains 52.58% of the 5-factor variance was obtained with the exploratory factor analysis performed on 600 people. These 5 factors are named as “Cognitive Flexibility”, “Focusing”, “Existential Flexibility”, “Adaptation” and “Behavioral Flexibility”. The final form of the scale form, which was revealed by exploratory factor analysis, was analyzed over 320 participants by confirmatory factor analysis and the model was validated. The criterion-related validity of the scale was tested with the Conscious Awareness Scale and the discriminant validity was tested with the Ruminative Thinking Style Scale. The Cronbach's alpha internal consistency coefficient of the scale is 0.86; test-retest reliability coefficient was calculated as 0,89. As a result of all these analyzes, it has been revealed that the Psychological Flexibility Scale is valid and reliable.

Keywords: Psychological flexibility, psychological rigidity, psychological health.

**OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN UZAKTAN EĞİTİME İLİŞKİN
ÖZYETERLİK İNANCI ÖLÇEĞİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ**
DEVELOPING PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY BELIEF SCALE
REGARDING DISTANCE EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Okul öncesi eğitim uzaktan eğitim sürecine uyum sağlamada en çok zorluk çeken kademelerden biridir çünkü bu kademedede pedagojik etkinlikler oyunlara dayanmakta ve bir etkileşim gerektirmektedir. Materyallerin, nesnelerin, keşiflerin, oyunların ve hayal ürünü durumların çeşitliliği sayesinde bu yaş çocuklarının bilişsel, sosyal-duygusal ve fiziksel gelişimleri desteklenmektedir. Uzaktan eğitimde ise bunun sağlanması kolay olmamaktadır. Uzaktan eğitim açısından bu dezavantajların giderilmesinde okul öncesi programını uygulama görevini yüklenen öğretmenlere büyük görevler düşmektedir. Uzaktan ve dijital platformlar aracılığıyla sürdürülen eğitim sürecinde okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin bireysel yaratıcılıklarının yansırı, uzaktan eğitim için gerekli olan birtakım yeni yeterliliklere sahip olmaları gerekmektedir. Dolayısıyla okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin uzaktan eğitime ilişkin öz-yeterlik inançlarının belirlenmesi bir gerekliliktir. Okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin bu yeterliklerinin belirlenmesine bağlı olarak öğretmenlerin yeterlik düzeylerine göre birtakım iyileştirici müdahale programlarının ve projelerin geliştirilmesi söz konusu olabilir. Alanyazında okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin uzaktan eğitime ilişkin öz-yeterlik inançlarının belirlenmesine yönelik ölçme aracı eksikliğinden dolayı, bu çalışmanın amacı okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin uzaktan eğitime ilişkin özyeterlik inançlarını belirlemeye yönelik bir ölçme aracı geliştirmektir. Ölçeğin geçerlik ve güvenilirlik analizlerinin yapılabilmesi için taslak ölçek 434 okul öncesi öğretmenine uygulanmıştır. Ölçeğin yapı geçerliliği için açımlayıcı ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizleri yapılmış olup, açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda 33 maddelik taslak ölçekten 14 madde çıkarılmış ve geriye kalan 19 madde tek bir faktör altında toplanmıştır. Ölçeğin bu tek faktörlü yapısı toplam varyansın %66,35'ini açıklamıştır. Açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda beliren tek faktörlü yapı doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ile test edilmiş ve elde edilen uyum değerlerinin ($\chi^2/sd= 2.339$;

RMSEA=.079, SRMR=.033, RMR=.031, IFI=.95, CFI=0.95, NFI=.91, RFI=.90, GFI=.86, AGFI=.85) iyi uyum gösterdikleri bulunmuştur. Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin Uzaktan Eğitime İlişkin Özyeterlik İnancı ölçeğinin iç tutarlılık katsayısı .97 ve yarı güvenirlilik katsayısı ise .95 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Sonuç olarak, okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin uzaktan eğitime ilişkin özyeterlik inançlarını belirlemeye yönelik geliştirilen Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin Uzaktan Eğitime İlişkin Özyeterlik İnancı ölçeğinin geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul Öncesi Öğretmenleri, Uzaktan Eğitim, Öğretmen Yeterlikleri, Öz Yeterlik

ABSTRACT

Preschool education is one of the educational levels that has the greatest difficulty in adapting to the distance education process because pedagogical activities in this level are based on plays and need interactions. The cognitive, social-emotional and physical development of preschool children is supported through the diversity of materials, objects, discoveries, plays and imaginary situations. This is not easy to achieve in distance education. In eliminating these disadvantages in terms of distance education, teachers who undertake the task of implementing the preschool program have great responsibilities. In the education process carried out through distance and digital platforms, preschool teachers need to have some new competencies required for distance education, as well as their individual creativity. Therefore, it is a necessity to determine preschool teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about distance education. Depending on the determination of these competencies of preschool teachers, it may be possible to develop some remedial intervention programs and projects according to their competency levels. Due to the lack of a measurement tool in the literature to determine preschool teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about distance education, the aim of this study is to develop a scale to determine preschool teachers' self-efficacy beliefs about distance education. The draft scale was applied to 434 preschool teachers to analyze the validity and reliability of the scale. Explanatory and confirmatory factor analyzes were performed for the construct validity of the scale, and as a result of the exploratory factor analysis, 14 items were removed from the 33-item draft scale and the remaining 19 items were gathered under a single factor. This single factor structure of the scale explained 66.35% of the total variance. The single-factor structure that emerged as a result of the exploratory factor analysis was tested with confirmatory factor analysis and it was found that the obtained fit values ($\chi^2/sd= 2.339$; RMSEA=.079, SRMR=.033, RMR=.031, IFI=.95, CFI=0.95, NFI=.91, RFI=.90, GFI=.86, AGFI=.85) showed good agreement. The internal consistency coefficient of the Preschool Teachers' Self-Efficacy Belief Scale Regarding Distance Education was calculated as .97 and the split-half reliability coefficient as .95. As a result, it has been determined that the Preschool Teachers' Self-Efficacy Belief Scale on Distance Education, which was developed to determine the self-efficacy beliefs of preschool teachers about distance education, is a valid and reliable measurement tool.

Keywords: Preschool Teachers, Distance Education, Teacher Competencies, Self-Efficacy.

DEVLETLERİN VE HÜKÜMETLERİN TANINMASI RECOGNITION OF STATES AND GOVERNMENTS

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ÖZET

İnsanlar, tarih boyunca bir arada yaşama gereği hissetmişlerdir. İnsanlar tüm ihtiyaçlarını en konforlu bir biçimde temin etmenin yolu olarak birlikte yaşama ve iş bölümüne gitme gereğinin farkına varmışlardır. Bu doğrultuda sadece kendilerinin değil, başka insanların da istek ve ihtiyaçlarını dikkate almak zorunda kalmışlardır. Etkileşimde bulunan insanların ilişkileri sonucu çeşitli sosyal yapılar ve bunların sürdürülmesi adına da normlar ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu norm ve yapıların süreklilik kazanmasıyla, farklı adlarla çeşitli örgütlenmeler meydana gelmiştir. Devlet ve hükmet adlı kurumlar da bu yapıların başında gelenleridir.

Zamanla devletler ve hükümetler uluslararası hukukun başat aktörleri haline gelmiştir. Uluslararası hukuk kurallarından yararlanmak için devlet ve hükümetlerin bu hukuk düzeni içinde belirli bir yere sahip olması gerekir. Bunun için de tanıma kurumunun kullanılmasına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmada tanıma kavramı ve tanıma türleri kısaca açıklandıktan sonra devletlerin ve hükümetlerin tanınması ele alınacaktır.

Tek-taraflı hukuksal işlem olan tanıma önemli işlevleri ve sonuçları vardır. Tanıma işlemi, geriye etkili hüküm ve sonuçlar da doğurmaktadır. Tanıma her ne kadar uluslararası hukuk konusu olsa da tanıma işleminin özü itibarıyla siyasi bir nitelikte olduğu unutulmamalıdır. Tanıma işlemi sonrasında tanınanın resmi belgeleri uluslararası alanda geçerlilik kazanır.

Devletlerin tanınması ile hükümetlerin tanınması kavramları ayrı kavramlardır. Hükümetlerin tanınması, olağanüstü durumlarda gerçekleşmektedir. Hükümetin tanınmasının ön koşulu ilgili devletin daha önceden tanınmış olmasıdır. Devletin açıkça tanınması ise tanınan devlete tanıma iradesini açıklayıcı bir bildirimle veya bir bildiri ile bu iradeyi açıklama gibi doğrudan yolları içermektedir. Üstü kapalı tanıma ise herhangi bir şekilde tanımadan söz etmemekle birlikte tanıyan devletin tanınan devlet ile tanıma konusundaki iradesini kuşkuya yer bırakmayacak bir biçimde içeren bir işlem içine girmesini belirtmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Hukuk, Tanıma, Devlet, Hükümet.

ABSTRACT

Throughout history, people have felt the need to live together. eople have realized the necessity of living together and going to the division of labor as the most comfortable way to meet all their needs. In this direction, they had to take into account not only their own but also other people's wishes and needs. As a result of the relationships of interacting people, various social

structures and norms have emerged for their maintenance. With the continuity of these norms and structures, various organizations have emerged with different names. The institutions called the state and government are the leading ones among these structures.

Over time, states and governments have become the leading actors of international law. In order to benefit from the rules of international law, states and governments must have a certain place in this legal order. For this, it is necessary to use the recognition institution. In this study, after briefly explaining the concept of recognition and recognition types, the recognition of states and governments will be discussed.

Recognition, which is a unilateral legal action, has important functions and consequences. The recognition process also creates retroactive provisions and consequences. Although recognition is a matter of international law, it should not be forgotten that the recognition process is essentially political in nature. After the recognition process, the official documents of the recognized person become valid in the international arena.

Recognition of states and recognition of governments are separate concepts. Recognition of governments takes place in extraordinary situations. The prerequisite for the recognition of the government is that the relevant state has already been recognized. The explicit recognition of the state, on the other hand, includes direct ways such as declaring the will to recognize the recognized state with an explanatory statement or a declaration. Implicit recognition, on the other hand, does not mention recognition in any way, but indicates that the recognizing state enters into a transaction with the recognized state that includes its will for recognition in a way that leaves no room for doubt.

Keywords: International Law, Recognition, State.

**CEZAI KONULARDA ULUSLARARASI ADLİ İŞ BİRLİĞİ KANUNU HÜKÜMLERİ
UYARINCA SUÇLULARIN İADESİ**
EXTRADITION OF OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL COOPERATION LAW

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ÖZET

Yabancıların kişi dokunulmazlığına getirilen istisnalardan biri de suçluların iadesidir. Bir devletin ülkesinde bulunan kişinin başka bir devlet ülkesinde işlemiş bulunduğu bir suçtan dolayı şüpheli veya sanık olması halinde, hakkında soruşturma veya kovuşturma işlemlerinin yapılması amacıyla, hükümlü bulunması veya hakkındaki cezanın infaz edilmesi amacıyla, yetkili devlete talep etmesi halinde iadesini sağlayan adli ve siyasi süreç suçluların iadesi olarak ifade edilmektedir.

Bir devletin suç ve suçlulukla tek başına mücadele etmesinin zor olmasından hareketle ortaya çıkan iade kurumu ile bir devletin egemenlik alanında işlenen veya işlediği iddia edilen suç dolayısıyla sanık yahut mahkûm olan kişi başka bir devletin egemenlik alanına kaçmak yoluyla yargılanmaktan veya mahkûm olduğu cezanın infaz edilmesinden kurtulamamaktadır. Bu bağlamda suçluların iadesi bir devlet toprağının başka bir devlette suç işlemiş olan kimselere sığınak oluşturmaması ve bu kimselerin cezasız kalmaması yoluyla adaletin sağlanması düşüncesine dayanmaktadır diyebiliriz.

Suçluların iadesi kurumunun pek çok hukuk dalını ilgilendiren yönü bulunmaktadır. İki devlet arasında bir hukuki ilişkiye neden olması sebebiyle uluslararası hukuku, iadeye konu olan eylemin suç teşkil etmesi nedeniyle ceza hukukunu ve iade konusu olan kimsenin yabancı olması sebebiyle de uluslararası özel hukuku ilgilendiren boyutu bulunmaktadır.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kurulmasından sonra 1926 yılında 765 sayılı Türk Ceza Kanunu'nun kabulüyle, suçluların iadesi iç hukukta düzenleme altına alınmıştır. Ayrıca ikili ve çok taraflı anlaşmalar da akdedilmiştir. Daha sonra 2004 yılında 5237 sayılı Ceza Kanunu'nun 18. maddesinde suçluların iadesi düzenleme altına alınmıştır. 2016 yılına geldiğimizde ise 6706 sayılı, "Cezai Konularda Adli İş birliği Kanunu"nun (UAİK) yürürlüğe girmesi ile 5237 sayılı Kanun'un 18. maddesi yürürlükten kaldırılmıştır. Bugün itibariyle suçluların iadesi konusu 6706 sayılı Kanun'un 10 ve 22. maddeleri arasında düzenlenmektedir. Bu bildirinin amacı Adli İş birliği Kanunu çerçevesinde suçluların iadesine ilişkin getirilen düzenlemeyi incelemek ve konu hakkında detaylı bilgilendirme yapmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Suçluların İadesi, Yabancı, Adli İş birliği

ABSTRACT

One of the exceptions to the personal immunity of foreigners is extradition. If a person in the country of a state is suspected or accused of a crime he has committed in the country of another state, the judicial and political process that ensures his extradition to the competent state for the purpose of carrying out investigation or prosecution, for the purpose of being convicted or executing the sentence, extradition of criminals is expressed as.

With the extradition institution, which emerged from the fact that it is difficult for a state to fight crime and guilt on its own, a person who is accused or convicted of a crime committed or alleged to have committed in the sovereignty of a state cannot escape from being tried by fleeing to the sovereignty of another state or from the execution of the sentence he is sentenced to. In this context, we can say that extradition is based on the idea that the territory of a state does not constitute a shelter for people who have committed crimes in another state and that justice is ensured by ensuring that these people are not left unpunished.

The extradition institution has aspects that concern many branches of law. It has a dimension that concerns international law because it causes a legal relationship between the two states, criminal law because the act subject to extradition constitutes a crime and international private law because the person subject to extradition is a foreigner.

After the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, with the adoption of the Turkish Penal Code No. 765 in 1926, extradition was regulated in domestic law. Bilateral and multilateral agreements have also been concluded. Later, in 2004, article 18 of the Penal Code No. 5237 regulated the extradition of criminals. In 2016, with the entry into force of the Law No. 6706 on "Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters" (IAIK), Article 18 of the Law No. 5237 was repealed. As of today, the issue of extradition is regulated between Articles 10 and 22 of Law No. 6706. The purpose of this paper is to examine the regulation on extradition within the framework of the Judicial Cooperation Law and to provide detailed information on the subject.

Keywords: Extradition, Foreign, Judicial Cooperation.

**DEVLETLER VE DİĞER DEVLET VATANDAŞLARI ARASINDAKİ YATIRIM
UYUŞMAZLIKLARININ ÇÖZÜMLENMESİ HAKKINDA KONVANSİYON
UYARINCA TAHKİM YARGISI; ICSID TAHKİMİ**
ARBITRATION JURISDICTION ACCORDING TO THE CONVENTION ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES AND OTHER
STATE CITIZENS; ICSID ARBITRATION

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ÖZET

Ülkeler arasında sermaye transferinin meydana gelmesi beraberinde sermayenin korunmasını da gündeme getirmiştir. Bu sebeple yatırımı ve yatırımcıyı korumak amacıyla iki ve çok taraflı yatırım anlaşmaları yapılmış ve halen yapılmaya devam etmektedir. Uluslararası ticari ilişkilerin sorunsuz bir şekilde sürdürülebilmesi için etkili bir çözüm mekanizması önem taşımaktadır. Dünyada yeknesak ve çok taraflı bir uyuşmazlık çözüm mekanizmasının olmamasından dolayı bu durum özellikle büyük devletlere yatırım yapacak olan sermaye sağlayıcıları açısından önem arz etmektedir. Bu tür olumsuzlukların giderilmesi ve özel mülkiyetin gelişmiş ülkelere gelişmekte olan ülkelere akışını artırmak için Dünya Bankası öncülüğünde bir sözleşme imzalanmıştır. Türkiye, kısaca Washington Konvansiyonu veya ICSID olarak anılan ve 1965 yılında Washington'da imzalanan Devletler ve Diğer Devletlerin Vatandaşları Arasındaki Yatırım Uyuşmazlıklarının Çözümlemesi Hakkında Konvansiyon'a (International Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes-ICSID) 1988 yılında taraf olmuştur. ICSID Sözleşmesi ile devletler ile diğer devlet vatandaşlarının arasında yatırım uyuşmazlıklarının çözümü için Washington'da bir uluslararası tahkim merkezi kurulmuştur.

Washington Sözleşmesi'nin amacı, yabancı yatırımcılara karşı ulusal mahkemelerin önyargılı davranacaklarına ilişkin endişelerini ortadan kaldırmak, yabancı devletlere karşı açılmış olan davalarda devletlerin yargı muafiyetinden faydalanarak yabancı yatırımcılar tarafından açılan davaları reddetmelerinden kaynaklanan problemlere çözüm bulmak olarak ifade edilebilir. Bu bağlamda ICSID tahkimi yabancı yatırımcı ve ev sahibi devlet arasındaki uyuşmazlıklar açısından tarafsız ve güvenilir bir yargılama sistemi getirmiştir. Dolayısıyla yatırımcı ve ev sahibi devletin birbirlerinin mahkemelerine olan güvensizliği, ev sahibi devletin yabancı mahkemenin yetkisine tabii olmasının egemenliğine aykırı olacağı gibi sorunlarda giderilmiş olmaktadır.

ICSID Tahkim Merkezi'nin amacı, Sözleşmede yer alan hükümler doğrultusunda yatırıma ev sahipliği yapan akit devlet ile diğer akit devletlerin vatandaşları arasında yatırımdan

kaynaklanan uyuşmazlıkların arabuluculuk ve tahkim yolu ile çözümünü sağlamaktır. Böylelikle Washington Sözleşmesi ile hem sermaye ithal eden hem de sermaye ihraç eden ülkelerin kabul edebileceği bir milletlerarası düzenleme oluşturulmuş ve bu düzenleme ile yatırımcı ile yatırıma ev sahipliği yapan devlet arasında çıkan uyuşmazlıkların çözümlenmesi için bir tahkim merkezi tesis edilmiştir.

Bu bildiri kapsamında öncelikle ICSID tahkim yargısının kişi ve konu bakımından yetkisine değinilecek ve devamında Merkez'in yargılama usulü hakkında bilgi verilecektir. Daha sonra yargılamanın hangi şekillerde sona ereceği ele alınacak ve hakem kararının icra edilebilirlik kabiliyeti incelenecektir. Son olarak ise, ICSID hakem kararına karşı gidilebilecek başvuru yolları ve devamında hakem kararının uygulanması prosedürüne değinilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tahkim, ICSID, Washington Sözleşmesi, Yatırım Uyuşmazlıkları.

ABSTRACT

The occurrence of capital transfer between countries has brought the protection of capital to the agenda. For this reason, bilateral and multilateral investment agreements have been made and still continue to be made in order to protect the investment and the investor. An effective solution mechanism is important for the smooth continuation of international trade relations. Due to the lack of a uniform and multilateral dispute resolution mechanism in the world, this situation is especially important for capital providers who will invest in large states. A contract was signed under the leadership of the World Bank in order to eliminate such negativities and to increase the flow of private property from developed countries to developing countries. In 1988, Turkey became a party to the International Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), shortly known as the Washington Convention or ICSID, signed in Washington in 1965. With the ICSID Convention, an international arbitration center was established in Washington for the resolution of investment disputes between states and other state citizens.

The purpose of the Washington Convention can be expressed as to eliminate the concerns that national courts will act with prejudice against foreign investors, and to find a solution to the problems arising from the states' rejection of the lawsuits filed by foreign investors by taking advantage of the judicial exemption in cases brought against foreign states. In this context, ICSID arbitration has brought an impartial and reliable judicial system for disputes between the foreign investor and the host state. Therefore, the distrust of the investor and the host state in each other's courts, and the host state's subordination to the jurisdiction of a foreign court would be contrary to its sovereignty.

The purpose of the ICSID Arbitration Center is to resolve disputes arising from investment between the contracting state hosting the investment and the citizens of other contracting states through mediation and arbitration, in line with the provisions of the Convention. Thus, with the Washington Convention, an international regulation that can be accepted by both capital importing and capital exporting countries has been established and an arbitration center has

been established for the settlement of disputes between the investor and the investment hosting state.

Within the scope of this paper, first of all, the authority of the ICSID arbitration judiciary in terms of person and subject will be mentioned, and then information about the proceedings of the Center will be given. Then, the ways in which the proceedings will end will be discussed and the enforceability of the arbitral award will be examined. Finally, the remedies that can be taken against the ICSID arbitral award and the procedure for the implementation of the arbitral award will be discussed.

Keywords: Arbitration, ICSID, Washington Convention, Investment Disputes.

**ÇOKKÜLTÜRLÜ TOPLUMLARDA DİL HAKLARININ ANAYASALARDA
DÜZENLENMESİ**
CONSTITUTIONAL REGULATION OF LANGUAGE RIGHTS IN MULTICULTURAL
SOCIETIES

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ÖZET

Bazı yazarlar tarafından yirmi birinci yüzyılın ideolojisi olarak nitelendirilen çokkültürlülük/çokkültürcülük, kavramın kullanılmaya başlandığı 1960'lerden günümüze kadar geçen süreçte kültürle bağlantılı konularda özgürlük ve eşitlik taleplerinin taşıyıcısı bir kavram olarak işlev görmüştür.

Çokkültürlülük (ve çokkültürcülük) kavramlarının ortaya çıkış mekanı Kuzey Amerika ve nedenleri büyük ölçüde göç hareketleri olsa da çokkültürlülük terimi daha sonra dünyanın hemen her yerindeki çoğul toplumlarda baş gösteren farklılık taleplerinin nitelendirilmesinde kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Çokkültürlülük esasen toplumdaki etnik çoğulculuk ile bağlantılı bir kavramdır. Örneğin göçle değil ama ulus-devlet inşa süreçlerinde ortaya çıkmış çok etnikli devletlerdeki sorunlar ya da dinsel çoğulculuktan kaynaklanan sorunlar da çokkültürlülük bağlamında tartışılmaya başlanmıştır. Çokkültürlülük terimi giderek kültürel farklılığın politikaya dönüşmesi, hoşgörünün sınırları ve ulus devletlerin geleceği hakkında yapılan tartışmaları başlatmış ya da devam eden tartışmaların yönünü etkilemiştir.

Çokkültürcülük kavramı, merkezi veya yerel siyasal otoriteler tarafından uygulamaya konan bir ideoloji veya programı da ifade etmektedir. Bu durumda çokkültürlü toplum bir olgu, çokkültürcülük ise kültür ve ona bağlı haklar konusunda siyasi bir tutumu ifade etmektedir. Dolayısı ile çokkültürlü bir toplum tarifi, kaçınılmaz olarak geleneksel sosyo-politik rejimin yeniden inşasını da ilgilendiren ve çokkültürcülüğe imkan tanıyan bir boyut taşımaktadır. Çokkültürcü yaklaşım eşitlikçi ve özgürlükçü bir toplumsal ve hukuksal düzeni ima ettiğinden, farklılık taleplerinden kaynaklanan sorunların ve çözüm önerilerinin tespitinde elverişli bir bakış açısı sunmaktadır.

Çokkültürlülüğün bir görünümü olan dilsel çeşitlilik, çokkültürlü toplumlarda politik-hukuki sistemin en çok tartışma yaratan konularından biridir. Zira dilsel çeşitliliğin anayasal sistem içinde nasıl düzenlendiği, toplumsal barış, demokratik temsil ve insan hakları açısından belirleyici olmaktadır.

Bu bildiride, çokkültürlü toplumlarda dil haklarının anayasalarda nasıl düzenlendiğini incelenecektir. İnceleme birkaç alt bölümden oluşmaktadır. Sırası ile olgusal bir durumu tarif eden çokkültürlü toplum ve normatif bir yaklaşımı ifade eden çokkültürcülük kavramları üzerinde durulduktan sonra, dil haklarının anayasalarda düzenlenmesine etki eden hukuk öncesi ve hukuk ötesi faktörlere değinilecek ve sonrasında bazı Avrupa devletlerinin anayasalarına dil

haklarının nasıl yansıtıldığı üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çokkültürlülük, çokkültürlü toplum, anayasa, anayasal düzenlemeler, dil hakları.

ABSTRACT

Multiculturalism, described by some authors as the ideology of the twenty-first century, which has functioned as a carrier of demands for freedom and equality in matters related to culture in the period from the 1960s, when the concept began to be used, to the present.

Although the origin of the concepts of multiculturalism is North America and the reasons are mostly immigration movements, the term multiculturalism has started to be used to describe the demands for diversity that arise in plural societies almost all over the world. Multiculturalism is essentially a concept associated with ethnic pluralism in society. For example, problems in multi-ethnic states that emerged not with immigration, but with nation-state building processes, or problems arising from religious pluralism have also begun to be discussed in the context of multiculturalism. The term multiculturalism has gradually started or influenced the direction of ongoing debates about the transformation of cultural difference into politics, the limits of tolerance and the future of nation states.

The concept of multiculturalism can be used as an ideology or program put into practice by the central or local government. In this case, multicultural society refers to a phenomenon, while multiculturalism refers to a political attitude about culture and related rights. Therefore, the definition of a multicultural society inevitably carries a dimension that also concerns the reconstruction of the traditional socio-political regime and enables multiculturalism. Since the multicultural approach implies an egalitarian and libertarian social and legal order, it offers a convenient point of view in identifying the problems and solution proposals arising from the demands for diversity.

Linguistic diversity, which is a manifestation of multiculturalism, is one of the most controversial issues of the political-legal system in multicultural societies. Because how linguistic diversity is organized within the constitutional system is decisive in terms of social peace, democratic representation and human rights.

In this paper, it will be examined how language rights are regulated in constitutions in multicultural societies. The review consists of several subsections. After focusing on the concepts of multicultural society, which describes a factual situation, and multiculturalism, which expresses a normative approach, pre-law and extra-legal factors that affect the regulation of language rights in constitutions will be mentioned, and then how language rights are reflected in the constitutions of some European states will be emphasized.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, multicultural society, constitution, constitutional regulations, language rights.

TANRININ MÜLKÜNDE TANRIYI RED PROBLEMİ THE PROBLEM OF REJECTING GOD IN GOD'S PROPERTY

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ÖZET

Allah inancı ilahi dinlerin hepsinin önem verdiği temel inanç esasıdır. Dinler bu inanç esası üzerine kurulurlar. Allah inancı olmadan gerçek bir dinden söz edilemez. Bu yüzden ilahi dinler tevhit inancından sapmış insanları tekrar kazanmak için yüzlerce argümanlar sergileyerek onları kurtarmayı amaç edinmiştir. Allah inancı üzerindeki problemler ilk çağdan beri insanların kafasını işgal etmiştir. Bu işgalde bazı filozofların rolü bulunduğu gibi, batıl din ve felsefelerin de rolü vardır. Bu felsefelerden biri de insanların doğuştan inançsız yaratıldığı yönündeki anlatılardır. Mutlak ateizmin temelini oluşturan bu anlatılarla mücadeleyi İslâm'ın Yüce Kitabı Kur'an başlatmıştır. Kur'an'a göre, insanlar doğuştan Allah'ı anlamaya meyilli yaratılmıştır. İnsanın yaratılışındaki bu özellik, akıl kullanma, düşünme ve tefekkür yoluyla aktifleşir. Kur'an, bu özelliklerini harekete geçirmeyen insanları hayvanlardan farksız olarak değerlendirir. Bildirimizde ateistlerin niçin tanrının mülkünden Tanrı'ya gidemediklerini, ateistlik problemleri, ateizm çeşitlerini, ateizme götüren fikir akımlarını, bu fikirlerin arka planını, kâinattan Allah'a gidiş ve onun varlığına ait diğer delilleri ele alacağız. Ateistlerin Allah'ın varlığına dair bunca kanıtla rağmen niçin Allah'a gidemediklerinin önündeki engelleri inceleyeceğiz. Bu bağlamda farklı tanrı tasavvurlarından Teizm, Monoteizm, Henoteizm, Politeizm, kavramlarına yer vereceğiz ve Ateizm çeşitlerinden, Mutlak ateizm, Teorik Ateizm, Pratik Ateizm, İlgisizlerin Ateizmi incelenecek ve Tanrıyı problem yapan diğer akımlardan Nihilizm, Pozitivizm (Olguculuk), Satanizm (Şeytana tapıcılık) , Rönesans Animizmi ve Panteizm konularına yer vererek Allah'ın varlığının kanıtlarına girerek değerlendirmelerde bulunacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ateizm, tanrının mülkü, tanrıyı reddetme, Tanrı problemleri

ABSTRACT

Belief in Allah is the basic principle of belief that all divine religions attach importance to. Religions are based on this belief. There can be no real religion without belief in Allah. For this reason, divine religions aimed to save people who have deviated from the belief of tawhid by presenting hundreds of arguments in order to win them back. Problems over belief in God have occupied people's minds since the first ages. Some philosophers have a role in this invasion, as well as superstitious religions and philosophies. One of these philosophies is the narratives that

people are born without belief. The Qur'an, the Supreme Book of Islam, initiated the struggle with these narratives, which form the basis of absolute atheism. According to the Qur'an, humans are created with an innate inclination to understand Allah. This feature in the creation of man is activated through the use of reason, thinking and contemplation. The Qur'an considers people who do not activate these features as being no different from animals. In our statement, we will discuss why atheists cannot go to God from God's property, atheism problems, types of atheism, the currents of ideas that lead to atheism, the background of these ideas, the departure from the universe to God and other evidences of his existence. We will examine the obstacles in front of atheists why they cannot go to God despite all the evidence for the existence of God. In this context, we will include the concepts of Theism, Henotheism, Polytheism, from different conceptions of god, and from the types of Atheism, Absolute Atheism, Theoretical Atheism, Practical Atheism, Atheism of the Unrelated, Nihilism, Positivism (Positivity), Satanism (Devil worship) will be examined. We will make evaluations by entering the proofs of the existence of Allah by giving place to the subjects of Renaissance Animism and Pantheism.

Keywords: Atheism, property of god, rejection of god, god proble

İSLÂM FARKLILIKLARA KARŞI HOŞGÖRÜNÜN NERESİNDE WHERE IS ISLAM TOLERANCE TO DIFFERENCES?

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ÖZET

Kültürel farklılıkların bulunduğu toplumlarda yaşayanların birbirlerine karşı hoşgörüle davranmaları insani bir ihtiyaçtır. Kültürler arası tolerans, farklı inanç ve gruplara sahip insanların birbirlerine karşı hoşgörülü ve müsamahalı davranmalarını ön planda tutar. İnsanlar arasındaki problemlerin çözümüne yönelik başarı elde etmenin yolu, onların birbirlerine karşı sevgi ve saygı dilini kullanmalarından geçer. Çünkü farklı inanç ve değerlere sahip olan kişilerin, huzurlu bir ortamda yaşayabilmeleri için, farklılıklara saygılı ve duyarlı davranmanın önemi büyüktür. Toplum içindeki farklı inanç gruplarının birbirlerini ötekileştirecek yöntemler seçmesi sosyal bünyede problemlerin artmasına yol açar. Toplum bireylerinin bu tür olumsuzluklara götürecekt davranışlardan kaçınmaları onların en önemli görevleri arasındadır. İslâm dini ilk etapta son evrensel din olma iddiasıyla faaliyete başlamıştır. O, bir arada barış içinde yaşama kültürüne de saygılıdır. Çünkü inanç hürriyetine saygısızlığın bulunduğu toplumlarda, nefret suçları yaygınlaşabilir, toplumsal huzur toplumsal çatışmaya dönüşebilir. Böyle bir çatışmaya meydan vermemek için İslâm, toplum içerisinde farklı inançlara sahip olan kişileri, kendi inançlarının hesabından sorumlu tutmuştur. Kafalarına göre kutsal paket motifi çizip bu paketin içerisinde yer almayanları ötekileştirme ve aşağılama yolu İslâm'ın özünü çeliştirmektedir. Kısaca İslâm'da İslâmafobi değil, farklılıklara karşı müsamaha esastır. Müslümanların bu esastan uzaklaşması İslâmafobiyi tetikleyebilir. Çalışmamızda farklılıklara karşı müsamahaya yönlendiren deliller sergilenenecektir. Ulusal ve uluslararası inanç farklılıklarının olması çok doğaldır. Bir toplumdaki inanç farklılıkları nedeniyle, toplum üyeleri olumlu ya da olumsuz etkilenebilir. Bu etkinin insanları birbirine düşman edecek düzeyde bölücü ve marjinalleştirici bir anlamda kullanılması, ulusal ve uluslararası barışın bozulmasında etkin rol oynayabilir. Bu tür tehlikelerden korunmak için çeşitli din ve mezheplere mensup kişilerin iletişimde saygı dilini kullanmaları önemlidir. İslam ve peygamberi bu dilin kullanılmasına öncülük etmiştir. Bunun örneklerini tarihte görmek mümkündür. İslam barışı ön planda tutan bir dindir. Çünkü barış içinde yaşamak insanları mutlu edecek tek çözümdür. Ötekileştirme barış değil, ayrılık ve düşmanlığın çağrısıdır. İslamofobik söylemlerle ötekileştirme yönüne gitmek doğru bir yaklaşım değildir ve bu yaklaşımlar İslam'ın özüne aykırıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam, İslamafobi, Barış, Hoşgörü, Kültürel farklılıklar

ABSTRACT

It is a human need for people living in societies with cultural differences to be tolerant towards each other. Intercultural tolerance prioritizes people of different beliefs and groups behaving tolerantly and tolerantly towards each other. The way to achieve success in solving problems between people is through their use of the language of love and respect for each other. Because it is of great importance to be respectful and sensitive to differences so that people with different beliefs and values can live in a peaceful environment. The choice of methods to marginalize each other by different belief groups in the society leads to an increase in problems in the social structure. It is among their most important duties for the members of the society to avoid behaviors that will lead to such negativities. The religion of Islam started its activities in the first place with the claim of being the last universal religion. He also respects the culture of peaceful coexistence. Because in societies where there is no respect for the freedom of belief, hate crimes may become widespread and social peace may turn into social conflict. In order to avoid such a conflict, Islam has held people of different beliefs in the society responsible for their own beliefs. The way of othering and humiliating those who are not included in this package by drawing the motif of the holy package in their minds contradicts the essence of Islam. In short, tolerance towards differences is essential in Islam, not Islamophobia. The departure of Muslims from this principle may trigger Islamophobia. In our study, the evidences that lead to tolerance towards differences will be presented. It is very natural for national and international belief differences to exist. Due to differences in belief in a society, members of society can be affected positively or negatively. Using this effect in a divisive and marginalizing sense at the level of making people hostile to each other can play effective roles in the disruption of national and international peace. To avoid such dangers, it is important that people of various religions and sects use the language of respect in communication. Islam and its prophet pioneered the use of this language. It is possible to see examples of this in history. Islam is a religion that prioritizes peace. Because living in peace is the only solution that will make people happy. Othering is not the peace but the invocation of separation and hostility. It is not the right approach to go to the direction of othering with Islamophobic discourses and these approaches are contrary to the essence of Islam.

Keywords: Islam, Islamophobia, Peace, Tolerance, Cultural differences

RELIGION AND DIGITALIZATION IN THE NEW WORLD**Mehmet Emin KALGI**

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ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6999-5059**ABSTRACT**

The concepts of digital, digitalization, digital age, and digital religiosity are being increasingly used today. Especially with the Covid-19 pandemic, current technological developments have further accelerated this process. Along with this process, a change in our religious perceptions has also occurred and continues to occur. On one hand, people who stay away from the mosque on a process-based basis stay away from the religious places due to digitalization; on the other hand, discussions have been made on whether religious worship can be integrated into the technological field. For instance, visiting holy places with 3D technology, or whether mass worship such as Friday and Tarawih prayers will be held at home with this technology. It seems that in the future, these discussions will become more common. The aim of our research is to deal with the changes in religious perceptions in the digital age and to discuss the perceptual changes related to religious rituals in this context. For this reason, a large literature review on digital religiosity has been made and a general conclusion has been drawn from the obtained data. According to the obtained results, it was concluded that there has been a change in religious perceptions in the new world, and the transition from institutional religiosity to individual religiosity accelerated.

Keywords: Religion Psychology, Religiosity, Religious Perception, Digitalization, Digital Religiosity.

РОЛЬ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ В БОРЬБЕ С РЕЛИГИОЗНЫМ РАДИКАЛИЗМОМ THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST RELIGIOUS RADICALISM

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Для государства вопрос религиозной безопасности так же важен, как и национальная безопасность. Для некоторых стран национальная безопасность стоит на первом месте, в то время как в других, особенно в исламских странах, на первом месте стоит религиозная безопасность. Это может быть связано с недавним увеличением радикальных группировок. Не должны быть созданы благоприятные условия для распространения опасных идей этих радикальных движений и осуществления их экстремистской деятельности. Для этого всего лишь нужно систематически просвещать людей с религиозной точки зрения. Если эти группировки не найдут поддержки в массах, их ареал распространения будет ограничен.

Здесь стоит отметить некоторую статистику. Согласно исследованию Американского Исследовательского Центра Pew Research Center в тридцати четырёх странах Европы жители Центральной и Восточной Европы более религиозны, чем западные европейцы. По результатам Румыния занимает первое место с пятидесяти пяти процентами. К странам с наименьшим количеством верующих относятся Швеция и Бельгия с десяти процентами, Дания и Чехия с восьми, а Эстония с семи процентами.

Но в целом в мусульманских странах религиозность растёт, особенно среди молодёжи. Однако нас беспокоит то, что религиозность молодых людей основана не на традиционном исламе, а на радикальных мазхабах. Конечно, для этого есть много причин. Мы можем показать в основном социальные и психологические причины. В то же время следует отметить безразличие института семьи, составляющего общество, и неадекватность преподавания традиционного ислама.

Считаю, что преподавание религии должно быть под контролем государства, иначе ситуация может выйти из-под государственного контроля. Для этого не нужно бояться преподавать религию в средних школах. Однако в организации образования в полном смысле этого слова должны использоваться национальные кадры, которые ставят интересы своей страны превыше всего. Потому что мы не должны забывать упомянутую выше социальную причину. Если, как утверждается, радикальные движения управляются и финансируются экстремистским государством, тогда существует реальная потребность именно в национальных кадрах.

Ключевые Слова: Религия, Радикализм, Просвещение, Мазхаб

ABSTRACT

The question of religious security for the state is just as important as national security. For some countries, national security is in the first place, and at the same time as for others, especially in Islamic countries, religious security is the first place. This may be due to the recent increase in radical groups. It is necessary do not create favorable conditions for the spread of dangerous ideas of these radical movements and the implementation of their extremist activities. For all this it is only necessary to systematically educate people with religious points of view. If these groups do not find support in the masses, their distribution area will be limited.

Some statistics are worth noting here. According to a study by the American Research Center Pew Research Center, in thirty-four European countries, residents of Central and Eastern Europe are more religious than Western Europeans. According to the results, Romania ranks first with fifty-five percent. The countries with the smallest number of believers are Sweden and Belgium with ten percent, Denmark and the Czech Republic with eight, and Estonia with seven percent.

But in general, in Muslim countries, religiosity is growing, especially among young people. However, we are concerned that the religiosity of young people is not based on traditional Islam, but on radical madhhabs. Of course, there are many reasons for this. We can show mainly social and psychological reasons. At the same time, it should be noted the indifference of the institution of the family that makes up society, and the inadequacy of teaching traditional Islam.

I believe that the teaching of religion should be under the control of the state, otherwise the situation may get out of the control of the state. You don't have to be afraid to teach religion in high schools to do this. However, in the organization of education in the full sense of the word, national cadres should be used, who put the interests of their country above all else. Because we must not forget the social reason mentioned above. If, as it is argued, radical movements are controlled and financed by an extremist state, then there is a real need for national cadres.

Keywords: Religion, Radicalism, Education, Madhhab

CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ KADIN PİLOTLARI VE YÜZLEŞTİKLERİ ZORLUKLAR

WOMEN PILOTS OF TURKISH REPUBLIC AND THE CHALLENGES THEY FACED

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ÖZET

Türk Cumhuriyet tarihi ile havacı kadınların dünya sahnesine çıkış tarihi aşağı yukarı benzer zamanlara denk gelmektedir. İstiklâl Harbi vermiş, büyük yokluklar altında ağır işgallerin altından kalkarak yeni bir devlet kurmuş bir milletin, üstelik de böyle bir dönemde kendi uçaklarını üretiliyor olmasından, dünyanın ilk kadın savaş pilotunu çıkarmış olmasına dek gösterdiği havacılık başarısı incelenmeye değerdir. Günümüzde dâhi dünya genel havacılığında kadın pilot yüzdesinin 4.6% (WAI, 2021) olduğu düşünüldüğünde, bu cinsiyet dengesizliğine yol açan bazı muhtemel sorunlar araştırma konusudur. Bu çalışmada ise amaç, 21. yüzyılda havacılıkta henüz aşılammış olan erkek hegemonyasının, bir yüzyıl öncesinden bu yana süreçte sembol hâline gelen kadınların karşısına hangi sorunlar formunda çıktığı özelinde araştırılmasıdır. Bu amaçla, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti arşiv belgeleri ve dönemin basın materyalleri doküman analizi yöntemiyle incelenmiş ve durum tespiti yapılmıştır. Bulgular doğrultusunda özellikle kadın pilotların yaşadıkları zorluklar ve bu zorlukların aşılabilmesine yönelik önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, pilot, kadın araştırmaları, cumhuriyet, cinsiyet dengesi

ABSTRACT

The construction history of the Turkish Republic and the date of the aviatrix women's appearance on the world stage coincide with more or less similar times. The aviation success of a nation that fought the War of Independence and established a new state by overcoming heavy occupations under great deprivation, is worth examining, especially considering the fact that it launched the world's first female fighter pilot, and that it was producing its own aircraft. Considering that even today, the percentage of female pilots in world general aviation is 4.6% (WAI, 2021), some possible problems that lead to this gender imbalance are the subject of research. In this study, the aim is to investigate specifically in what form of difficulties

confronts women who have become symbols in the process since a century ago under the male hegemony, which has not yet been overcome in aviation of 21st century. For this purpose, archive documents of the Republic of Turkey and press materials of the period were examined by document analysis method and conditional determinations are listed. In line with the findings, the difficulties experienced by female pilots are listed and some suggestions were made for overcoming them.

Keywords: Women, pilot, women research, republic, gender balance.

**KIŞLAK (TORUL / GÜMÜŞHANE) VE ÇEVRESİNDEKİ EOSEN YAŞLI
VOLKANİK KAYAÇLARIN PETROGRAFİK VE JEOKİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİ
PETROGRAPHICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EOCENE
VOLCANIC ROCKS IN THE KIŞLAK (TORUL/GÜMÜŞHANE) AND SURROUNDING
AREA**

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ÖZET

Doğu Pontid'lerin Güney Zonunda Kışlak (Torul / Gümüşhane) ve çevresinde yüzeyleyen Eosen yaşlı volkanik kayalar mineralojik, petrografik ve jeokimyasal olarak incelenmiştir. Kışlak volkanitleri bazaltik andezit ve andezit bileşiminde olup, başlıca plajiyoklas, alkali feldispat, amfibol ve opak minerallerinden oluşurlar. Volkanitler kalk-alkali karakterli olup, orta-yüksek K içeriğine sahiptirler. Büyük iyon yarıçaplı litofil elementler ve hafif nadir toprak elementlerce zenginleşmiş, yüksek çekim alanlı elementler bakımından tüketilmişlerdir. Kondrite normalize edilmiş nadir toprak element dağılımları, düşük-orta derecede zenginleşmeyle konkav şekilli olup, volkanitleri oluşturan kayaların benzer kayaktan itibaren oluştuklarını gösterirler. Volkanitlerin gelişiminde başlıca fraksiyonel kristallenme rol oynamıştır. Tüm bu veriler, volkanitlerin köken magmasının muhtemelen daha önce yitimle ilişkili olaylardan türeyen sıvıların metazomatizması yoluyla zenginleşmiş litosferik manto kaynağı olabileceğini gösterir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğu Pontidler, Eosen, Petrografi, Jeokimya, Kışlak volkanitleri, Torul

ABSTRACT

Eocene volcanic rocks of the Kışlak (Torul/Gümüşhane) and surrounding area in the southern part of the Eastern Pontides are investigated as mineralogical, petrographical and geochemical. Kışlak volcanic rocks are basaltic andesite and andesite in composition, and consists of mainly plagioclase, alkali feldspar, amphibole and opaque minerals. They show calc-alkaline affinities and have medium to high K contents. They are enriched in large ion lithophile and light rare earth elements, with pronounced depleted of high field strength elements. The chondrite-normalized REE patterns show low to medium enrichment, indicating similar sources for the rock suite. The main solidification processes involved in the evolution of the volcanics consist of fractional crystallization. All evidence supports the conclusion that the parental magma of

the rocks probably derived from an enriched lithospheric mantle, previously metasomatized by fluids.

Keywords: Eastern Pontides, Eocene, Petrography, Geochemistry, Kışlak volcanics, Torul

**ALAKEÇİ-KISACIK VOLKANİTLERİNİN PETROGRAFİSİ VE JEOKİMYASI (KB
TÜRKİYE)**
PETROGRAPHY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF ALAKEÇİ-KISACIK VOLCANICS (NW
TURKEY)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma ile, Çanakkale İli, Bayramiç-Ayvacık ilçe sınırları içinde yer alan Alakeçi-Kısacık volkanitlerinin petrografik özellikleri ve tüm kayaç jeokimyası belirlenerek, kayaçların oluşum mekanizmaları ve kökenleri ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Kuzeybatı Anadolu'da, Biga yarımadası sınırları yer alan çalışma alanının tabanında Sakarya Zonu'na ait Kazdağ grubu kayaçları, Ayvacık-Karabiga Zonu'na ait ofiyolitik melanj birimi ve bu iki zon arasındaki milonitik zona ait gnayslar ve metaserpantinitle bulunmaktadır. Bu birimler, Eosen(?)/Oligosen-Üst Pliyosen/Kuvaterner (?) magmatik kayaçlar ve Üst Miyosen-Pliyosen yaşlı çoğunlukla gölsel sedimanter kayaçlar ve karasal kırıntılılar tarafından örtülürler.

Çalışmaya konu olan Alt-Orta Miyosen yaşlı Alakeçi-Kısacık volkanitleri bazaltik trakiandezit ve trakiandezit bileşiminde olup, başlıca plajiyoklas, amfibol ve biyotit minerallerinden oluşurlar. Volkanitler kalk-alkali karakterli olup, yüksek-K içeriğine sahiptirler. Büyük iyon yarıçaplı litofil elementler ve hafif nadir toprak elementlerce zenginleşmiş, yüksek çekim alanlı elementler bakımından tüketilmişlerdir. Kondrite normalize edilmiş nadir toprak element dağılımları, düşük-orta derecede zenginleşmeyle konkav şekilli ($La_N/Lu_N = 8-31$) olup, volkanitleri oluşturan kayaçların benzer kaynaktan itibaren oluştuğunu gösterirler. Volkanitlerin gelişiminde başlıca fraksiyonel kristallenme, daha az oranda da özümleme \pm magma karışımı rol oynamıştır. Tüm bu veriler, volkanitlerin köken magmasının muhtemelen zenginleşmiş bir litosferik manto kaynağı olabileceğini gösterir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuzeybatı Anadolu, Alakeçi-Kısacık volkanitleri, Petrografi, Tüm-kayaç Jeokimyası, Oligosen.

ABSTRACT

With this study, the petrographic characteristics and whole rock geochemistry of the Alakeçi-Kısacık volcanics located within the borders of Bayramiç-Ayvacık district of Çanakkale province were determined, and the formation mechanisms and origins of the rocks were tried

to be revealed. At the base of the study area located in the boundaries of Biga peninsula in northwestern Anatolia, there are Kazdağ group rocks belonging to Sakarya Zone, ophiolitic melange unit belonging to Ayvacık-Karabiga Zone and gneisses and metaserpentinites belonging to mylonitic zone between these two zones. These units are covered by (?)Eocene/Oligocene-Upper Pliocene/(?) Quaternary igneous rocks and Upper Miocene-Pliocene aged mostly lacustrine sedimentary rocks and terrestrial clastics.

The Lower-Middle Miocene Alakeçi-Kıscık volcanics subject to the study are in basaltic trachyandesite and trachyandesite composition and consist mainly of plagioclase, amphibole and biotite minerals. Volcanites are calc-alkaline in character and have high-K content. The rocks are also enriched in large ion lithophile elements (LILEs) and light rare earth elements (LREEs) and depleted in the high field strength elements (HFSEs). The chondrite-normalized rare earth element distributions are concave-shaped with low to medium enrichment ($La_N/Lu_N = 8-31$), indicating that the rocks forming the volcanics originated from the same source. Fractional crystallization and minor assimilation \pm magma mixing played a major role in the development of volcanites. All these data indicate that the origin magma of the volcanites could possibly be an enriched lithospheric mantle source.

Keywords: Northwest Anatolia, Alakeçi-Kıscık volcanics, Petrography, Whole rock Geochemistry, Oligocene.

**HELICHRYSUM ARENARIUM BİTKİSİNİN ELEMENT BİRİKME KABİLİYETİNİN
BİYOJEOKİMYASAL AMAÇLI ARAŞTIRILMASI**
INVESTIGATION OF ELEMENT ACCUMULATION ABILITY OF HELICHRYSUM
ARENARIUM PLANT FOR BIOGEOCHEMICAL PURPOSES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Doğu Karadeniz bölgesinde özellikle Gümüşhane yöresinde yaygın olarak rastlanan *Helichrysum arenarium* (yerel ismi ile sarıçiçek) bitkisinin element biriktirme kabiliyetinin araştırılmasını amaçlamıştır. Gümüşhane'den toplanan 34 adet *H. arenarium* bitkisi kök, gövde ve çiçek olarak bölümlerine ayrılarak analiz edilmiş ve bitki bölümlerinin element içerikleri ve birbirlerine göre kıyaslanması değişik parametrik ve non-parametrik istatistiksel metotlarla değerlendirilmiştir. Kruskal-Wallis H test sonuçlarına göre Bi, V, Sn elementlerinin bitki bölümlerinde birikme kabiliyetlerinin anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği tespit edilmiştir. Bunların dışındaki yaygın olarak bilinen elementlerin ise bitkinin bölümlerinde farklı olarak birikme kabiliyetinde oldukları anlaşılmıştır. Bitki bölümlerinde medyan üstündeki konsantrasyonların çoğunlukla bitki kök ve gövdelerinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bitki bölümlerine göre element birikme farklılıklarının detayları ise ayrıca Tamhane's T2 testi ile analiz edilerek belirlenmiştir. Tamhane's T2 testine göre, Na, Hg, Se, V ve Bi elementlerinin bitki bölgelerine göre anlamlı farklılık göstermediği, Mo, Cu, Zn, Ni, Cd, Ca, Cr, Mg ve Sc elementlerinin bitkinin çiçeklerinde farklılık gösterdiği, Co ve K elementlerinin ise bitki kök bölümlerinde, Sb ve B elementlerinin ise bitkinin gövde bölümlerinde farklılık gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Helichrysum Arenarium*, Biyojeokimya, Kruskal-Wallis H testi, Tamhane's T2 testi.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the element accumulating ability of the *Helichrysum arenarium* (locally called yellowflower) plant, which is common in the Eastern Black Sea region, especially in the Gümüşhane region. 34 *H. arenarium* plants collected from Gümüşhane were divided into parts as root, stem and flower and analyzed, and the element contents of plant parts and their comparison with each other were evaluated with different parametric and non-

parametric statistical methods. According to Kruskal-Wallis H test results, it was determined that there was no significant difference in the accumulation abilities of Bi, V, Sn elements in plant parts. It has been understood that the commonly known elements other than these have an accumulation character that differs in the parts of the plant. Concentrations above the median in plant parts were mostly found in plant roots and stems. The details of the element accumulation differences according to the plant parts were also determined by analyzing with Tamhane's T2 test. According to Tamhane's T2 test, it was observed that Na, Hg, Se, V and Bi elements did not differ significantly according to plant parts. It has been determined that Mo, Cu, Zn, Ni, Cd, Ca, Cr, Mg and Sc elements differ in the flowers of the plant, while Co and K elements differ in the plant root parts. It was determined that Sb and B elements differed in the stem parts of the plant.

Keywords: Helichrysum Arenarium, Biogeochemistry, Kruskal-Wallis H test, Tamhane's T2 test.

**KUŞÇAYIRI PLÜTONUNUN PETROGRAFİSİ, JEOKİMYASI VE PETROLOJİSİ
(KB TÜRKİYE)
PETROGRAPHY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND PETROLOGY OF KUŞÇAYIRI PLUTON
(NW TURKEY)**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma ile, Çanakkale İli, Bayramiç İlçe sınırları içinde yer alan Kuşçayır Plütunu'nun petrografik özellikleri ve tüm kayaç jeokimyası belirlenerek, kayaçların oluşum mekanizmaları ve kökenleri ortaya konulmuştur. Kuzeybatı Anadolu'da, Biga yarımadası sınırları yer alan çalışma alanının tabanında Ezine Zonu'na ait mikaşist, kuvarsitler ve ofiyolit kayaçları yer almaktadır. Çalışma sahasının değişik kesimlerinde Kuşçayır plütunu mikaşist ve kuvarsitleri kesmekte ve sahanın doğu-kuzey doğusunda ise ağırlıklı olarak andezitik karakterli ve yoğun alterasyona uğramış Kuşçayır-Kartaldağı volkanikleri tarafından kesilip örtülmektedir.

Kuşçayır Plütunu sahanın değişik kesimlerinde toplamda yaklaşık 12.5 km²'lik bir alanda yüzeylenmiştir. Plütunu oluşturan kayaçlar diyorit, tonalit ve granit bileşimli olup, ince-orta taneli dokular gösterirler. Kayaçlar başlıca plajiyoklas, kuvars, ortoklas, amfibol, piroksen, biyotit, zirkon, apatit ve Fe-Ti oksit minerallerini içerir.

Kuşçayır Plütunu'nu oluşturan kayaçlar yüksek-K'lu kalk-alkalen, I-tipi ve metalümin-peralümin karakterli olup, ortaç SiO₂ içeriğine (%59-72) sahiptir. Ana ve iz element değişimlerinde SiO₂'ye karşı CaO, MgO, Fe₂O₃, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, P₂O₅, Y ve Sr arasında negatif bir korelasyon görülürken; K₂O, Rb, Ba, Zr, Th, Nb ve Pb pozitif bir korelasyon gösterirler. Kayaçlar büyük iyon yarıçaplı litofil elementler ve hafif nadir toprak elementlerce zenginleşmişlerdir. Kondirite göre normalize edilmiş nadir toprak element dağılımları konkav şekilli (La_N/Yb_N=7.3-48.4) olup, negatif ve pozitif Eu anomalisi (Eu_N/Eu*=0.5-1.5) gösterirler. Ana ve iz element değişimleri, kayaçların gelişiminde plajiyoklas, piroksen, amfibol ve Fe-Ti oksit fraksiyonlaşmasının etkili olduğuna işaret eder.

Tüm bu özellikler, düşük molar (Na₂O+K₂O) / (FeO^T+MgO+TiO₂) ve yüksek molar (CaO+FeO^T+MgO+TiO₂) içerikleri, Kuşçayır Plütunu'nu oluşturan kayaçların ana magmasının amfibolitik alt kıtasal kabuk kaynak kayaçlarının kısmı ergimesi ile türediğini, manto kayaçlarının katkısının nisbeten az olduğunu gösterir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuzeybatı Anadolu, Kuşçayır Plütönu, Petrografi, Tüm-kayaç Jeokimyası, Oligosen.

ABSTRACT

With this study, petrographic characteristics and whole rock geochemistry of Kuşçayır Pluton, located within the borders of Bayramiç District of Çanakkale Province, were determined and the formation mechanisms and origins of the rocks were revealed. At the basement of the study area located in the of Biga peninsula in northwestern Anatolia, there are micaschists, quartzites, and ophiolite rocks belonging to Ezine Zone. In different parts of the study area, the Kuşçayır pluton cuts the micaschites and quartzites, and in the east-northeast of the area, it is cut and covered by the mainly andesitic and heavily altered Kuşçayır-Kartaldağı volcanics.

Kuşçayır Pluton outcrops in various parts of the field in a total area of approximately 12.5 km². The rocks that make up the pluton are in diorite, tonalite and granite composition and show fine to medium grained textures. Rocks mainly contain plagioclase, quartz, orthoclase, amphibole, pyroxene, biotite, zircon, apatite and Fe-Ti oxide minerals.

The rocks that make up the Kuşçayır Pluton are high-K calc-alkaline, I-type and metalumino-peralumine in character and have intermediate SiO₂ content (59-72%). In major and trace element changes; while there is a negative correlation between SiO₂ and CaO, MgO, Fe₂O₃, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, P₂O₅, Y and Sr K₂O, Rb, Ba, Zr, Th, Nb and Pb show a positive correlation. Rocks are enriched in large ion lithophile elements (LILEs) and light rare earth elements (LREEs). Rare earth element distributions normalized to chondrite are concave-shaped ($La_N / Yb_N = 7.3-48.4$) and show negative and positive Eu anomaly ($Eu_N / Eu^* = 0.5-1.5$). Major and trace element changes indicate that plagioclase, pyroxene, amphibole and Fe-Ti oxide fractionation are effective in the development of rocks.

All these features, low molar $(Na_2O+K_2O) / (FeO^T+MgO+TiO_2)$ and high molar contents $(CaO+FeO^T+MgO+TiO_2)$ show that the main magma of the rocks forming the Kuşçayır Pluton was derived by the partial melting of amphibolitic sub-continental crustal source rocks, and the contribution of mantle rocks is relatively low.

Keywords: Northwest Anatolia, Kuşçayır Pluto, Petrography, Whole-rock Geochemistry, Oligocene.

TIBBİ ATIKLARIN ÇEVRE, SAĞLIK ETKİLERİ ve YÖNETİMİ
ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH EFFECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF MEDICAL WASTE

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ÖZET

Sağlık kuruluşlarındaki işlemlerden ve evdeki sağlık bakım hizmetlerinden kaynaklanan patolojik ve enfeksiyöz atıklar ile kesici-delici malzemelerden oluşan atıklar, tıbbi atıklar olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Patojen içerdiğinden kuşku duyulan atık laboratuvar kültürleri, karantina koşullarından çıkan atıklar, enfekte hastalarla temas eden araç-gereçler ve dokular enfekte atık olarak tanımlanırken; vücut dokuları veya sıvıları, vücut parçaları, kan ve diğer vücut sıvıları ile fetüsler ise patolojik atık olarak tanımlanmaktadır. İlaç içeren atıklar, kullanım süresi dolmuş veya kullanılmayan ilaçlar, ilaç içeren veya ilaçla kontamine olmuş maddeler

farmasötik atık olarak sınıflandırılırken, genotoksik özellikli maddeleri içeren atık, sitotoksik ilaç içeren atıklar ve genotoksik kimyasallar da genotoksik atık olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. İğneler, infüzyon setleri, bistüriler, bıçaklar ve kırık camlar da, tıbbi atıkların kesici ve delici atıklar grubunda yer almaktadır. Tıbbi atıkların olumsuz etkileri sebebiyle başta sağlık çalışanları olmak üzere, hastanede yatan veya evde tedavi olan hastalar, hasta yakınları, atık yönetiminde çalışanlar, sokak hayvanları ve çevre risk altında kalmaktadır. Halk ve çevre sağlığı için, depolamadan son bertaraf işlemine kadar güvenli ve ekonomik bir tıbbi atık yönteminin uygulanması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada tıbbi atıkların çevre ve sağlık etkileri sunulacak ve ulusal ölçekte bir tıbbi atık yönetiminin teknik ve ekonomik analizi yapılırken, yurtdışındaki bazı uygulamalar da değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tıbbi atık, tıbbi atık yönetimi, sterilizasyon, yakma, ekonomik analiz

ABSTRACT

Pathological and infectious wastes arising from the processes at health institutions and health care services at home, and wastes consisting of sharp materials are defined as medical wastes. Waste laboratory cultures suspected to contain pathogens, wastes from quarantine wards, equipment, and tissues that come into contact with infected patients are defined as infected waste; body tissues or fluids, body parts, blood, and other body fluids and fetuses are defined as pathological waste. Wastes containing drugs expired or unused drugs, substances containing drugs, or contaminated with drugs are classified as pharmaceutical waste, while waste containing genotoxic substances, wastes containing cytotoxic drugs, and genotoxic chemicals are classified as genotoxic waste. Needles, infusion sets, scalpels, knives, and broken glass are also included in the sharp waste group of medical wastes. Due to the negative effects of medical wastes, especially healthcare workers, hospitalized or home-treated patients, their relatives, waste management workers, stray animals, and the environment are at risk. For public and environmental health, it is necessary to apply a safe and economical medical waste method from storage to final disposal. In this study, the environmental and health effects of medical wastes will be presented and technical and economic analysis of medical waste management on a national scale will be made, while some applications abroad will be evaluated.

Keywords: Medical waste, medical waste management, sterilization, incineration, economic analysis

**LANDSAT UYDU VERİLERİNDEN ELDE EDİLMİŞ OLAN SU İNDEKSLERİNE
(NDWI, WRI, AWEI) DAYALI YÜZEY SUYU ÇIKARIMI: ALMUS BARAJI
(TOKAT) ÖRNEĞİ**

SURFACE WATER EXTRACTION BASED ON WATER INDEXES (NDWI, WRI, AWEI)
OBTAINED FROM LANDSAT SATELLITE DATA: ALMUS DAM (TOKAT) EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

Yüzey suyu haritalaması için uzaktan algılama teknolojisi, geleneksel manuel yöntemlerden çok daha kolay ve daha az zaman alıcı bir araç olarak bilinmektedir. Sayısal görüntü işleme gibi birçok tekniği kullanan bu teknoloji sayesinde, belirli alanlara ve belirli zaman periyotlarına ait uydu görüntüleri yardımıyla birçok basit ve verimli su haritalama yöntemi önerilmiş ve geliştirilmiştir. Son yıllarda uzaktan algılama teknolojisindeki gelişmelere bağlı olarak gelişmiş olan su indeksi teknikleri, çok zamanlı ve multispektral uydu görüntülerini kullanarak yüzey suyu değişikliklerini çok daha kolay bir şekilde ortaya koyabilmektedir. Bu çalışma; Landsat uydu görüntülerinden (1999 tarihli Landsat 7-ETM+ ve 2020 tarihli Landsat 8-OLI) elde edilmiş olan su indekslerine (Normalleştirilmiş Fark Su İndeksi: NDWI, Su Oranı İndeksi: WRI, Otomatik Su Çıkarma İndeksi: AWEI) bağlı olarak Tokat (Türkiye) il sınırları içerisinde bulunan Almus Barajı'nın 1999 ve 2020 yıllarına ait yüzey suyu kütlelerinin çıkarılmasını amaçlamaktadır. Her iki zaman periyodu göz önüne alındığında; üç indekse bağlı olarak da Almus Barajı'nın yüzey suyu kütlesinin azaldığı görülmüştür. Yüzey suyu kütlesindeki azalmanın en fazla gerçekleştiği su indeksi parametresi AWEI olup, bu azalmanın değeri de 4.11 km² olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Su indekslerine bağlı olarak yapılmış olan bu çalışma, su kaynakları yönetimi ve planlanmasında yüzey suyu haritalanması ve izlenmesi için su indekslerinin kullanılabilirliğini ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Su indeksi, Landsat uydu görüntüsü, yüzey suyu.

ABSTRACT

Remote sensing technology for surface water mapping is known to be a much easier and less time consuming tool than traditional manual methods. Thanks to this technology, which uses many techniques such as digital image processing, many simple and efficient water mapping methods have been proposed and developed with the help of satellite images of certain areas and certain time periods. Water index techniques, which have been developed in recent years due to the developments in remote sensing technology, can reveal surface water changes much more easily by using multi-time and multispectral satellite images. This study based on the water indexes (Normalized Difference Water Index: NDWI, Water Ratio Index: WRI, Automatic Water Extraction Index: AWEI) obtained from Landsat satellite images (Landsat 7-ETM+ dated 1999 and Landsat 8-OLI dated 2020). It aims to extract the surface water bodies of the Almus Dam, which is located within its borders for the years 1999 and 2020. Considering both time periods; it was observed that the surface water mass of the Almus Dam decreased depending on all three indexes. The water index parameter where the decrease in the surface water mass is the highest is AWEI, and the value of this decrease was realized as 4.11 km². This study based on water indexes, demonstrated the usefulness of water indices for surface water mapping and monitoring in water resource management and planning.

Keywords: Water index, Landsat satellite image, surface water.

KARBON AYAK İZİ VE ÇEVRE UYGULAMALARI CARBON FOOTPRINT AND ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS

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ÖZET

Dünyadaki hızlı nüfus artışı, sanayileşme, şehirleşme ve bunlara bağlı olarak üretim ve tüketimin artması, çevresel sorunların büyümesine neden olmaktadır. Doğal kaynakların yok oluşunun yanı sıra çevresel kirlilik, iklim değişikliği, çölleşme ve biyolojik çeşitliliğin azalması gibi sorunlar küresel ölçekte bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Bu sorunlardan özellikle iklim değişikliği, insan faaliyetleri sonucu açığa çıkan sera gazı emisyonlarının atmosferde birikmesi sonucu meydana gelmektedir. Bu tür sera gazları; su buharı, karbondioksit, ozon, metan ve nitroz oksitlerdir. Sera gazları içerisinde en büyük pay karbondioksite aittir. Toplam sera gazı emisyon miktarının birim karbondioksit eşdeğeri cinsinden ifade edilmesi ile karbon ayak izi belirlenmesi yapılmaktadır. Karbon ayak izi; alınan her ürün veya gerçekleştirilen her faaliyet için farklı süreçlerde atmosfere salınan karbon gazı toplamı olarak tanımlanabilir. Başka bir deyişle, birim karbondioksit cinsinden ölçülen, kurum veya bireylerin, ulaşım, ısınma, elektrik tüketimi vb. faaliyetlerinden kaynaklanan sera gazı emisyonlarının miktarıdır. Karbon ayak izi, Entegre Kirlilik Önleme ve Kontrol Yaklaşımı kapsamında Hükümetlerarası İklim Değişikliği Paneli (IPCC)'nin Tier-1, Tier-2 ve Tier-3 metodolojileri kullanılarak hesaplanır. Tier- 1 yaklaşımı genel olarak daha az veri gerektiren basit yöntemken, Tier 2 ve 3 daha karmaşık yöntemlerdir. Bu bildirinin amacı, karbon ayak izi kavramını her yönü ile açıklamak ve çevre mühendisliği alanındaki uygulamalarını ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla, literatürde yer alan karbon ayak izi çalışmaları incelenmiş ve karbon ayak izi çalışmalarının sera gazı etkisinin azaltılmasına olan katkıları ortaya konulmuştur. Bu çalışma, karbon ayak izi ve iklim değişikliği ile ilgili ileride yapılacak olan çalışmalara önemli bir kaynak teşkil edecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karbon ayak izi, sera etkisi, karbondioksit.

ABSTRACT

The rapid population growth in the world, industrialization, urbanization, and the increase in production and consumption is causing the growth of environmental problems. As well as the absence of natural resources, problems such as environmental pollution, climate change, desertification and decrease in biodiversity are a global scale threat. Particularly climate change occurs as a result of the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions that expose the result of human activities in the atmosphere. Such greenhouse gases; Water vapor, carbon dioxide, ozone, methane and nitrous oxides. The largest share in greenhouse gases belongs to carbon dioxide. The total greenhouse gas emission amount is made in the equivalent of the unit in carbon dioxide equivalents and the carbon footprint is determined. Carbon footprint; Each item received may be defined as the total sum of carbon gas released into the atmosphere in different processes for each operation. In other words, the unit is measured in carbon dioxide, institutions or individuals, transportation, warming, electrical consumption etc. The amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from their activities. The carbon footprint is calculated using the Tier-1, Tier-2 and Tier-3 methodologies of the Intergovernment Climate Change Panel (IPCC) under the integrated pollution prevention and control approach. Tier 1 approach is the simple method of generally less data, Tier 2 and 3 are more complex methods. The aim of this paper is to explain the concept of carbon footprint in every aspect and to reveal its applications in the field of environmental engineering.. For this purpose, the carbon footprint studies in the literature were examined and the contributions of the carbon footprint studies to reduce the effect of greenhouse gas impact. This study will be an important resource to work on the future related to carbon footprint and climate change

Keywords: Carbon footprint, greenhouse effect, carbon dioxide.

**KONUŞMA HALKASI TEKNİĞİ VE COĞRAFYA DERSİNDE UYGULAMA
ÖRNEKLERİ**
SPEECH CIRCLE TECHNIQUE AND APPLICATION EXAMPLES IN GEOGRAPHY
COURSE

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ÖZET

Günümüzde öğrencilerin derslere aktif katılımını sağlayarak onların başarılarını artıran tekniklerin birisi de konuşma halkasıdır. Sınıf içinde güven ve saygı atmosferi oluşturmak, öğrencilerde iletişim becerileri geliştirmek; empati, kendini ifade etme, farklı görüşlere saygı gösterme, duygularla düşünceleri ayırt etme becerilerini kazandırmak amacıyla uygulanan bir tekniktir. Bir olay, konu, durum ya da öyküdeki bir kişinin yerine öğrencilerin sırayla kendilerini koyarak konuşması gereken bir durumda kullanılır. Sınıftaki tüm öğrencilerin daire şeklinde oturması sağlanır, sizce ne hissetmiştir?, ne düşünmüştür? gibi sorularla uygulama başlar ve sırasıyla dairedeki bütün öğrenciler görüşlerini ifade eder. Konuşma halkasında öğrencilerin kendilerini rahat hissedebilecekleri bir ortam yaratılarak öğrenciler halka olacak şekilde sandalyelere oturtulur. Coğrafya derslerinde uygulanan öğretim teknikleri, öğrencilerin konuları öğrenmesinde ve öğrendiklerini kullanmalarında genellikle yetersiz kalmaktadır. Bunun en önemli nedeni öğretmen merkezli olan ve öğrencilerin bir kısmının veya tamamının pasif olduğu öğretim yöntemlerinin kullanılmasıdır. Bu öğretim yöntemlerinin yerine öğrencinin aktif olduğu öğretmenin rehberlik ettiği öğretim yöntemleri kullanılmalıdır. Bu araştırmada Konuşma Halkası tekniğinin özelliklerine değinilmiş ve Coğrafya öğretiminde kullanılabilecek örnek uygulamalara yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Coğrafya, Coğrafya öğretimi, Konuşma Halkası Tekniği

ABSTRACT

Today, one of the techniques that increase the success of students by providing active participation in the lessons is the speaking ring. Creating an atmosphere of trust and respect in the classroom, developing communication skills in students; empathy is a technique applied in order to gain the skills, self-expression, respect for different opinions, and distinguishing between feelings and thoughts. It is used in a situation where students must take turns speaking instead of someone in an event, topic, situation, or story. All students in the class are provided to sit in a circle, what do you think he felt?, what did he think? The application starts with such questions, and all the students in the circle express their opinions respectively. By creating an environment where students can feel comfortable in the speaking circle, students are seated on

chairs in a circle. Teaching techniques applied in geography lessons are generally insufficient for students to learn the subjects and use what they have learned. The most important reason for this is the use of teacher-centered teaching methods in which some or all of the students are passive. Instead of these teaching methods, teaching methods guided by the teacher in which the student is active should be used. In this research, the characteristics of the Speech Ring technique are mentioned and sample applications that can be used in geography teaching are included.

Keywords: Geography, Teaching geography, Speech circle technique

**COVID-19 SÜRECİNDE COĞRAFYA ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN UZAKTAN
EĞİTİMDE YAŞADIKLARI SORUNLAR**
THE CHALLENGES THAT GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS ENCOUNTERED IN DISTANCE
EDUCATION DURING THE COVID 19 PERIOD

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ÖZET

COVID-19 salgını ile birlikte hayatın birçok alanında ani değişimler yaşanmış ve eğitim başta olmak üzere birçok alanda önemli kararlar alınmıştır. Hastalığın bulaş riskini azaltmak amacıyla okullar tatil edilmiş ve eğitim öğretim hizmetleri uzaktan eğitim yöntemi ve bilişim teknolojileri araçlarıyla yürütülmeye başlanmıştır. Bu süreçte öğretmenler teknoloji kullanımı, sınıf yönetimi, ders verimliliği gibi çeşitli zorluklar yaşamaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığına (MEB) bağlı liselerde görev yapan coğrafya öğretmenlerinin uzaktan eğitim sürecinde yaşadığı sorunları tespit etmektir. Bu çalışma nitel araştırma yönteminde durum çalışması deseninde kurgulanmıştır. Bu araştırmanın çalışma grubu 2020-2021 eğitim öğretim yılı Karabük ilinde farklı liselerde görev yapan toplam 21 coğrafya öğretmeninden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada amaçlı örneklem yöntemlerinden kolay ulaşılabılır örnekleme kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verilerinin toplanmasında Güler ve Kılınç (2021) tarafından uzman görüşlerine ve ilgili alanyazına dayalı olarak geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formu öğretmenlere online olarak ulaştırılmış ve öğretmenlerden bu formu doldurmaları istenmiştir. Toplanan verilerin analizinde içerik analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları coğrafya öğretmenlerinin uzaktan eğitim sürecinde teknoloji ve ağ bağlantısı, devamsızlık, öğrencilerle iletişim kurma, sınıfı etkili bir biçimde yönetme ve nitelikli bir öğretim yapma konusunda sorunlar yaşadıklarını; bu sorunların öğretmenlerin dersteki etkililiklerine olumsuz bir biçimde yansıtıldığını ve öğrencilerde coğrafya konularında öğrenme kayıplarına neden olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koronavirüs salgını, Uzaktan eğitim, Coğrafya öğretmeni

ABSTRACT

With the COVID-19 epidemic, sudden changes have occurred in many areas of life and important decisions were taken in many areas especially in education. Schools were closed in order to reduce the risk of transmission of the disease and education and training services have started to be carried out with distance education method and information technology tools. In this process, teachers have experienced various difficulties such as the use of technology, classroom management, and lesson efficiency. The aim of this research is to determine the problems experienced by geography teachers working in high schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education (MEB) during the distance education process. This study was fictionalized in the case study pattern in the qualitative research method. The study group of this research consists of 21 geography teachers working in different high schools in Karabuk in the 2020-2021 academic year. In the study, easily accessible sampling which is one of the purposeful sampling methods was used. A semi-structured interview form developed by Güler and Kılınç (2021) that is based on expert opinions and related literature was used to collect the research data. The interview form was sent to the teachers online and they were asked to fill out this form. Content analysis technique was used in the analysis of the collected data. The results of the research show that geography teachers have problems in technology and network connection, absenteeism, communicating with students, managing the classroom effectively and providing a qualified teaching in the distance education process and also shows that these problems reflect negatively on the effectiveness of teachers in the lesson and cause learning losses in geography subjects in students..

Keywords: Coronavirus pandemic, Distance education, Geography teacher

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES PROGRAM ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES GRADUATES IN VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

The quality of a training program depends on many factors: training objectives, program content, enrollment, facilities and equipment, lecturers, students, methods teaching methods, the relationship between the school and the employer. Training products are the connect and link between the school and the employer, this is reflected in the input, training technology and output; in which the output is the most important stage deciding the content of the remaining stages.

The International Studies Program is structured to include five components: politics; economics; laws; English language; technical and professional skills, which well express the multidisciplinary features of International Studies. Program learning outcomes of the training program also clearly show the requirements to be achieved after graduation. Graduates of International Studies can work in many different fields. Through practical research, it has been shown that there is no specific profession for International Studies graduates, graduates can work in many different positions such as foreign affairs officers in specialized agencies, external responsibility or administrative positions in corporate agencies. In this study, we evaluate the capacity of graduates of International Studies based on the assessment of learning results, the evaluation of employers. The results of this study are basis for affirming the training quality of International Studies with the society, adjusting the training process, and ensuring the training quality to suit the labor needs. Therefore, the assessment of output capacity is to improve the quality of training, to ensure that graduates achieve the program learning outcomes. The output competencies of students reflects the reality of the school's training process, especially in the trend of global competition, universities have been paying special attention to training quality human resources quality, competitiveness and capacity to participate in the international labor market.

Keywords: Training Program; Output Competency; Assessment; International Studies; Learning Outcome.

MOOC (MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES) AS AN ADVANCED TECHNIQUE TO STUDY ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study tries to shed lights on the most updated technique that has been used nowadays to study variety of disciplines including English language in particular. MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses) is a trendy term come to exist in the very recent dates, where learners can use technology and internet to learn from vital online recorded or live platforms assured by granted well organized resources or foundations that provide knowledge for free or not. This research tries to investigate the awareness of Iraqi EFL instructors for MOOCs by making a questionnaire targeted them from colleges in Baghdad for the year 2018-2019. The sample of this study includes 35 EFL instructors . The findings of the study considered 50% for the weighted mean, while 68% gained the lowest positive attitude from instructors and three items gained high attitude form EFL instructors.

Keywords: (MOOC) Massive Open Online Courses.

ENGLISH TEACHERS PERCEPTIONS TOWARD USING A MOBILE APPLICATION IN TEACHING VOCABULARY

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ABSTRACT

Smartphones use in learning process is brandy new way to maintain learning. Due to Covid-19 cruises the whole world betook cyberspace services and applications to overcome the unexpected interrupt the world has faced. This study tries to specify English teachers acceptability to use a mobile application to teach English vocabulary online effectively. The researcher has adopted (Visual Vocabulary Mobile Application) as a suggested application to apply for the study, and to do so 40 English teacher were asked to fill a survey consists of six questions divided into 46 item. The obtained results are that : which refer to (Flashcards are vague for some students) from Flashcards using the application and (Speaking is not that importance in teaching vocabulary) from Speaking using the application, gain the lowest effectiveness. 56% weighted mean and 40%. While items number (1,9,20,42) that refer to (Students are more attractive to colors and pictures),(Students will learn spelling and word figure when writing the word), Listening to the new words is always effective in memorizing them)& (Teachers can depend on mobile applications as a new technique in teaching certain skills) form. All got (96%).

Keywords: Mobile Application, Smartphones, English teachers.

A LOOK AT KINSHIP TERMS IN THE SIGN LANGUAGE OF IRANIAN DEAF INDIVIDUALS

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ABSTRACT

Zaban Eshareh Irani (ZEI) is the signed language used by the Deaf community in Iran and probably in some neighbor areas, like Iraq and Afghanistan border regions. This language is also referred to as Persian Sign Language in the literature. The number of ZEI users and the total number of the deaf in Iran is unknown and the number of studies on ZEI, are numerable. Kinship terms are often used to compare languages from the point of view of how their users categories the world.

This study aims at investigating is the semantic and morphological structure of kinship paradigms (core vs. non-core kinship and blended families) and gender and age distinctions in ZEI. The present project followed a similar rationale as previous work on Semantic fields in sign languages (Zeshan et al., 2016.) in terms of the characteristics of the research domain. Family relations and diagrammatic representations of kinship were elicited and recorded from dialogues between six native ZEI signers involved in various specifically designed game activities. The game was a family tree game with a task to plan the guest list (including only relatives) for a wedding or other party. Results show there are single signs for all core family and some non-core kinship families (e.g. uncle and aunt), but not for blended families. There is a gender distinction in most of the signs referring to family terms likes MOTHER/FATHER, there are also some non-gendered signs, likes MALE^SPOUSE for husband and FEMALE^SPOUSE for wife. If it is needed, ZEI makes a lexical distinction between older and younger brothers and sisters and, etc. Kinship terms also showed some iconicity e.g. in the locations of the terms denoting female and male genders, in the location, movement and hand shape of the sign SPOUSE (putting a ring on the finger) and in the direction of the movement when referring to older or younger brothers or sisters. So ZEI has kinship terms for the core and non-core as well as for blended family members. There is also gender distinction for most of the terms. Structurally the terms can be single signs or compounds.in ZEI kinship terms include some initialization signs, or loans from the written language (Mather's brother: Daie).

Keywords: Zaban Eshareh Irani (ZEI), kinship terms, Iranian deaf individuals.

PRIMARY SOURCES IN HISTORY CLASS AS MEANS OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS' LANGUAGE SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

Multidisciplinary approach in teaching English language has gained much support in recent years. In Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University (Ukraine) the multidisciplinary curriculum includes a growing range of courses that students of the Foreign Languages Department study in English rather than in their native Ukrainian language. Therefore, the task is not only to give students the knowledge of the subject but develop the language skills through incorporating various methods and means.

One of the subjects where the cooperation and content integration is beneficial is History of the English-speaking countries. The task of a teacher is to find the material that can boost interest and stimulate discussion thus developing students' critical thinking as well as language skills. Primary sources such as historical documents, letters, diaries of public figures and private citizens are of particular importance. Not only they provide the basis for obtaining necessary information, they demonstrate the state of the English language at a definite period of time and its significant changes, give cultural insight and become the means of developing listening, reading, writing and speaking skills. Therefore, this paper aims to prove the efficiency of using primary sources in history class as means of developing students' language skills. The author discusses the ways of developing listening skills through work with audio and visual recordings such as public speeches and interviews, developing speaking skills through commenting, composing and acting out dialogues on the basis of analysed documents, games; developing reading and writing skills through paraphrasing, rewriting the historical document in Modern English, composing diary entries, text messages, creating social network posts for historical characters. Critical analysis of feedback provided in students' essays, group discussion and the results of the final assessment proved that using primary sources in such capacity was effective as students stated that they had the opportunity to connect knowledge acquisition from the documents of different epochs and mastering their language skills through suggested activities.

Keywords: Multidisciplinary Approach, language Learning, Language Skills, History, Primary Sources.

THE EFFECTS OF SEX DIFFERENCES ON THE COMPONENTS OF THE EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS OF SPEECH PROSODY AND SYNTACTIC PROCESSING IN PERSIAN-SPEAKING ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigated the effects of Sex differences on the occurrence of language-related components of event-related potentials (ERPs) such as N400, P600, and CPS (closure positive shift) in Persian-speaking adult individuals. Previous studies (Steinhauer, Alter & Friederici, 1999; Steinhauer & Friederici, 2001; Schirmer Kotz & Friederici, 2002) have indicated that these components represent syntax-related prosodic violations, syntactic reanalysis and prosodic boundary processing respectively. The brain signals of 12 men and 14 women (with a mean age of 32) who were Persian-speaking university students were recorded using 32 electrodes, while they listened to the test stimuli including two groups of declarative and conditional sentences with a normal intonation and four groups of conditional sentences with a manipulated intonation, as well as 111 filler sentences in three pseudo-random parts. These sentences were produced by a Persian-speaking female and recorded by PRAT Software (version 6.0.56). After completing the signal recording step and processing the data using MATLAB software, the results were statistically analyzed by the Minitab software (2019 edition). The analysis of N400 and P600 components demonstrated that men had a meaningfully faster brain reaction to syntax-related prosodic violations and syntactic re-analysis than women, whereas the occurrence time of CPS component showed that women process prosodic boundaries at a meaningfully faster rate than men. The results, therefore, suggest that Sex differences have affected on the rate and nature of the ERP components associated with the processing of Persian auditory sentences.

Keywords: Speech prosody, Syntactic processing, ERP components, Sex differences, Persian-speaking adults.

EFL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PEER FEEDBACK FOR WRITING: THEIR EFFECT ON REVISED WRITTEN TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

In EFL writing classes, peer feedback has attracted much attention from researchers. The collaborative learning theory shows that peer feedback promotes learning and improves writing skills (Hu & Lam, 2010). The present study aims to investigate Turkish EFL students' perceptions of peer feedback in their writing classes and the effect of peer-feedback in their writing development. The data in this study was conducted from 61 students who study at English language teaching department in a private university in Turkey. The first part of the data was collected through pre-questionnaire and post-questionnaire to see any changes in students' perceptions about peer-feedback. Moreover, in-depth interviews were also conducted to delve into students' perceptions changes about peer-feedback. As for the second part, students' essays written before and after the treatment were scored by the researcher and a second rater to see the impact of peer-feedback.

The questionnaires were analyzed by paired sample t-test to find the differences of students' perceptions before and after the training. Then, content analysis was used to find major themes in interview data by using the three Cs strategy, which includes coding, categorizing and concepts. Finally, the writing tasks were analyzed in two ways: counting the error correction codes in post- writing performance tasks and comparing the final scores of written texts.

The results showed improvement in students' second drafts after receiving peer feedback, provided evidence for importance of collaborative learning theory. The questionnaire could not investigate a significant change in pre and post questionnaire. Nevertheless, this can be an important implication for the field underlying that EFL students may not be aware of the importance of peer feedback even feedbacks effect their scores positively.

Keywords: Peer Feedback, Student Perceptions, Writing Development.

THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM IN EFL READING SKILLS CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

Among many technology-enhanced teaching strategies, flipped classroom is one that gained popularity in recent years. This approach supports a more student-centered, communicative learning environment in EFL classrooms. Although this approach is getting popular in the field, little research has examined the incorporation of flipped classroom approach in EFL classrooms. To address this gap, this study presented some tools to give teachers an idea of how to flip a language classroom and make the learning process more active and communicative. Also, flipped classroom was examined through the eyes of EFL students. The data were collected through learning experience questionnaire, focus group interviews and teacher observations.

Descriptive statistics were used to illustrate the mean scores of the participants to each item of the questionnaires. The interview results were analyzed by content analysis. The teacher's observation notes were used to qualitatively analyze the level of participants' engagement in-class activities. These notes were conducted systematically for each week.

The results revealed that EFL students had positive attitudes towards flipped classroom. Additionally, online assignments and discussion tasks were useful for implementation of flipped classroom in EFL reading classroom. It was found that flipped classroom increases learner autonomy, motivation, engagement, satisfaction and confidence. Thus, it can be suggested that teachers can design their EFL reading courses by flipping the class to devote more class time to communicative tasks that allow for a more efficient use of class time.

Keywords: English as a foreign language; flipped classroom approach; reading skills.

P.B. SHELLEY'S ROMANTICISM: A WORLD OF SHEER ECSTASY**Rakhshinda Jabeen**

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ABSTRACT

Romanticism is a peculiar trait in the poetry of 18th-century poets. The poets of this age have common themes, styles, and diction. Their unique approach towards life and their rebellion towards the ornamented and structured language of their predecessors make them prominent in the history of poetry. Shelley, like his contemporaries, showed a tendency to draw the readers to his world of imagination. P. B. Shelley is among the young Romantics and belongs to the third generation of romantic poets. This exploratory article is developed on a unique poetic quality of Shelley, i.e. ecstatic pleasure. The focus is on ecstatic elements in Shelley's Romanticism and some prominent romantic traits in his poetry. Ecstasy is a feeling that most of his readers experience and get ultimate pleasure. The writers of this article have added some examples from a compilation of Shelley's poetry, to prove that ecstatic delight is part and parcel of Shelley's romantic poetry. First of all, romanticism is defined generally, and Shelley's romanticism is discussed specifically. The views of his critics, his contemporaries, and his followers are also quoted. These views prove the idea that Shelley is a true romantic genius and his poetry possesses such a wonderful quality to which we call ecstasy. Later, by citing Shelley's verses, it is proved that the world of ecstasy is not alien to the readers of Shelley. He not only travels himself in that ecstatic world of supernatural pleasure but also takes his readers to that world. For Shelley, pain, loneliness, spiritual delight, political upheavals, and love for a soul mate are felt extraordinarily and describing which provides pure ecstatic pleasure to the poet as well as to the reader. The only ladder to travel to that ecstatic world is his romantic poetry.

Keywords: Romanticism, ecstasy, romantic traits, ecstatic delight.

INTEGRATION OF E- LEARNING WITH TRADITIONAL LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The year 2020 makes history not only in India but the whole world for the pandemic COVID - 19 crashed in. The whole world came to a halt. Lock Down was imposed on the people. Study was hampered, Market crashed down, Economy fell and continuous rise in death rate was alarming. To cope up with this situation various measures were taken like Lock Down, social distancing, wearing mask, and sanitization just to stop the spread of the virus. Struggling and fighting from this odd situation one major decision was also taken to continue the studies of the school and college students through on- line mode. India is said to be a developing country with Traditional or Conventional Method of Teaching practiced. During the time of pandemic it was a revolutionary change for India to go for E- Learning Methods, E- Commerce, and E- Marketing. The revolutionary change was made in the teaching methodology, during the crisis the E- Learning Platform came as a boon making the class interactive by using various platforms like- Google Meet, Zoom, WebEx Cisco, Microsoft Team, Study base etc were used to make the class interactive and understanding, uploading of assignment in Google Classroom and conducting weekly test and exam through Google forms, Quiz etc were other facilities given by the E- platforms. Even curricular activities were also conducted through this online platform like workshops on Yoga, Environment Day, Earth Day, Summer camps on singing, dancing, drawing, poster making, Art and craft, extempore, presentation etc were conducted both for school students and college students.

Thus my paper wants to highlight on the fact that a transformative change can be made in a person if we go for Integrated E- Learning with Traditional Learning Methods and increase the Performance of students. The crisis has taught us much that conventional method is good but some changes can be made to hit straight to the young minds and reach a larger domain. For it is well said “what you hear, you forget; what you see you remember; what you do you understand.”. So it’s high time we must change.

Keywords: Revolutionary change, Covid-19, E- Learning, Conventional Method, Performance.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE USE OF HEDGES IN ENGLISH COMPUTER-MEDIATED WRITINGS MADE BY STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DA NANG, VIET NAM

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ABSTRACT

The rapid development of high technology and the Internet has made potential contributions to English language education for the past few decades. The phenomenon of computer-mediated communication (CMC) has piqued the interest of both the general public and academics. Since the 1980s, many communication and linguistic experts have conducted relatively intriguing research in CMC. Still, there have not existed many studies of CMC in the Vietnamese higher education context so far.

This study investigates the use of modal verbs as hedges in two hundred and seventy computer-mediated English writings (including the initial and the final versions) of English foreign language students at the university Da Nang, Vietnam. Firstly, it found that the modal verbs were mainly used as the hedges in the students' CMC writings to demonstrate the authors' judgment, moderate their claims, and avoid solid predictions. Secondly, modal verbs were used in the final writing version much more than in the first one. Sometimes, a few writings existed incorrect negative form of this linguistic feature. Finally, the study revealed that several writings contained no modal verbs of ability or possibility at all. Furthermore, the study provides initial insight into the written English computer-mediated communication in the Vietnamese higher education context.

Keywords: Computer-Mediated Communication, Modal Verbs, Hedges, English Writings.

**GENDER INTERACTIONS IN THE NOVEL “TO THE LGHTHOUSE”
BY VIRGINIA WOOLF**

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ABSTRACT

The paper highlights the artistic peculiarities of the representation of gender interactions in Virginia Woolf's novel «To the lighthouse». The attention is also focused on the study of the problem of evolution and transformation of gender roles caused by social and cultural changes in English post-Victorian society. In the article, we used the methods of feminist critique and gender studies, aimed at identifying the personages' gender types in the light of their interaction with each other and outside world. The analysis is carried out on the example of different models of social behavior, embodied in the images of three characters: masculine type (Mr. Ramsey), feminine type (Mrs. Ramsey) and androgynous type (Lily Brisco). It is through the relationship of these heroes between themselves and others that gender interactions, their formation, evolution and transformation depending on social changes in English society in the first half of the 20th century are considered. The study of gender interactions led to the conclusion that feminine and masculine types of characters gradually lost their role in an interwar British society, being replaced by a new gender – androgen. In the novel, it is embodied in the image of Lily Brisco – a heroine who is devoid of stereotypical thinking. As an artist, she strives for independence and self-development. The article emphasizes that this is due to her overcoming the gender asymmetry between masculine and feminine principles.

Keywords: Gender, Femininity, Masculinity, Androgyny, Gender Interactions.

**НАСТОЛЬНАЯ ИГРА И УРОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ В СИСТЕМЕ
ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ**
BOARD GAME AND LITERATURE LESSON IN THE DISTANCE LEARNING
SYSTEM

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Реферат

Современное образование невозможно без использования инновационных технологий. Они стремительно вошли в профессиональное портфолио педагогов всех специальностей, в том числе и учителей литературы. Особое место в современных образовательных реалиях занимают настольные игры, тем более, что в связи с пандемическими обстоятельствами в большинстве образовательных учреждений обучение реализуется в дистанционной форме.

История настольных игр довольно давняя и достигает в обратном отсчёте древних времён. Во время своего появления игры были привилегией представителей высших сословий и только со временем стали доступными для всех заинтересованных. В наши дни настольные игры являются одной из любимых форм как учителей, так и учащихся и способствуют реализовывать сложные задачи современного образовательного процесса.

Являясь составной педагогической игры на уроке литературы, настольные игры выполняют следующие функции: собственно педагогическую (способствуют стимулированию и организации деятельности школьников), дидактическую (помогают овладеть новыми знаниями), прогностическую (формируют поведенческую модель), мыслительную (усиливают умственную деятельность участников образовательного процесса), рефлексивную (помогают снять напряжение и расслабиться).

На уроке литературы настольные игры учитель может использовать в различных целях на различных этапах. Они являются эффективным инструментом, мотивирующим к чтению; могут использоваться на этапе подачи, закрепления и проверки знаний. Особенно важна такая возможность в системе дистанционного обучения, которая лишает учеников живого общения, негативно влияет не только на отдельные образовательные, но и индивидуальные (психологические) процессы, в частности, социализацию.

При реализации настольной игры, перед каждым учеником-игроком, возникает конкретная задача, которые кроме реализации дидактической функции, способствуют формированию коммуникативных, логических, творческих и других умений. Именно такие возможности позволяют в системе удалённого обучения активизировать познавательные процессы, любознательность, воображение школьников, что просто

необходимо для восприятия художественных текстов. Использование настольных игр на уроках литературы позволяет сделать процесс обучения не только продуктивным, но и более интересным, живым.

Ключевые слова: настольные игры, урок литературы, дистанционное обучение.

ABSTRACT

Modern education is impossible without the use of innovative technologies. They quickly entered the professional portfolio of educators of all specialties, including teachers of literature. Board games occupy a special place in modern educational realities, especially since, due to pandemic circumstances, in the vast majority of educational institutions education is realized in a distance form.

The history of board games is quite old and dates back to ancient times. In its original formats, board games were the prerogative of the upper classes and only eventually became available to all concerned. Nowadays, they are one of the favourite forms that contribute to the complex tasks of the modern educational process. As part of the pedagogical game, in the literature lesson, board games perform the following functions: actually pedagogical (helps to stimulate and organize the activities of pupils), didactic (it is aimed at acquiring new knowledge), prognostic (helps to build a behavioural model), mental (strengthens the mental activity of participants in the educational process), and reflexive (helps to relieve stress in the educational environment).

In a literature lesson, board games can be used by the teacher for different purposes at different stages. They are an effective motivating tool for reading, and can be used at the stage of submission, consolidation and testing of knowledge. Especially important is this possibility in the system of distance learning, which deprives pupils of the opportunity for live communication, which negatively affects not only educational but also individual (psychological) processes, including socialization. During the implementation of the board literary game, each pupil-player is faced with specific tasks, which in addition to the implementation of didactic functions contribute to the formation of communicative, logical, creative and other skills. It is such opportunities that contribute to the intensification of cognitive processes, curiosity, imagination of schoolchildren in the system of distance learning. The use of board games in literature lessons allows you to make the learning process more and lively.

Keywords: Board Games, Literature Lesson, Distance Learning

AKDENİZ DİYETİ VE BATI DİYETİNE UYGUN ÖĞÜN MODELLERİNİN TIYOL-DİSÜLFİT HOMEOSTAZI ÜZERİNE POSTPRANDİYAL ETKİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE POSTPRANDIAL EFFECTS OF MEDITERRANEAN DIET AND WESTERN DIET MEAL MODELS ON THIOL-DISULFIDE HOMEOSTASIS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Akdeniz diyetine ve Batı diyete uygun öğün modellerinin tiyol-disülfid homeostazi üzerine postprandiyal etkilerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma randomize çapraz kontrollü olarak dizayn edilmiştir. Çalışma, dahil edilme kriterlerine uygun, sağlıklı, 19-45 yaş aralığında, menopoza girmemiş, normal vücut ağırlığında olan (BKİ=20-24,9 kg/m²) 11 gönüllü kadın birey üzerinde yürütülmüştür. Bireylerin demografik özellikleri, beslenme alışkanlıkları ve fiziksel aktivite düzeyleri araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan anket ile sorgulanmıştır. Bireylerin antropometrik ölçümleri (vücut ağırlığı, boy uzunluğu) alınmış ve vücut bileşimi analizi yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya katılan her bireye randomize olarak, 12 saat açlık sonrası, içerikleri araştırmacılar tarafından standardize edilmiş Akdeniz diyeti ve Batı diyetine uygun test öğünleri aralarında iki hafta arınma periyodu bırakılarak verilmiştir. Bireylerden kan örnekleri öğünü tüketimi öncesi (0.dk) ve postprandiyal 2., 3. ve 4. saatlerde alınmıştır. Bireylerin postprandiyal disülfid/toplam tiyol, disülfid/natif tiyol ve natif tiyol/toplam tiyol oranları başlangıç düzeyine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark oluşturmamıştır (p>0,05). Fakat öğün tüketimini takiben oluşan farkın ortalama değerlerinin, Batı diyetine uygun öğün tüketimi sonrası Akdeniz diyetine uygun öğün tüketimine kıyasla her saat için daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak Akdeniz diyetine kıyasla, Batı diyetine uygun öğün tüketiminin tiyol-disülfid homeostazını olumsuz etkilediği belirlenmiştir. Öğün modellerinin tiyol-disülfid homeostazi üzerine etkinliklerinin doğrulanması için daha geniş örneklemler çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Postprandiyal durum, Akdeniz diyeti, Batı tarzı diyet, oksidatif stres.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the acute effects of the Mediterranean diet and Western diet meal models on postprandial thiol-disulfide homeostasis. The study was designed and carried out as a crossover randomized controlled trial. Eleven healthy women, aged 19-45, nonmenopausal, with normal body weight (BMI = 20-24.9 kg/m²) participated to the study. The demographic characteristics nutritional habits and physical activity levels of the individuals were assessed with a questionnaire prepared by the researchers. Anthropometric measurements (body weight, height) of the individuals were taken and body composition analysis was performed. All of the participants in the study was randomly given standardized test meals typical for the Mediterranean diet and Western style diet after 12-hour overnight fasting, with a two-week washout period between. Blood samples were taken before the meal consumption (time 0) and at 2., 3. and 4. hours postprandially. The postprandial disulfide/total thiol, disulfide/native thiol and native thiol/total thiol ratios difference compared to the baseline was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). On the other hand, the mean values of the difference for the Western diet were higher compared to the Mediterranean diet for each time points. As a result, it was determined that the consumption of Western diet meal adversely affected thiol-disulfide homeostasis compared to the Mediterranean diet, In addition, follow-up studies may require a larger participant number to confirm the effectiveness of meal patterns on thiol-disulfide homeostasis.

Keywords: Postprandial status, Mediterranean diet, Western diet, oxidative stress.

DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF SYMPATHETIC SKIN RESPONSE VIA ELECTRIC STIMULATION AND JAW CONTRACTION

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ABSTRACT

There are numerous techniques for assessing sympathetic skin responses, primarily based on the electrical stimulation of various areas, these being related to the presence of emotional anticipation stress, which affects the outcomes of investigations in patients with autonomic suprasegmental disorders.

Comparative determination of the diagnostic value of the sympathetic skin responses in electrical stimulation and standardized maximum voluntary jaw contraction tests.

45 patients (15 - cerebellar tumors in the postop period, 15 - facial myalgias, 15 - hyperactive bladder) were enrolled in the prospective analytical study. Patients were investigated with Vein form, Valkova questionnaires, sympathetic skin response (Amax, mV), with a further evaluation of sensitivity (Se), specificity (Sp), efficiency (Ef) and gain of certainty (Gc) for various test conditions.

Based on clinical questionnaires, patients were diagnosed with autonomous suprasegmental clinical disorders of different intensity. Amax range was between 2.0 and 44 mV. The diagnostic value for percutaneous electrical stimulation: Se = 85%, Sp = 78%, Ef = 81.5%, Gc = 1.63; for standardized maximum voluntary jaw contraction with cotton rolls between molars: Se = 94%, Sp = 90%, Ef = 92%, Gc = 1.84.

The usage of maximum voluntary jaw contraction test in the determination of sympathetic skin responses in standardized conditions has a significant diagnostic value, and when compared to

electrical stimulation it presents several advantages: it is performed in physiological conditions, no anticipation stress, thus optimizing the process of diagnosis and monitoring.

Keywords: sympathetic skin response, autonomous disorders, maximum voluntary jaw contraction, suprasegmental disorders, diagnostic value

5S MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE ORGANIZATION OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

In the conditions of achieving competition in the field of enterprise services, the service process should be improved, making it as efficient as possible in terms of production and customer satisfaction. The efficiency of hotel enterprises primarily depends on the organization of its work and on administrative, personnel and production enterprises, so that it is enough to implement and modernize management approaches.

For the hospitality industry, everything is important: from room equipment to staff work and management decisions. That is why the ordering system (5S system) should be taken into account.

Unnecessary recipes and unpleasant factors from the work environment that can be lost from a value-oriented point of view can be created in the system of the 5S-component "Seiri" (organization). The "Seiton" component (accuracy) refers to the arrangement of the size of the means of labor and ancillary equipment in hotels or restaurants. The "Seiso" (cleaning) component is displayed not only for external inspection, but also for the safety of employees and customers. The component "Seiketsu" (standardization) refers primarily to the rules of cleaning and organizing others. The component "Shitsuke" (discipline) is manifested in the mind of cleanliness and to order in hotels and restaurants is one of the tasks of the 5S system.

For the hotel and restaurant enterprises, it is advisable to introduce the 5S management system, which provides: the removal of unnecessary items, location and placement of items, cleaning and tidying the workplace, standardization of sorting rules, and the formation of a disciplined habit of cleanliness and order.

Keywords: Management System, 5s System, Hotel, Restaurant.

INFLUENCE OF JAPANESE QUAIL (*COTURNIX COTURNIX JAPONICA*) BREEDERS AGE AND EGG WEIGHT ON HATCHABILITY TRAITS

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ABSTRACT

Poultry production is the main source of household nutrition and income in the developing countries like Vietnam. Japanese quail (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*) was first imported in 1997 and are commercial species used for meat production because it demands little space and labor and low investment. The commercial operations depend on the hatcheries for the supply of day old chicks, while the subsistence farmers hatch their chicks by natural or artificial incubation. Hatchability is affected by numerous factors such as genetics, nutrition, health, rearing environment, management, breeder's age and egg weight during incubation and hatching. The effects of breeder age's and egg weight on hatchability of eggs were investigated in Japanese quail. The egg material of this investigation consisted of 4091 eggs obtained from the Japanese quails at the age of 10, 14 and 18 weeks. Eggs were allocated according to their weight to 10g-11.18g, 11.20g-11.82g, and 11.83g-13.60g groups. The traits studied were egg weight, embryonic mortality percentage, incubation time, fertility percentages, hatchability of fertile eggs and hatchability of incubated eggs percentages and hatching weight. Results obtained revealed that there was a significant difference between groups in terms of hatching weight, fertility, hatchability of fertile eggs and hatchability of incubated eggs percentages. The highest hatching weights were recorded in the 11.83g-13.60g egg weight group and at 14 weeks old. There was a significant positive Pearson correlation ($r = 0,82$) between egg weight and hatching weight, and hatching weight increased with an increase in egg weight.

Keywords: Japanese quail, egg weight, hatching weight.

STUDY ON EXTRACTING BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS FROM COCONUT'S HUSK AND SKIN AND APPLYING CLEAN AGRICULTURAL FIELD

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ABSTRACT

Husk and skin are considered as waste at the coconut fruit processing factories in Vietnam. There is a large amount of coconut's wastes that throws out in the environment annually. In this study, husk and skin of coconut fruit will be utilized as a potential materials for extracting bioactive compounds. Results show that it can receive a biological activity extract from coconut's husk and skin. By using a property pyrolysis method, the extraction yield can obtain up to 12.5%. The received extract is a water-soluble yellow to red liquid. The density is about 1.026 kg/m³ and the pH value is around 3.5. Chemical composition analysis indicated that the extract contain two major components including organic acids and phenolic compounds. Among organic acids, acetic is a prominent acid found in the extract with a content of 3.8%. Meanwhile, total phenolic compound measured in the extract was about 65,4 mg GEA/ml. By applying a GC-MS technique, It found 17 phenolic compounds that presents in the extract. Several in-vitro tests in Lab scale revealed that the extract exhibited antibacterial and antifungal activities. In addition, in-vivo experiments has been also conducted to evaluate ability of the extract for preventing and treating some common disease on plants and achieved positive results. Findings in the study reveal the potential usage of the coconut's extract in agricultural field.

Keywords: Bioactive compound, coconut fruit, husk, skin, pyrolysis.

THE PROCESS INTENSIFICATION OF THE ELECTROCHEMICAL MOLYBDENE ALLOYS POLISHING

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ABSTRACT

The process of electrochemical treatment and surface preparation of molybdenum alloys plates for the manufacture of membranes used in medical equipment is investigated. To obtain necessary properties, the surface of the molybdenum rolled products must be cleaned from oil rolling grease, the rolled surface layer and then smoothed.

Plates made of molybdenum alloys (Table 1) with a surface area of 0.175 dm² were used. Initially, the surface treatment of the samples was carried out in an alkaline three-component electrolyte (NaOH, NaCl, Na₃PO₄), which provided simultaneous degreasing, removal of the rolling layer and polishing the surface. However, the required surface quality was not achieved. Further surface treatment of the plates was performed in to steps:

- electrochemical degreasing in the solution, g/dm³: NaOH 5–10, Na₂CO₃ 20–40, Na₃PO₄·12 H₂O 20–40, Na₂SiO₃ 2–4; current density 3–10 A/dm², temperature 70–80 °C, time 5–6 min; auxiliary electrode – steel AICI 316;
- electrochemical polishing in the concentrated sulfuric acid solution solution.

Table 1. The process parameters of the electrochemical molybdenum alloys polishing

Alloy composition, % (producer)	Electrolyte composition, %	Process mode of electropolishing			Specific speed of the process, μm/dm ² · min
		j, A/dm ²	t, °C	τ, min	
Mo 100 (China)	80% H ₂ SO ₄	0,8–1,2	40	4–5	6,0
Mo 98, W 2 (Russia)		5	60	15	5,7

It was found that electrochemical polishing process mode must be changed to intensify treating the surface of a molybdenum alloy doped with tungsten, specifically: increasing current density,

temperature and processing time (Table 1) allowed to maintain the required specific rate of the alloy electropolishing and provided the necessary surface morphology

Keywords: Catalytic properties, Composites, Electrochemical hydrogen evolution reaction.

THE EFFECT OF PESTICIDE (ABAMECTIN) BY INHALATION EXPOSURE DURING PREGNANCY IN WISTAR STRAIN RATS TREATED WITH NATURAL ANTIOXIDANTS

REFES Ines

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, farming communities around the world live in areas that are exposed to multiple pesticides. These substances, insecticides, fungicides and herbicides are most toxic to the farmers who handle them directly. Plant protection products, mainly used in agriculture but found everywhere in the environment (air, dust, foodstuffs, etc.), are implicated in serious pathologies such as cancer and Parkinson's disease, according to a study by a French Institute.

A large-scale US study in California shows, for the first time without ambiguity, that pesticides pose a risk to newborns in areas of high agricultural exposure.

In this study, we evaluated the toxicological effect of pesticides on health during pregnancy. The study was conducted on pregnant wistar rats, which received a dose of Abamectin by inhalation: 4.04 mg/l/1hr, the main results of this study showed a significant disturbance of biochemical parameters (cholesterol, blood sugar, triglyceride) caused by the inhalation of Abamectin accompanied by alterations in body weight.

As therapy, we have opted for a treatment based on natural antioxidants ginger extract (*Zingiber Officinale*) mixed with olive oil in order to see the restorative effects during the experiment.

Keywords: Pesticide, pregnancy, natural antioxidants.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DRIVEN INNOVATIONS TO BE APPLIED FOR BUILDING UP AND MANAGEMENT OF A MUSHROOM FARM

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ABSTRACT

Our study was dedicated to fulfil some objectives as below:

- Evaluate the most recent innovations related to building and management of a modern mushroom farm in Albania.
- Establishing a farm/enterprise equipped with updated technology and innovative steps of the substrate and pit preparation for producing the best quality and safety the required mushroom species mentioned below.
- Identifying and try to apply the complete system of the automatic process control, climacteric conditions for real time control and monitor the temperature, humidity, CO₂ concentration in the growing rooms etc. which allows specific statistical and analytical instrumental analysis of the products.
- Identifying and establishing of lab based technological tests for the best yield and nutritional quality of products.
- Exploring and establishing how to enter into the local market.
- *Species of interest:* Agaricus bisporous or Champignon, or Pleurotys etc. with a high market potential that promises the sustainability of the foreseen investment in our country.

It was previewed to be built a modern mushroom farm in Albania, put into operation and keep producing mushroom totally supported by the innovative advices and expertizes of the partners of the consortium, and trying to find the most effective channels to enter in the domestic and international market. Every findings, experiences, expertizes will be consolidated during the farm continuous run in industrial scale, and surely will be disseminated all the best results and innovative results to the regional countries and to everybody interested in the field of new scientific research application to the real scale of mushroom production. After this main goal of the study, we intended to continue studies, tests and design procedures, in order to improve production based of European standards, and furthering on with recycling and reusing the wastes after mushroom cultivation for useful destination such as animal foods, fertilizers,

energy (biogas) as well as thermal and electricity from the wastes of the production process. On the other hand, we would like to have a strong contributor in scientific research areas such as bioengineering, industrial design, chemical engineering, biochemistry etc. It will play the role of a University Lab with expertise in experimental and technological tests related to the quality and variety of species of autochthonic and other types of mushrooms.

Keywords: Research Driven Innovations, Building Up And Management, Mushroom Farm.

DİJİTAL ZEHİRLENMESİYLE OLUŞAN ARİTMİLERİN TEDAVİ YAKLAŞIMLARI

MANAGEMENT OF THE ARRHYTHMIAS BOUND TO DIGITALIS TOXICITY

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SUMMARY

Objective: To review treatment protocols of the Arrhythmias that progressed due to Digoxin use

Material and Method: Digoxin while being used for heart failure and cardiac arrhythmias for a long time, its therapeutic index is low. There are many cases of its toxic effects reported while used for treatment. We are still encountering mortalities and morbidities due to arrhythmias bound to use of digoxin. We reviewed related literatures for treating digoxin toxicity and combined with our clinical observations to submit and update treatment guidelines

Results: There are many different approaches for managing digitalis toxicity. By the phase of the toxicity appropriate primary management methods take critical role for treatments success.

Keywords: Digoxin, Arrhythmias, Toxic, Hyperkalemia

ÖZET

Amaç: Digoksin kullanımına bağlı gelişen aritmilerin sağaltımında kullanılan tedavi protokolleri ve yaklaşımlarının sunulmasıdır.

Materyal ve metot: Digoksin kalp yetmezliğinde ve kardiyak aritmilerin önlenmesinde uzun zamandır kullanılan etkili bir ajan olmakla beraber terapotik aralığı düşüktür. Kullanımına bağlı çok sayıda toksik etkiler bildirilmiştir. Günümüzde de digoksin zehirlenmesine bağlı mortalite ve morbidite tehdidi oluşturan aritmiler gözlenebilmektedir. Bu toksik etkileri gidermek için kullanılan yöntemlerin literatürdeki karşılıkları ve klinik gözlemlerle oluşturarak güncellediğimiz tedavi yönergelerini bildirdik.

Sonuç: Zehirlenmenin tedavisinde farklı yaklaşımlar bulunmaktadır. Tedavi başarısında toksik durumun aşamasına göre kullanılan öncelikli tedavi yöntemleri hayati önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Digoksin, Aritmi, Toksik, Hiperkalemi

**ÇÖZÜM SONU KOÇ SPERMASINDA FARKLI ANTİOKSİDANLARIN
SPERMATOLOJİK PARAMETRELER, TAS ve TOS DÜZEYLERİNE ETKİSİ**
THE EFFECT of DIFFERENT ANTIOXIDANTS on SPERMATOLOGICAL
PARAMETERS, TAS and TOS LEVELS in RAM SEMEN AFTER THAWING

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, farklı antioksidan maddelerin koç sperm motilitesi, akrozom bütünlüğü, toplam antioksidan durumu (TAS) ve toplam oksidan durumu (TOS) üzerindeki etkilerinin çözündürme sonrası araştırmasıdır.

Sperma örnekleri 6 koçtan suni vajen yöntemiyle 4 hafta boyunca haftada bir kez toplandı. Toplanan sperma örnekleri havuzlandı ve ardından eşit olarak beş parçaya bölündü. Parçalar sırasıyla arabinoz (7.5 mM, 10 mM), trehaloz (50 mM, 75 mM) ve kontrol (katkı maddesi içermeyen) içeren Tris bazlı sulandırıcılar (%15 yumurta sarısı, %6 gliserol, pH 6.8) ile sulandırıldı. Sulandırılan numuneler 0.25 mL'lik payetlere doldurulduktan sonra payetler 2 saat boyunca 5 °C'de soğutularak ekilibre edildi. Daha sonra numuneler nitrojen (LN₂) buharında (-110°C/-120°C) donduruldu ve kullanıma kadar sıvı nitrojende (-196 °C) saklandı. Dondurulmuş payetler bir su banyosunda 37°C'de 30 saniye süreyle çözdürüldü ve değerlendirildi. Toplam motilite (subjektif olarak) ısıtma tablalı faz-kontrast mikroskobu kullanılarak değerlendirildi. Akrozomal bütünlük floresan mikroskopi kullanılarak (FITC-PNA/PI) belirlendi. TAS ve TOS seviyeleri ELISA yöntemi kullanılarak değerlendirildi.

Çözündürme sonrası subjektif motilitenin değerlendirilmesinde sırasıyla katkı grupları (%47.5±2.9; 43.8±2.5; 45.0±4.1; 48.8±4.7) ile kontrol grubu (%37.5±2.9) arasında istatistiksel farklılıklar gözlemlendi (P<0.05). En yüksek akrozom bütünlüğü değerine trehaloz (75 mM) grubunda (%59.65±1.12) ulaşılmış ve kontrol grubuyla (%51.03±3.05) istatistiksel farklılık (P<0.05) belirlendi. TAS değerlendirmesinde, en yüksek değere trehaloz (75 mM) grubunda ulaşıldı, diğer tüm gruplarla istatistiksel farklılık belirlendi (P<0.05). TOS değerlendirmesinde gruplar arasında istatistiksel fark gözlenmedi (P>0.05).

Çözüm sonu sperm parametreleri ve biyokimyasal analizlerde, trehalose (75 mM) grubunun TOS değerlendirmesi dışında tüm incelemelerde diğer gruplara göre daha iyi sonuçlar verdiği ortaya konuldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akrozomal Bütünlük, Arabinoz, Kriyoprezervasyon, Trehaloz.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of different antioxidant substances on ram sperm motility, acrosome integrity, total antioxidant status (TAS) and total oxidant status (TOS) after thawing.

Semen samples were collected once a week for 4 weeks from 6 rams via artificial vagina. Collected semen samples were pooled and subsequently divided equally into five aliquots. Each aliquot was diluted with Tris-based extender (15% egg yolk, 6% glycerol, pH 6.8) containing arabinose (7.5 mM, 10 mM), trehalose (50 mM, 75 mM), and control (no additive) respectively. Diluted samples were filled in 0.25 ml straws, and equilibrated by cooling them at 5°C for 2h. Samples were frozen in nitrogen (LN₂) vapor (-110/-120°C) and then stored in liquid nitrogen (-196°C) until use. Frozen straws were thawed in a water bath at 37°C for 30s and evaluated. Total motility (subjectively) was assessed using a phase-contrast microscope with a warm stage. Acrosomal integrity was determined through (FITC-PNA/PI using fluorescence microscopy. TAS and TOS levels were evaluated using the ELISA method.

In the evaluation of subjective motility after thawing, statistical differences ($P < 0.05$) were observed between each of the additive groups (47.5 ± 2.9 ; 43.8 ± 2.5 ; 45.0 ± 4.1 ; 48.8 ± 4.7) and the control group (37.5 ± 2.9), respectively. The highest acrosome integrity values were obtained in the Trehalose (75 mM) group (59.65 ± 1.12), with a statistical difference ($P < 0.05$) with the control group (51.03 ± 3.05). In the evaluation of the TAS, the highest value was attained in the Trehalose (75 mM) group, with a statistical difference exhibited with all the other groups ($P < 0.05$). No statistical difference was observed among the groups in TOS evaluation ($P > 0.05$).

The evaluation of the semen parameters and biochemical examinations after thawing revealed that the Trehalose (75 mM) group presented better results compared to the other groups in all examinations except in the TOS evaluation.

Keywords: Acrosomal Integrity, Arabinose, Cryopreservation, Trehalose.

CANCERS CAUSED BY VIRAL INFECTION: INTELLIGENT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Our knowledge of viruses and the cancers caused by them now leads us to better prevent them. The most studied are the human papillomaviruses (HPV) where some of them cause papillomas, also, the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) or the herpes virus. The hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) also both cause viral hepatitis. The HIV virus can promote several other cancers. Even rare and aggressive, Merkel cell polyomavirus (MCV) causes Merkel cell carcinomas. What characterizes the appearance of these cancers is the disparity between people and the factors that specify them. In this study, we propose to analyze the factors associated with those affected. As these factors are complex and uncertain, we propose to analyze them using artificial intelligence techniques, in particular the principles of fuzzy inference. From the actual data recorded, a fuzzy system is established matching these factors (considered uncertain) with the affected people as the output variable of the system. This will make it possible to target the population at risk and to screen for the offending viruses and therefore establish vaccine prevention against these viruses in order to prevent cancerous development.

Keywords: Virus, Cancer, Artificial intelligence, Fuzzy logic

ANTI-NUTRITIONAL FACTORS IN PLANT FOOD : DELETERIOUS AND THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Anti-nutritional factors in plant food are naturally occurring compounds that bind to nutrients reducing their digestion and absorption, affecting the bioavailability of micronutrients resulting in vitamins and mineral deficiencies. These secondary metabolites are produced in plants as a defense mechanism against herbivory and microbial infestation. They include heat- stable compounds like phytic acid, polyphenols, condensed tannins, alkaloids, saponins; and heat-labile compounds like lectins, cyanogenic glycosides, protease inhibitors, goitrogens and toxic amino acids. They are mainly present in legumes, cereals, pseudocereals, millets, nuts and oilseed crops. They can be toxic at higher concentration in the diet and can cause nausea, flatulence, abdominal pain, headache and diarrhoea.

An attempt was made to review literature to study the deleterious effects of Phytic acid present in unprocessed whole grains and legume seeds affecting bioavailability of calcium, iron, copper and zinc; trypsin inhibitors in legumes resulting in impaired protein digestion; toxicity of cyanogenic glycosides in bitter almonds, seeds of stone fruits, and Cassava roots; tannins in tea and seed coats of legumes affecting iron absorption; goitrogen factors in Brassicaceae species affecting thyroid function, neurolathyrism associated with excessive consumption of *Lathyrus sativus* (Grass pea) seeds containing a toxic amino acid; and Favism disease characterized by hemolytic anaemia associated with consumption of *Vicia faba* beans. It is concluded that at low levels, some anti-nutrients exhibit significant therapeutic potential, as powerful anti-inflammatory, antioxidants, anti-carcinogens and reduce blood glucose, serum cholesterol and triglycerides. Phytic acids provide protection against colon cancer, osteoporosis and kidney stones. Tannins possess anti-diarrhoeal, antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal, anti-parasitic and cytotoxic effects. Saponins are cardioprotective, prevent atherosclerosis and platelet aggregation. The effects of anti-nutrients on human health vary according to each individual's unique metabolism as well as the methods used for processing of food like soaking, steaming, germination, fermentation, dehulling that can reduce the content of anti-nutrients. The article intends to highlight the importance of a varied diet of nutritious food to maintain a balance between beneficial and harmful effects of anti-nutrients.

Keywords: Anti-nutrients, Legumes, Phytic acid, Tannins, Saponins, Cyanogens, Protease inhibitors, Lathyrism, Favism, Anti-inflammatory, Antioxidant, Anticancer

BIOEFFICACY OF CYPERMETHRIN, CHLORPYRIPHOS AND READYMIX (CHLORPYRIPHOS 50% + CYPERMETHRIN 5%) AGAINST SPIDER MITES, SOIL ACARINE FAUNA AND HONEYBEES ON OKRA CROP

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ABSTRACT

Efficacy of cypermethrin @ 50 and 100 g a.i.ha⁻¹, chlorpyrifos @ 200 and 400 g a.i.ha⁻¹ individually and efficacy of pre-mix formulation of insecticides viz. Action-505EC (chlorpyrifos 50% +cypermethrin 5%) at recommended [275 (chlorpyrifos250+cypermethrin25) g a.i. ha⁻¹] and double the recommended dose [550 (chlorpyrifos 500+cypermethrin 50) g a.i. ha⁻¹] was studied against biotic fauna (two spotted mite i.e. *Tetranychus urticae* and predatory beetle i.e. *Stethorus punctillum*), soil acarine fauna and on honeybees along with control at Research Farm of Department of Entomology of CCSHAU, Hisar on okra crop (Variety, Varsha Uphar). Before spraying, pre treatment count of *T. urticae*, *S. punctillum* and *A. melifera* was recorded and post treatment observations were also recorded. In all the treatments, post treatment count of *T. urticae*, *S. punctillum* and *A. Melifera* was significantly lower than the pre treatment count at all the durations. But, in case of *T. urticae* as well as in case of *S. punctillum* and soil mites, average no of mites/ sq. cm. leaf started to increase significantly. Also, chlorpyrifos (double dose), where phytotoxicity with no leaf on okra plant was observed after 5th and 7th day. Cypermethrin as well as chlorpyrifos in ready-mix as well as individually caused 100 percent mortality to honeybees with difference of short duration in case of higher doses as compared to lower doses.

Keyword: Okra, Bioefficacy, Honeybees, Mites, Soil.

LANDMINE DETECTION AND SURVEILLANCE ROBOT

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of our project is to design a low cost and a multipurpose robot, which can be used for detecting any landmines and other surveillance purposes. There are nearly thousands of people dying around the world due to landmines and mine accidents. Keeping this in our mind, a low cost multipurpose robot was built. The robot will perform multiple tasks in areas where human intervention is dangerous and less protective, such as: Landmine detection and paint spraying at those places. Ideal for intelligence, and surveillance, this robot protects war fighters and first responders from unnecessary risk in dangerous and inaccessible areas. Remotely search buildings, bunkers, caves, tunnels, sewers and also collapsed structures. The robot can be used evaluate danger zones and inaccessible areas, including urban settings, with real-time video and audio. Our robot can be commercialized as a landmine detection and other surveillance purpose robot and as a further development Servo Motor Controlled arm can be included so that it can be used for defusing explosives. Also by Mounting a temperature and pressure sensor it could be featured as a mine robot. The system will be simple but also powerful and intelligible to achieve the required results with ease.

Keywords: Landmine Detection, Surveillance, Multipurpose.

MITIGATION OF URBAN WATER AND ENERGY CRISIS THROUGH AC CONDENSATE WATER (ACW)¹

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ABSTRACT

In the current scenario of never-ending water crisis due to the overexploitation of groundwater, trapping water from moisture in the atmosphere would be a leaping step from the brink of an inescapable crisis to a breakthrough. Especially, collection, treatment and reuse of AC Condensate Water (ACW) from commercial/domestic buildings could be the large scale solution to trim down the increasing demand for potable water with minimal energy expenditure in urban sector.

In this context, the quantum of ACW acquired from a 16 tonnage AC machine installed in a private building at Chennai city, India was monitored, treated and analyzed. Untreated ACW showed very high microbial load of >300 CFU/ml with unpleasant odour, taste and the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as 1,3 dichlorobenzene, 1,4 dichlorobenzene, Benzene and Ethyl benzene was beyond permissible limits (>5 µg/L). Among the various treatment methods explored, combinations of UV and carbon filter showed higher efficacy with reduction in microbial load up to <1 CFU/ml and VOCs up to < 5 µg/L. A total of volume of 92,695 litres of ACW was collected in the study period of 24 months with an average AC operation of 10 h/Day. This quantum of water would serve as the daily drinking water requirement for 42 adults, as per WHO standards for a period of 2 years. Additionally, 6.17 kw/h of energy could be saved and 5.37 kg CO₂ kwh of CO₂ emission could be reduced by minimizing ground water extraction. Moreover, in terms of direct cost cutting, INR 1,39,043/- could be saved as per the cost of commercial purified packaged drinking water. Furthermore, this practice enhances the green building systems at both scorching summers and shortened

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winters. Therefore, collection and reuse of ACW post treatment could be a sustainable way of conserving conventional water resource.

Keywords: Urban water crisis, Non-conventional water resources, AC condensate water, ACW

**ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESS FOR DEGRADATION OF AZO DYES ACID
RED 88 COMMONLY PRESENT IN WASTEWATER OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
BY TiO₂ PHOTOCATALYST**

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ABSTRACT

Use of photocatalytic techniques for degradation of non-biodegradable azo dyes in sustainable manner is a challenge for researchers. Azo dye contaminated water is also declared dangerous to living organisms because azo dyes are carcinogenic. The use of photocatalytic techniques to degrade azo dyes is founded advantageous and less expensive than conventional treatment techniques. The photocatalyst has great potential to decompose/degradation of organic dye pollutants by sunlight within a few minutes of sunlight exposure through AOP (Advanced Oxidation Process) with TiO₂ photo catalyst. We have used an azo dye, Acid Red 88 (often used in the textile industry) for experimental purposes. We observed the successful plundering of the azo dye sample of Acid Red 88 by TiO₂ photocatalyst. Suitable band gap of photocatalyst species are necessary for Azo dye decomposition and production of basic reactive species/radicals (^oOH, O₂⁻ etc.) that promote oxidation. For a photocatalyst, the VB (valence band) and CB (conduction band) are important for the production of ^oOH and ^oO₂ radicals. The process of decomposition of Azo dye organic pollutants in water is similar to the decomposition of VOCs through photocatalysis. We have observed effect of different parameters on the rate of degradation of Acid red 88, azo dye.

After long observation we conclude that: Rate of degradation is directly proportional to amount of the catalyst. As amount of catalyst was increased the rate of degradation was also increased up to some level. Between pH ranges 6.8 to 11 rate of degradation was faster. Rate of degradation acid red 88 was directly proportional to the intensity of light and the **Rate** of degradation was also found directly proportional to concentration of dissolved oxygen. We have recovered more than 99% transparency in treated wastewater sample.

Keywords: Photocatalyst, Degradation; Azo dyes, pH, Wastewater, Acid Red 88.

THE VASCULARIZED BONE ALLOTRANSPLANTATION- *IN VIVO* EXPERIMENT. PRELIMINARY REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The use of bone transplant has been a successful step in the treatment of a large number of diseases of the osteoarticular system [1]. But a massive bone defect remains a dilemma for contemporary reconstructive surgery. Current methods that are used have a high level of morbidity and complication [2,3].

We want to extract the cellular component from the vascularized bone allograft by the combined method, according to the algorithm, without injuring the extracellular structure and matrix, for obtaining a graft to be able for next inclusion in the host blood circulation, without immunosuppression by decellularization. The optimal segment for vascularized allografting (the rabbit model) was determined the upper third of the femur with the up to the level of the internal iliac artery. So, it could be used as a bone graft for further conservation and decellularization. The decellularization process was applied according to the established protocol. Used decellularizing agents were physical, chemical, and biological. They assured the efficient removal of cellular content from the tissue, without damaging the three-dimensional structure of the extracellular matrix. The greatest part - the cells, were removed first, and then the protein and lipid residues. In the last step, the smallest compartments DNA and RNA, were eliminated. The grafts were examined radiologically and morphologically. **Conclusions:** The vascularized allogeneic bone without immunosuppression would be a perfect alternative in the treatment of the massive bone defects.

Keywords: vascularized bone allograft, combined decellularization, bone allograft surgical revascularization.

COMPOSITION AND APPLICATIONS OF GRAPE (*VITIS VINIFERA L.*) SEEDS**Muhammad IMRAN**

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ABSTRACT

Grape (*Vitis vinifera L.*) seeds are considered as by-product from grape, grape juice and grape wine processing industries. The grape seeds make the compositional part of grape fruit and these seeds make approximate 5-6% of the total fruit weight depending the variety of grape fruit. The grape seeds present in grape fruit vary in number and are limited to very few depending the cultivar, fruit size and growing conditions. Grape seeds are abundant naturally with lipids, fiber, carbohydrates, protein, phenolic compounds and mineral contents. The seeds of grape contain potential bioactive secondary metabolites namely as flavonoids (catechin, quercetin and epicatechin), proanthocyanins and anthocyanins. The majorly non-flavonoids compounds possessed in the seeds of grape are cinnamic, ferulic, caffeic, p-coumaric, vanillic acids and gentisic. These bioactive compounds have economical worth for food, pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries. The seeds of grape have showed numerous health benefits likewise these seeds have marvelous hepatoprotective, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, cardioprotective, neuroprotective, anti-diarrhea, antiviral and pain relief properties. Therefore, the potential use of grape seeds should be recommended for healthy life.

Keywords: Grape Seeds, Composition, Industrial Applications, Bioactive Compounds, Healthy Life

EXECUTORIALITY OF THE B2C LEASING CONTRACTS UNDER ROMANIAN RECENT LEGAL REGULATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The study encompasses an interdisciplinary approach of the executory character of B2C leasing contracts, from both an economic and a legal perspective. Under Romanian Consumer Protection regulations, a legislative initiative started in 2019, meant to regulate a series of facilities for tenants / users who have the quality of consumers in leasing contracts, was recently materialized by the publication of Law no. 83/2021 for the amendment of the Governmental Ordinance no. 51/1997 on leasing operations and on the activity of leasing companies. The premise of this interdisciplinary approach was represented by the adhesion character of B2C agreements by which consumers / debtors are required to accept standardized clauses, which are not subject to negotiation between leasing professionals and consumers, the recently adopted legally mandatory norms thus being meant to ensure a fair balance between the rights and obligations of the lease agreement parties, sequentiating the conclusion of the contract and the performance of the contractual obligations generated by B2C leasing agreements. It was considered that in the light of the old regulation, on the one hand, the liability of the lessee / user was too severe (they being obliged to pay the lease rates for the entire contractual period, until the return of the property, cumulative with its return - art. 15 of GO no. 51/1997), and on the other hand that the lessor / financier benefited from a preferential regime from the perspective of the executory character of the contracts concluded in this matter (art. 8 of GO no. 51/1997). This paper aims to set forth the prerequisites for the deciphering of the legal and economic intricacies of the new regulatory frame applicable to leasing agreements. The amendments implemented by Law no. 83/2021 concern only the hypotheses of the contracts in which the lessee / user has the quality of consumer and are structured on two levels: (i) the removal of the enforceable title for leases, and (ii) the consequences of the termination and the limitation of the amount of the claim, in the event that the lessee / user does not cover the leasing rates for a period of three consecutive months. According to the results of the research, it was determined that, regarding the enforceability of leasing contracts, the latter, as well as associated personal warranties, established in order to guarantee the performance of the obligations assumed by the leasing contract, constitute enforceable titles. The consumer's position was analyzed, as pointed out in the second part of the study, including from a civil procedural perspective: in a possible enforcement appeal, consumers cannot rely on defenses related to the substance of the right contained in the writ of execution, if they have at their disposal another procedural way of capitalizing the lease, including a common law action. Thus, the provisions of art. 713, second paragraph of the Civil Procedure Code, in the matter of the enforcement appeal, represented a rather restrictive legal framework for consumers, precisely

because they have the possibility to formulate a separate action, aiming at the annulment of the abusive clauses from the leasing contract, thus being exempt from the sphere of incidence of executioriality procedures. However, two new paragraphs have been introduced to this article, in order to exempt from the enforceable character those contracts in which the lessee / user has the quality of consumer. In order to avoid any inconveniences related to the interpretation and application of these rules, the notion of consumer has been expressly defined, by reference to any natural person or group of natural persons who has the quality of user / lessee in a leasing contract and who acts for outside its commercial activity. Moreover, the legislator regulated a presumption of consumer quality, a quality that is analyzed exclusively in relation to the concluding of the leasing contract.

Keywords: B2C Contracts, Leasing, Consumer, Legally Mandatory Norms, Executioriality, Adhesion Clauses.

ASSESSMENT OF BONE FORMATION MARKER OSTEOCALCIN AND VITAMIN D LEVELS IN WOMEN WITH POSTMENOPAUSAL OSTEOPOROSIS AND HEALTHY WOMEN IN MENOPAUSE

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ABSTRACT

Osteocalcin is a protein synthesized from osteoblasts. It plays an important role in bone mineralization and calcium homeostasis. It is used as a biomarker for bone formation. There are evidence that measurement of osteocalcin levels can be used for screening and diagnosis in postmenopausal osteoporosis.

Our study aims to assess levels of osteocalcin and vitamin D in women with osteoporosis and healthy women in menopause.

Two groups of Bulgarian menopausal women took part in the study - 26 women with osteoporosis and 22 without osteoporosis. Diagnosis was made by measuring bone mineral density of the lumbar spine. Immunological and biochemical tests on venous blood were made to measure serum levels of osteocalcin, vitamin D and alkaline phosphatase, calcium and phosphorus respectively. Blood samples were examined without being frozen.

The mean levels of serum osteocalcin in patients were $23,41 \pm 10,08$ ng/ml and $20,83 \pm 8,1$ ng/ml in controls. The mean levels of vitamin D showed insufficiency in both groups, $48,09 \pm 19,41$ nmol/l in patients and $48,34 \pm 23,1$ nmol/l in controls. Calcium, phosphorus and alkaline phosphatase were within the referent values. There are no statistically significant differences in the values of vitamin D, osteocalcin, and parameters of calcium-phosphorus metabolism in both groups. Moderate negative correlations between serum osteocalcin levels with age ($p < 0.05$) and BMI ($p < 0.05$) in group with OP were found. A moderate positive correlation between osteocalcin with vitamin D levels was found ($p < 0.01$), and a strong positive correlation with alkaline phosphatase ($p < 0.01$) were found in the same group.

Our study shows that serum osteocalcin levels cannot be used to diagnose postmenopausal osteoporosis.

Keywords: Postmenopausal Osteoporosis, Osteocalcin, Vitamin D.

THE EXPERIENCES OF STILLBIRTH AND MISCARRIAGE OF MOTHERS FROM BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, BETWEEN 2015-2021

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ABSTRACT

Some studies show that the tangible gestures made by parents for the dead baby (sight of the lifeless body, hugging, saying goodbye) reduce anxiety and depressive symptoms among mothers. In contrast, other studies show that if the mother wants to interact with the body of the lost child, the impact can be negative on her mental health if she is not properly prepared. Consequences can be positive if the mother is preparing for it. In Romania, the experiences of mothers regarding stillbirth and miscarriage are insufficiently researched.

The study analyzes the experiences of 25 mothers from Bucharest, Romania, who experienced stillbirth or miscarriage between 2015-2021. We applied the interview method for this study. The questions were divided into 5 topics: emotional experience, physical contact, relationship with the gynecologist, social support and the decision they made to see and bury their baby or not.

The results indicate that emotional support in cases of stillbirth or miscarriage is essential. Respondents expected to receive professional support and compassion for their loss both from the medical staff and from those around them (family, friends, acquaintances). Also, many participants would have liked to be able to bury the unborn's body, but they did not had this legal possibility.

Conclusion: The interviews show the need for mothers who have stillbirth and miscarriage to be informed, supported and to have the legal possibility to see the unborn child and bury him, if they want, in order to live their mourning.

Keywords: stillbirth, miscarriage, mothers, Bucharest, Romania

INCLUSION IN THE LIGHT OF THE LEGAL BACKGROUND IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

Children is the most delicate and important category of a family and its future and as well as for the society in general. In Kosovo, children and young people account for 60 per cent of the population. Children are undoubtedly the most important part of society and regardless of their condition or development they should be offered the appropriate conditions for their education in order for them to fully develop their potential, as well as to put into practice the laws which protect their rights to be part of society. In this paper we have addressed the aspect of legal fulfillment of obligations to such categories not really included so far in the educational process. Suggestions will then be given for the possibility of improvements that can be achieved and changed within the legal framework in Kosovo.

Keywords: children disability, adapted infrastructure, children's right, education inclusive policy protection, law on the protection of children's rights, mechanisms

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGISLATION OF KAZAKHSTAN IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

We are interested in the question of judicial precedents, if they are so in demand.

When conducting this research, we set a goal to determine what is the potential of law, what are the prospects of judicial precedent in the modern legal system of Kazakhstan.

If we consider Romano-Germanic, then the plus is that the legal norms are clearly codified and it is easy to work in it, the minus – the norms may be far from practice. The Anglo-Saxon system is more flexible in relation to a specific case.

Research methods: formal-legal, historical, comparative-legal and analytical.

In the article, we have considered the peculiarities of the formation of the legal system of Kazakhstan in the Middle Ages (before the period of Russian colonization), namely, the institute of the *biy* court (*biy* are judges).

Biyam often had to deal with cases that were not regulated by customary law because of their complexity or novelty.

And in such a situation, the *biy*, based on the general principles of customary law and his life experience, made a certain decision, which then became a model when considering similar cases by other *biy* judges.

That is, the rule that "once formulated a court decision later became mandatory for all judges", and this rule was developed by Western lawyers, the so-called "common law" in England, worked in the Kazakh steppe. This confirms the thesis about the uniqueness, ease of use and flexibility of this design.

Currently, there are no judicial precedents in the Kazakh legislation, but, we believe, there are prerequisites for their occurrence.

Judicial reform in Kazakhstan has allowed the Supreme Court to develop normative decisions based on the results of generalization of judicial practice. Their peculiarity is that they are usually mandatory.

Normative decisions of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan allow to prevent the issuance of opposite or contradictory judicial acts in similar cases, allow to avoid a judicial

error. It is important that the strengthening of judicial practice will significantly reduce the risk of corruption. And for the Kazakh legal culture, this process seems natural, such conclusions were reached during the study.

Keywords: Legal System, Sources of Law, Judicial Precedent, Normative Judicial Decisions

**OBSERVATION AND IMITATION PROCESS AS A DOMINANT MODE OF
SOCIALIZATION IN GREATER SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY –
LIMPOPO PROVINCE IN SOUTH AFRICA**

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ABSTRACT

In Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality, Bapedi people regard social interaction as a meaningful, motivational and interesting because it affects their learning skills positively. Moral education as one of the perennial aims of traditional mode of education is executed through observation and imitation. Children are expected to adopt and adapt to certain codes of behaviour through remote learning, which are precondition of the moral norms for civic behaviour. Mutual and reciprocal care experienced during social interaction promote a sense of belongingness, and care provides a space for innovation, creativity and enthusiasm. The purpose of this study was to investigate how Bapedi people learn their indigenous music through observation and imitation, and how does this mode of learning assist them to socialize. To achieve this aim, the study employed a contextual approach and data was collected through observations, interviews and video recordings of social gatherings, religious rituals, children's games, ceremonies, rehearsals and festivals. The main questions the study addressed were: 1) Is learning music part of the socialization process, and does imitation form part in the transmission process? and 2) Is the learning process a group activity, and does observation imply some definite mode of instruction? The results have demonstrated that in the Bapedi culture, the creative music-making takes place during a process of interaction between the participants' musical experience and competence; and observation and imitation process is the established dominant mode of socialization. It was concluded that among traditional Bapedi people, music making is closely related with and recognized as a social activity that fosters and reinforces communal unity.

Keywords: Observation, Imitation, socialization, Sekhukhune, South Africa.

**SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY FROM
DOCUMENTATION TO CONSERVATION FOR ADAPTIVE AND MODERN USE:
THE CASE OF THE VERNACULAR BARZA VILLAGE, DHIBAN IN JORDAN**

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ABSTRACT

Generally, what has survived of Jordanian vernacular architecture is a rural type architecture, where living spaces are one with crop conservation areas and animal shelters. Preserving the Cultural Heritage of small Jordanian villages is essential to save the identity of local communities and stop the rural areas' depopulation. Barza old village, a Jordanian agro-pastoral village in Dhiban, inhibited in the nineteenth to the early twentieth century for its geographic location, moderate climate, and archaeological and heritage remains. It is a semi-nomadic village that cultivated fertile land and herding's of animals, where they started with living with their animals in massive underground caves and later expanding to build houses on top of their caves. After building the houses, they lived in the caves during the winter and in the houses during the summer. An entire urban village that serves the local community villagers/people living nearby complain not having enough services around them, boost the economy of Barza, create job opportunities for the locals, and become part of the touristic schedule for tourism.

The paper aims to present the process from documentation to conservation for adaptive and modern use. Through a suggested sustainable architectural design/project, the paper aims to bring back the memory of authentic Barza to its old glory. It discusses how to revive Barza through suggested functions that the villagers need, taking advantage of its Heritage touristic location, making it a stop for tourists to experience the life of Barza, its tangible and intangible cultural heritage and important history.

Keywords: Architecture, Cultural Heritage, Sustainability, Caves, Collective Memory, Local Community, Adaptive Reuse

DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE GERMANIUM 66: USING THE MSDI**Dalal Naji Hameed**

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ABSTRACT

We consider the residual interaction to be modified surface delta interaction MSDI. We have studied the excitation energies of the ^{66}Ge nucleus, which contain two neutrons outside closed shell of the ^{64}Ge . Neutrons are in the model space ($0f_{5/2}$ $1p_{1/2}$ $0g_{9/2}$). The energy levels and angular momentum of all possible cases were investigated. Thereby, we have used a theoretical process to find link between the classical coupling angle $\theta_{a,b}$ and energy levels at different orbital within neutron - neutron interaction. We observe the energy levels appear to follow two overall functions which depend on the classical coupling angles but are unconstrained of angular momentum I. The agreement between theoretical and experimental levels is satisfactory for excitation energies. The theoretical calculations for MSDI reasonably well agree with the experimental data. The minimum angular momentum I values correspond to maximum angle $\theta_{a,b}$ and vice versa. This indicates that the MSDI is very good to illustrate the nuclear structure for ^{66}Ge nuclei

Keywords: Shell model, energy levels, ^{66}Ge , modified surface delta interaction.

EFFECT OF THERMAL ANNEALING ON THE ELECTROPHYSICAL AND INELASTIC PROPERTIES OF N-TYPE SI AND SIGE:P ALLOY

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ABSTRACT

In the present work, samples of n-type monocrystalline Si and Si+0.5at.% Ge:P (10^{14}cm^{-3}) alloy obtained by the Czochralski method were investigated. The processes of relaxation and hysteresis damping of torsional vibrations and the dynamic shear modulus were studied on polished rods with dimensions $1\times 1\times 20\text{mm}^3$ oriented along the axis [112]. Thermal annealing of the samples was carried out at temperatures of 600-800 °C.

Electrophysical characteristics were determined on Ecopia HMS-3000 Hall effect measurement device in constant magnetic field. Optical spectra were recorded on IR spectrometer Agilent 660 FTIR. The processes of energy dissipation of torsional vibrations and the dynamic shear modulus were studied on a laboratory device of internal friction in the frequency ranges of 0.5-5.0 Hz, strain amplitude 10^{-5} - 10^{-3} and temperatures 20-600°C.

In the temperature range of 100-200°C nonlinear change of electrical resistivity, stipulated by annealing of nonstable thermal defects has been revealed in phosphorus-doped monocrystalline Si+0,5at.%Ge alloy.

Relaxation maxima in the internal friction and shear modulus spectra are stipulated by the point defects motion (~100°C) and by the interaction between the dislocations and thermal origin defects (400, 530-565°C).

Increase of dislocation origin relaxation maximum intensity revealed at 530-365°C temperatures and its activation characteristics have been analyzed by multiplication of vacancy-oxygen complexes in the annealing processes and by braking dislocation in the atmosphere of these defects.

Keywords: SiGe, Thermal anneliang, internal friction, shear modulus.

**TITLE: SOME NEWLY DEFINED IDEAL STATISTICAL CONVERGENT
SEQUENCE SPACES VIA μ -DEFERRED CESÀRO MEAN**

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of this paper is to define the notion of strongly I-deferred Cesàro summable and μ -deferred I-statistical convergence for real sequences along with their respective sequence spaces. Under some conditions, we establish many significant results to ensure the inclusion-based relationships between the defined spaces. Furthermore, some examples are also presented to support the validation of our results.

Keywords: Ideal statistical convergence. μ -deferred density. Sigma finite measure.

EFFECT OF HYDROSTATIC PREASSURE ON THE QUANTUM EFFICIENCY OF InGaN/GaN MULTI QUANTUM WELL

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, a numerical model is used to analyze photovoltaic parameters according to the electronic properties of InGaN/GaN multiple-quantum-well solar cells (MQWSC) under hydrostatic pressure. Finite difference techniques have been used to acquire energy eigenvalues and their corresponding eigenfunctions of MQWSC and the hole eigenstates are calculated via a k.p method under applied hydrostatic pressure. However, in the step of self-consistent solution of Schrodinger-Poisson equations, the iterative method is used. The convergence is obtained when the difference on the Fermi level associated with two consecutive iterations is smaller than $10^{-4} eV$; also, during the calculations, the same grid mesh is used for both Poisson and Schrödinger equations. All symmetry-allowed transitions up to the fifth subband of the quantum wells (multi-subband model) and barrier optical absorption are considered. The linewidth due to the carrier-carrier and carrier-longitudinal optical (LO) phonon scattering are also considered. The result of the quantum efficiency is compared with the single-subband model. A change in pressure up to 10 GPa increases the intraband scattering time up to 38fs for heavy holes and 40fs for light holes, reduces the excitonic binding energy, and decreases the quantum efficiency.

Keywords: Quantum Efficiency, Hydrostatic Pressure, InGaN/GaN, Solar Cell.

CATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF THE Fe-Co-MoO_x COMPOSITES COATINGS IN THE ELECTROCHEMICAL HYDROGEN EVOLUTION REACTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the results of testing the catalytic properties of Fe-Co-MoO_x composite materials deposited from complex citrate electrolytes in the electrochemical hydrogen evolution reaction (HER). It was found that the electrochemical evolution of hydrogen on Fe-Co-MoO_x electrodes occurs with a delayed stage of chemical desorption according to the Heyrovsky mechanism. The values of the Tafel constant b_k range from 0.2 to 0.25 on the Fe-Co-MoO_x alloys, which indicates a delayed stage of electrochemical desorption by the Geirowski mechanism and indicates a significant influence of the size effect and surface relief on the catalytic properties of coatings. The effect of chemical desorption increases with an increase in the roughness of the coating surface. The exchange current of the model reaction of the electrochemical hydrogen evolution at the electrodes with Fe-Co-MoO_x coating in solutions of different acidity was determined by the results of the cathodic polarization dependences analysis. Shown, that the hydrogen current density $i^0(\text{H}_2)$ on Fe-Co-MoO_x alloys is higher than on individual metals, exceeds this parameter for binary alloys and is comparable to those for platinum metals. The obtained results testify to the competitiveness of the obtained materials as catalytic systems in the electrochemical hydrogen evolution reactions and allow recommending them for application in electrochemical ecotechnologies of hydrogen production.

Keywords: Catalytic properties, Composites, Electrochemical hydrogen evolution reaction.

TIME-DEPENDENT MIXED CONVECTION FLOW OF Ag – MgO/WATER HYBRID NANOFLUID OVER A MOVING VERTICAL CONE WITH ROUGH SURFACE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, an innovative work has been explored on mixed convective hybrid nanofluid flow in the presence of a moving cone with surface roughness. The primary aim of this analysis is to establish the significance of hybrid nanofluid characteristics influencing the wall gradients such as skin friction coefficient and the rate of heat transfer. The hybrid nanofluid comprises water as the base fluid with silver (Ag) nanoparticles and magnesium oxide (MgO) nanoparticles added to it. The flow and heat transfer characteristics governing equations are expressed in terms of nonlinear coupled partial differential equations. The solutions of these equations are attempted numerically by employing the Quasilinearization technique in combination with the implicit finite difference approximation. It is noted that the rate of energy transfer and surface friction are higher for hybrid nanofluid ($\varphi_1 = 0.025$, $\varphi_2 = 0.025$) than that for the pure MgO nanofluid ($\varphi_1 = 0.05$, $\varphi_2 = 0$) and pure Ag nanofluid ($\varphi_1 = 0$, $\varphi_2 = 0.05$), wherein the net volume fraction of 5% of nanoparticles is maintained. For hybrid nanofluid, the Nusselt number rises by 12% and 6% approximately in comparison with that for the pure Ag nanofluid and pure MgO nanofluid, respectively. This result can be attributed to the strong molecular interaction between the hybrid nanoparticles suspended in the water medium. In order to confirm the authentication of the accuracy of the results of the present analysis, the fluid friction and rate of energy transfer are compared with the previous research findings. It is revealed that the present results are in good agreement with those published outcomes.

Keywords: Unsteady flow; Hybrid Nanofluid; Rough Surface; Quasilinearization technique; Finite difference scheme.

DOUBLE DIFFUSIVE NONLINEAR MIXED CONVECTIVE FLOW PAST A MOVING YAWED CYLINDER

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ABSTRACT

The fluid flow over a yawed cylinder is useful in understanding practical significance for undersea applications, for example, managing transference and/or separation of the boundary layer above submerged blocks and in suppressing recirculating bubbles. The present work examines nonlinear combined convective flow past a moving yawed cylinder with diffusion of liquid hydrogen. The coupled nonlinear control relations and the border restrictions pertinent to the present flow problem are non-dimensionalized by using non-similar reduction. Further, implicit finite difference schemes and quasilinearization method are employed to solve the non-dimensional governing equations. Impact of several non-dimensional parameters of the analysis on the dimensionless velocity, temperature and species concentration patterns and also on Nusselt number, Sherwood number and friction parameter are defined at the cylinder shell is analyzed through numerical results presented in various graphs. Velocity profiles can be enhanced and the coefficients of friction at the surface can be reduced, for increasing values of velocity ratio parameters along chordwise as well as spanwise directions. Species concentration profile is reduced, whilst the Sherwood number is enhanced, for growth of the Schmidt number and yaw angles. Furthermore, for an increasing value of yaw angle, skin-friction coefficient in chordwise direction diminishes in opposing buoyancy flow case, whereas the results exhibit the opposite trend in assisting buoyancy flow case. Moreover, very importantly, for increasing magnitude of nonlinear convection characteristic, the liquid velocity and surface friction enhance in spanwise direction. Further, for increasing magnitude of combined convection characteristics, velocity profiles and coefficient of friction at the surface enhance in both spanwise and chordwise directions. Also, we have observed that there no deviation for zero yaw angle in energy transport strength and Sherwood number.

Keywords: Mixed convection, yawed cylinder, double diffusion, non-linear convection, Quasilinearization technique.

INFLUENCE OF MIXED CONVECTION NANOLIQUID FLOW OVER A ROTATING SPHERE IN PRESENCE OF DIFFUSION OF LIQUID HYDROGEN AND AMMONIA

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ABSTRACT

This work concentrates on the triple diffusive mixed convection nanoliquid flow over a rotating sphere in view of cooling of rotating spherical products in various industries, machinery fields, heat, and mass transfer applications. Diffusive components such as liquid hydrogen, ammonia, and nanoparticles have various practical applications for cooling in various industrial processes. This study is considered to be innovative because it examines the effect of multi diffusive components and nanoparticles on mixed convection flow over a rotating sphere which is being reported for the first time. The physical problem is modeled mathematically as a set of coupled nonlinear partial differential equations. To solve the set of non-dimensional governing equations obtained via non-similar approach, we employ the implicit finite difference scheme equipped with the Quasilinearization technique, and numerical results are discussed through graphs. This work illustrates the significance of rotation of sphere on flow, heat and mass transfer, and separation of the boundary layer. This work also accounts for the impacts of thermophoresis and Brownian diffusion. The so obtained numerical results are compared with earlier results, and they are found to be in excellent agreement.

Keywords: Rotating sphere, Nanofluid, liquid hydrogen, liquid ammonia, Quasilinearization.

ANALYSIS OF NONLINEAR MIXED CONVECTIVE NANOLIQUID FLOW ABOUT VERTICAL THIN CYLINDER

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the nonlinear mixed convection flow of nanofluid past a slender cylinder, which is vertically moving with constant velocity, with viscous dissipation effects is examined. The governing equations of the flow are in the form of dimensional nonlinear partial differential equations (NPDEs), which are brought to nondimensional form, along with the boundary conditions, by employing non-similar transformations. The resultant nondimensional NPDEs are solved by adopting Quasilinearization technique and implicit finite difference method (FDM). The numerical study focuses analysis of various nondimensional parameters, such as Brownian diffusion Nb , nonlinear mixed convection γ , Richardson number Ri , Lewis number Le , Eckert number or viscous dissipation Ec , thermophoresis Nt , nanoparticle buoyancy ratio Nr , velocity ratio ε , on profiles as well as gradients are studied in detail. The numerical results unveil that the increasing values of Ec rises temperature of the fluid. Further, wall gradients for energy transfer and also, nanoparticle mass transfer are studied in presence as well as in absence of nonlinear mixed convection effects.

Keywords: Nanofluid; Nonlinear mixed convection; Quasilinearization technique; Slender cylinder; Viscous dissipation.

SUGGESTION FOR AN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SYSTEM FOR MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

Microenterprises and small business (MSB) are, today in Brazil, the major wealth generators in Commerce Sector responsible for as much as 53.4% of the sector's GDP. In Industry GDP the participation of the MSB (22.5%) is almost as important as the medium companies (24.5%). In the Service Sector, more than one third of the national production (36.3%) come from MSB. In ten years, the production values generated by the small business jumped from US\$27,7 billions to US\$115,36 billions. Despite the importance of these enterprises in economy, the awareness of the employees regarding to labor accidents and safety still low. Projects, proceedings and some attitude changes regarding to Labor Safety has been growing in Brazil, and in the last few years becoming a cultural issue that goes beyond the simply standards compliance. Thus, developing a management system that evolves with the growth of MSB is necessary to build a labor safety consciousness, that meets the national legislation and internal standards to promote the life quality on labor. This work was applied to a microenterprise in the dairy industry aiming to identify the characteristics regarding to the labor safety and labor accidents by applying a simplified survey and used the data to evaluate the awareness of the employees on the theme using the Bradley's Curve, that is intended to assess the company's security maturity. This paper is part of a major work that aims to develop a management system book to be used by these companies. The studied company is at the "reactive stage" of Bradley's Curve, and as many others microenterprises in this sector, needs to be guided within the consciousness of labor safety.

Keywords: Microenterprises, small business, labor safety, labor accidents.

NM-POLYNOMIAL OF CERTAIN SYNTHETIC POLYMERS

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ABSTRACT

Graph theory creates a link between mathematics and chemistry by a useful tool named topological index. A topological index is a real number associated with a graph obtained by certain rules such that two isomorphic graphs have the same topological index. It characterizes the topology of molecular structure. Topological indices play a vital role in the QSPR and QSAR models to predict different physico-chemical properties and bioactivity that help in drug discovery. Its application in various fields such as nanoscience, biotechnology etc., are also remarkable: The neighborhood M-polynomial (NM) is effective in recovering neighborhood degree sum based topological indices that predict different physical, chemical and biological characteristics of material under investigation.

In this work, the neighborhood M-polynomial of synthetic polymers obtained. From the neighborhood M-polynomial, some neighborhood degree sum based topological indices are recovered. A comparative study among the findings and some well-established degree-based indices is performed.

Keywords: NM-polynomial, topological indices, Synthetic Polymers.

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

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ABSTRACT

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

Keywords: Thermal Radiation, Chemical Reaction, Viscous Dissipation, Micropolar Fluid, Similarity Transformation.

PARTICULAR SOLUTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ETHANOL FROM PRETREATED BANANA TRUNK BIOMASS

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ABSTRACT

Ethanol from pretreated banana trunk biomass (PBTB) is a renewable energy which can be used as biofuel and for industrial purposes for the production of sanitizers in this Covid 19 era. In this work, Initial Value Problem (IVP) which mimic the consecutive reaction models were formulated for the production of ethanol from PBTB in Batch and Continuous Process respectively. Particular Solutions were obtained and the graphs were plotted using Maple 16 software. The results from the initial value problem obtained, shows that there is significant effect of rate of reaction on the optimum ethanol yield from PBTB. The results for the batch and continuous process of PBTB shows that at higher rate ethanol yield is 800 and 3,800 liters while at a lower rate of reaction ethanol yield is 1,000 and 5,200 liters for batch and continuous process respectively. The work concludes that continuous process gives higher yield of ethanol.

Keywords: Ethanol, PBTB, IVP, Particular solution, Batch and Continuous Process.

TEXT MINING APPROACHES IN LITERATURE: A STUDY ON FRIENDSHIP IN THE LITERARY WORK “DIARY OF A CRICKET”

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ABSTRACT

Diary of a Cricket was written by To Hoai which is a famous Vietnamese literary work translated into more than 40 different languages all over the world. This is one of the first opening literary work about personifying animals which makes children readers evoking humanity. Friendship is a significant topic of this masterpiece. This research indicates the features of friendship in Diary of a Cricket by using Text Mining techniques through Atlas.ti software. The research results provide diverse views on the topic of friendship, particularly for children.

Keywords: Text Mining, Diary of a Cricket, Friendship, To Hoai.

USING AUGMENTED REALITY IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION AT HIGH SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In the era of Fourth Industrial Revolution, a string of new technologies were invented for the development related to the Digital transformation. In recent years, Augmented Reality has gradually become well-known because of its application in many fields of life, especially in education. The paper presents a case study about using Augmented Reality for teaching and learning Mathematics at Vietnamese high schools. The analysis is drawn from the research to provide useful experiences for applying Augmented Reality in the diverse contexts of education around the World.

Keywords: Augmented Reality, Mathematics Education, high school.

MIXED CONVECTIVE NANOFLUID FLOW OVER A NON LINEARLY STRETCHED RIGA PLATE

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ABSTRACT

The process of heat and mass transfer in boundary layer flow of a mixed convective and electrically conducting nanofluid with viscous dissipation and chemical reaction properties past a slender Riga plate is investigated in this study. Two distinct cases of boundary heating and concentration conditions are analyzed for heat and mass transfer. Viz, convective boundary condition and zero nanoparticle mass flux. The thermophoretic and Brownian aspects for nanofluid are proposed using Buongiorno's relations. With the aid of similarity conversion analysis, the governing formulated flow equations of heat and mass transfer have been translated into a system of nonlinear ordinary differential equations. Subsequently, optimal homotopy analysis method is employed to obtain the solutions to the reduced equations. The findings are graphically illustrated and discussed in view of the two cases of boundary conditions. One of the important observations of the present study is, for higher values of modified Hartmann number the velocity profile increases and temperature profile suppresses and it is interesting to note that the contemporary numerical simulations offer confirmable accuracy in the existing literature, which authenticates the novelty of current investigation.

Keywords: Coagulated riga plate, Nanofluid, Mixed convection, Viscous dissipation, Chemical reaction.

PERISTALTIC FLOW OF MHD JEFFERY NANOFLUID IN A VERTICAL CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT

The peristaltic mechanism plays a crucial role in understanding numerous biological flows as the mathematical modelling of biological fluids plays important role due to its applications in various fields of medicine. The current paper give emphasis to the MHD peristalsis of Jeffrey nanofluid flowing through a vertical channel when subjected to the combined heat and mass transportation. The fluid flows are formulated beneath the assumptions of long wavelength and low Reynolds number and non-dimensionalised using dimensionless parameters. The modelled governing equations are resolved using the perturbation technique. The expressions of velocity, temperature, and concentration are obtained, and the solutions of skin-friction coefficient, Nusselt number and Sherwood number at the wall are acquired. Further, the influence of relevant parameters on various physical quantities for both non-Newtonian Jeffery and viscous fluid are graphically analysed, and the trapping phenomena is studied graphically. The outcomes are deliberated in detail. Further, it is renowned that the current study has many biomechanical applications such as the movement of chyme motion in the gastrointestinal tract and during the surgery to take control of the flow of blood by adjusting the magnetic field intensity. The analysis also has a vital behaviour in the medical practice of extra-corporal circulation of blood employing the heart-lung engine that may affect the impairment of red blood cells due to the wall shear stress's significant variation. The consequences are also of meaningful value in using arthro pumps and roller pumps through which liquids are conveyed in the living organs. Also, the consequences may be valid in the fluid peristaltic pump used in haemodialysis and are enormously supportive to carry out particle movement actions operated on cardiac surgery.

Keywords: Peristaltic transport, magnetic effect, Jeffery nanofluid, heat transfer, mass transfer.

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATHEMATICS IN THE PANDEMIC: A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AT HIGH SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Recently, in the context of COVID-19 outbreaks, the teaching and learning of Mathematics have undergone many changes in the content, forms and approaches. Information and communication technologies (ICT) play an essential role in this trend, especially digital platforms and tools supporting online learning and blended learning. This study presents a survey on the role of ICT through using digital platforms and tools at Vietnamese high schools in the global pandemic of 21st century. The research results once again show the increasingly essential role of ICT and provide a novel perspective on digital platforms and tools in teaching and learning Mathematics.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, COVID-19 pandemic, ICT, digital platform, high school.

PUBLIC OPINION TOWARDS BRAND NAMING: ISLAMIC BANKS VS CONVENTIONAL BANKS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to examine the brand naming criteria in Conventional banks versus Islamic windows of conventional banks. This study examined 5 Islamic banks and 14 Islamic windows of conventional banks. Survey methodology was employed in this research, and experienced brand professionals were interviewed as brand naming experts [N=150] using the judgmental sampling technique. All brands were examined on six-point criteria for evaluating brand names; these criteria include Memorability, Meaningfulness, Likability, Transferability, Adaptability, Protectability. These criteria were examined on a five-point Likert scale ranging from very low to very high. Findings indicate that Islamic banks have higher scores on six brand naming criteria as compared to Islamic windows of conventional banks and the difference is statistically significant.

Keywords: Brand, Brand naming, Memorability, Meaningfulness, Likability, Transferability, Adaptability, Protectability, Islamic banks, Conventional banks, Islamic Windows.

THE VOLATILITY OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE AND MARKET VALUE OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES FROM EUROPE

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, more attention is being devoted to research and development (R&D) expenditures volatility and its impact on firm value. It is argued that managers are tempted to adjust the level of R&D investment by virtue of a myopic behaviour, focused on short-term goals. Most of prior studies depict R&D expenditures volatility as an expression of effective R&D management. This study aims to analyze the role of R&D volatility and R&D intensity on market capitalization of listed pharmaceutical and medical research companies from the European region. We use a longitudinal dataset comprising 217 companies, analysed over the period 2014-2019. Statistical estimations are based on panel regression analysis with period fixed effects and GMM panel regression. The analysis is conducted on the entire sample and on sub-samples determined based on the positive and negative values of R&D volatility, in order to differentiate the effect of continuous versus disrupting R&D activities and the firm's shift between exploratory and exploitative innovations. Entire sample estimations indicate that R&D volatility adversely affects market valuation, whereas R&D intensity has a positive effect, and the interaction term indicates a negative influence of R&D volatility depending on the proportion of R&D expenditure. The positive volatility sub-sample provides consistent evidence of a significant negative influence of R&D volatility on market value. For the negative volatility sub-sample, R&D intensity and its interaction with R&D volatility have a significant positive effect consistent over the alternative estimations. We conclude that the market influence of R&D expenditure is related to the sign of volatility and depends on the proportion of R&D expenditure. These findings enhance our understanding of market valuation and R&D tendencies in the pharmaceutical industry.

Keywords: R&D volatility, R&D intensity, Earnings management, Market value.

BAYESIAN PARAMETER INFERENCE FOR FRAILTY CORRELATED DEFAULT MODELS USING A PARTICLE MCMC METHOD

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to evaluate the likelihood of corporations' defaults based on a data of U.S. public non-financial firms over the period January 1980-June 2019 by incorporating both observable firm-specific/macroeconomic factors and latent factors using the Bayesian approach coupled with the Particle filters. We consider a reduced-form model and adopt a Particle Markov Chain Monte Carlo method combined with the Expectation-Maximization algorithm to scrutinize this relationship. To draw samples for the hidden factors, we adopt a Particle Independent Metropolis-Hastings algorithm. The key to our results is the realization that the Particle Markov Chain Monte Carlo method can work well in models with latent factors. It is feasible to draw samples through the Particle Independent Metropolis-Hastings algorithm in a nonlinear non-Gaussian state space model. Our empirical results provide strong evidence that the variation of the default rate of U.S. industrial firms can be significantly explained by both observed and hidden factors.

Keywords: Frailty; Default risk; Hidden factors; Particle Markov Chain Monte Carlo; Particle Independent Metropolis-Hastings

COMPUTATION OF CUSTOMER'S ESTIMATED PRICE FOR A MULTI-ATTRIBUTE PRODUCT

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ABSTRACT

Setting an appropriate price for any product, according to its features is always a tricky decision for a company that operates in a highly competitive market environment. Price of a product should not be set arbitrarily, without taking into consideration what customers would be willing to pay for the given product. A product with an appropriate price can help an organization gain competitive advantage, establish market leadership, and thereby improve its market share. This study has been conducted to determine the customer's willingness to pay for a particular set of features in the given product. Here, in this paper, the complete study has been done for Smartphone. First, a Choice Based Conjoint (CBC) analysis was conducted to reveal the customers' preferences for various features (represented as attribute levels in the study), for which an online survey was conducted. The data from the survey was analysed to generate Conjoint "Utilities" for each attribute-level. The results were then used to prepare an interactive market simulator to conduct various "What-If" simulations under the real market scenario, where various competitor products are also competing for their market share. The Conjoint Utilities were also used to calculate the "Preference Share" for all available products, and to establish a "Demand Curve" for our product which indicates how the demand of product varies vs. the price of product. The Conjoint data was further analysed to establish an "Incremental Price" for a different feature (attribute-level), from the base product which indicates the incremental monetary value that can be associated by the customer with each different feature of the product. The analysis and obtained results could be of great strategic importance to any organization that needs to price its products or services. This approach has wide applications and can be applied in any industry for any product or service. This paper demonstrates the complete procedure of how the entire research was conducted, the results were analysed and can be used for decision making.

Keywords: Conjoint Analysis, Market Simulator, Demand Curve, Share of Preference, Willingness-to-pay

**A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESOURCE-BASED VIEW,
EXPORT MARKET ORIENTATION, AND EXPORT PERFORMANCE¹**
KAYNAK TEMELLİ YAKLAŞIM, İHRACAT PAZAR ODAKLILIK VE İHRACAT
PERFORMANSI İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ABSTRACT

According to the Resource-Based View states that firms can show superior performance, especially when entry to foreign markets, through their resources and capabilities. The theoretical background of research on export performance is mainly based on the Resource-Based View. However, the literature that examines the relationship between resource-based view, export market orientation, and export performance is very limited. This study aims to examine the effect of the resource-based view on export market orientation and the effect of export market orientation on export performance. For this purpose, first, this paper examines the effect of the Resource-Based View including experiential resources, scale resources, financial resources, and informational capabilities, customer relationship capabilities, product development capabilities on the export market orientation. Second, it investigates the effect of export market orientation including export market intelligence generation, export market intelligence dissemination, and export market responsiveness dimensions on the export performance (financial, strategic, and satisfaction). This study is based on the convenience sampling method and the sample covers 110 export firms in Turkey. The data is collected via an online questionnaire and subjected to statistical analysis with the SPSS program. This paper concludes that resource-based view dimensions (financial resources, experiential resources, scale resources, customer relations capabilities, product development capabilities, informational capabilities) have a significant, and positive effect on export market orientation. The findings also show that it is concluded that export market orientation (export market intelligence generation, export market intelligence dissemination, and export market

¹ This study was carried out in Marmara University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Business Administration and Marketing, under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Serdar PİRTİNİ. Derived from the doctoral dissertation prepared by Yunus BÖLÜKBAŞI.

responsiveness) have a significant, and positive effect on export performance (financial, strategic, satisfaction).

Keywords: Resource-Based View, Export Market Orientation, Export Performance

ÖZET

Kaynak Temelli Yaklaşımına göre işletmelerin özellikle dış pazarlara açılırken kaynak ve yetenekleri sayesinde daha üstün bir performans gösterebileceği ifade edilmektedir. İhracat Performansı üzerine yapılan araştırmaların teorik alt yapısı ağırlıklı olarak Kaynak Temelli Yaklaşımına dayandırılmaktadır. Ancak ilgili literatür incelendiğinde kaynak temelli yaklaşım, ihracat pazar odaklılık ve ihracat performansının birlikte incelendiği bir araştırma modeli görülememiştir. Bu çalışmada kaynak temelli yaklaşımın ihracat pazar odaklılık üzerindeki etkisinin ve ihracat pazar odaklılığın da ihracat performansına olan etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Kaynak Temelli Yaklaşımın alt boyutları olarak ihracatçı işletmenin deneyimsel kaynakları, ölçek kaynakları ve finansal kaynakları ile bilgisel yetenekleri, müşteri ilişkileri yetenekleri ve ürün geliştirme yetenekleri ele alınmış ve ihracat pazar odaklılık üzerindeki etkisi incelenmiştir. Modelde ihracat pazar odaklılık; ihracat pazar bilgisi üretimi, ihracat pazar bilgisi dağıtımı ve ihracat pazar tepkisi boyutlarıyla incelemeye alınmakta ve ihracat performansına (finansal, stratejik ve tatmin) olan etkisi araştırılmaktadır. Türkiye'deki 110 ihracat işletmesine kolayda örneklem yöntemiyle ulaşılmıştır. Çevrimiçi anket ile toplanan veriler, istatistiksel analizlere tabi tutulmuştur. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre; kaynak temelli yaklaşım boyutlarının (finansal kaynaklar, deneyimsel kaynaklar, ölçek kaynakları, müşteri ilişkileri yetenekleri, ürün geliştirme yetenekleri, bilgisel yetenekler), ihracat pazar odaklılık üzerinde anlamlı ve olumlu bir etkiye sahip olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır. Ayrıca ihracat pazar odaklılığın da (ihracat pazar bilgisi üretimi, ihracat pazar bilgisi dağıtımı, ihracat pazar tepkisi) ihracat performansı (finansal, stratejik, tatmin) üzerinde anlamlı ve olumlu bir etkiye sahip olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaynak Temelli Yaklaşım, İhracat Pazar Odaklılık, İhracat Performansı

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ABSTRACT

The new phenomenon named the "sharing economy" emerged a decade ago and attracted scientists, businesses, and governments attention. Sharing economy offers new opportunities for innovative start-ups, improves resource conservation and efficiency of utilization, reformats consumption patterns, raises the spirit of entrepreneurship and responsibility of every capital owner, and improves social trust among people worldwide. Sharing economy contributes to job creation and promote sustainable growth. The European Commission acknowledges the benefits of the sharing economy and states that European countries should be open to new opportunities that sharing economy brings. However, despite the focus of researchers on the sharing economy, there is still a lack of deeper analysis and evaluation of the factors impacting the development of the sharing economy. Therefore, the paper aims to identify the main factors influencing the growth of sharing economy and compare the development processes of sharing economy in 25 EU countries and the United Kingdom. Based on the scientific literature analysis, the author identified the essential factors and formed a sharing economy index. For research purposes, multicriteria method AHP was used and recently developed method FARE-M was employed to calculate the weight of indicators. The research reveals that the most significant factors for sharing economy growth are economic and technological. Furthermore, the results reveal that the environment is more favourable for sharing economy growth in Luxembourg, Denmark and Netherlands.

Keywords: Sharing economy, multicriteria evaluation, factors.

THE IMPACT OF FIRM CHARACTERISTICS, CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND AUDIT QUALITY ON REAL EARNINGS MANAGEMENT OF DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Earnings management remains an important issue that has come to the front burner in recent debate on corporate failures regarding unethical behavior. This study examines the impact of firm characteristics, corporate governance and audit quality on real earnings management of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria for the period of 2009-2019. The study used cross-sectional research design. Data was obtained from annual reports and account of ten sampled banks because they fall into two tier of pre and post IFRS, out of the population of 23 listed deposit money banks in Nigeria as at 2019. Firm characteristics, corporate governance and audit quality as independent variables proxied by audit firm size, audit tenure, board size, board independence and firm size while the residuals from the modified jones model was used to represent earnings management which estimates discretionary accruals. The data was pooled in a panel and regression analysis was conducted. The findings revealed that audit firm size and audit tenure have negative significant impact on earnings management and board independence, board size and firm size have positive and negative insignificant impact on earnings management. The study concludes that audit firm size and audit tenure plays a very strong role in negative earnings management of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria while board independence, board of directors and firm size negates and ensures earnings management. It is recommended that listed deposit money bank should engage the services of big audit firm and elongates the tenure of external auditors and the shareholder should ensure that the independence of the board is assured true various means in cooperating in the corporate governance code, firm size should be decreased in order to control the level of earnings management practices.

Keywords: Earnings Management, Board Size, Board Independence, Audit Tenure, Audit Firm Size and Firm Size.

**ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI VE HASTALIKLARI HEMŞİRELİĞİ DERSİNİ ALAN
ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE SAĞLIKLI YAŞAM BECERİLERİNİN
BELİRLENMESİ**

**DETERMINATION OF HEALTHY LIVING SKILLS OF STUDENTS TAKING CHILD
HEALTH AND DISEASE NURSING COURSE DURING PANDEMIC PROCESS**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin pandemi sürecinde sağlıklı yaşam becerilerinin belirlenmesidir. Tanımlayıcı türdeki bu araştırma, Ocak-Haziran 2021 tarihleri arasında, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan toplam 101 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin toplanmasında öğrencilerin sosyo-demografik bilgilerinin yer aldığı “*Tanımlayıcı Bilgi Formu*” ve “*Sağlıklı Yaşam Becerileri Ölçeği*” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde Kruskal-Wallis ve Mann-Whitney U-testleri yapılmıştır. Çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin “*cinsiyet, aile tipi, yaşanılan bölge, sosyal güvence, gelir durum algısı ve kronik hastalığı olma*” değişkenleri ile sağlıklı yaşam becerileri toplam ve alt boyut puanları arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmadığı saptanmıştır ($p>0.05$). Çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin “*COVID-19 tanısı alma, aile-arkadaş-akrabaların birinde COVID-19 tanısı olması*” değişkenleri ile sağlıklı yaşam becerileri toplam ve alt boyut puanları arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmadığı saptanmıştır ($p>0.05$). COVID-19 semptom yaşayan öğrencilerin sağlıklı yaşam becerileri toplam puan,

sađlıđa verilen nem ve sađlıkla ilgili kaynaklara ulařma alt boyut puanlarının yksek olduđu ve gruplar arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduđu saptanmıřtır ($p < 0.05$). Bu alıřma sonucunda, ocuk sađlıđı ve hastalıkları hemřireliđi dersini alan đrencilerin pandemi srecinde COVID-19 semptomları yařayanların sađlıklı yařam becerilerinin daha yksek dzeyde olduđu bulunmuřtur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sađlıklı yařam, COVID-19, hemřirelik đrencileri, pandemi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the healthy life skills of the students who take the child health and diseases nursing course during the pandemic process. This descriptive study was carried out with a total of 101 students who took the child health and diseases nursing course between January and June 2021. “Descriptive Information Form” and “Healthy Life Skills Scale”, which included the socio-demographic information of the students, were used to collect the data. Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U-tests were used to evaluate the data. The students taking the child health and disease nursing course was determined that the difference between the variables of “gender, family type, region of residence, social security, income status perception and having a chronic disease” and healthy living skills scores of was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). The students taking the child health and disease nursing course was determined that the difference between the variables of “COVID-19 diagnosis and a family-friend-relative has been diagnosed with COVID-19” and healthy living skills scores of was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). It was determined that the students experiencing COVID-19 symptoms had high scores in the total healthy living skills, importance given to health and accessing health-related resources sub-dimension scores, and the difference between the groups was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). As a result of this study, it was found that the students who took the child health and diseases nursing course had a higher level of healthy life skills of those who experienced COVID-19 symptoms during the pandemic process.

Keywords: Healthy lifestyle; COVID-19; nursing student; pandemic.

**ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI VE HASTALIKLARI HEMŞİRELİĞİ DERSİNİ ALAN
ÖĞRENCİLERİN PANDEMI SÜRECİNDE DEPRESYON, ANKSİYETE, STRES
DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

DETERMINATION OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS LEVELS OF
STUDENTS TAKING CHILD HEALTH AND DISEASE NURSING COURSE DURING
PANDEMIC PROCESS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin pandemi sürecinde depresyon, anksiyete, stres düzeylerinin belirlenmesidir. Tanımlayıcı türdeki bu araştırma, Ocak-Haziran 2021 tarihleri arasında, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan toplam 104 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin toplanmasında öğrencilerin sosyo-demografik bilgilerinin yer aldığı “*Tanımlayıcı Bilgi Formu*” ve “*Depresyon Stres Anksiyete Ölçeği (DASÖ-21)*” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde Kruskal-Wallis ve Mann-Whitney U-testleri yapılmıştır. Çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin “*cinsiyet, aile tipi, yaşanılan bölge, sosyal güvence ve kronik hastalığı olma*” değişkenleri ile depresyon, anksiyete ve stres puanları arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmadığı saptanmıştır ($p>0.05$). Gelirini giderinden az algılayan öğrencilerin depresyon puanlarının yüksek olduğu ve gruplar arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$). COVID-19 semptomları olan öğrencilerin stres ve depresyon alt boyut puanlarının daha yüksek olduğu ancak aradaki farkın istatistiksel açıdan

anlamli olmadığı saptanmıştır ($p>0.05$). Semptomları olan öğrencilerin semptomları olmayan öğrencilere göre anksiyete puanlarının yüksek ve aralarındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu belirlenmiştir ($p<0.05$). COVID-19 testi yaptıran ve COVID-19 tanısı alan öğrencilerin stres, anksiyete ve depresyon alt boyut puanlarının daha yüksek olduğu ve aradaki farkın istatistiksel olarak ileri derecede anlamlı olduğu saptanmıştır ($p<0.01$). Bu çalışma sonucunda, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin pandemi sürecinde COVID-19 semptomları olan, test yaptıran ve tanısı alanların depresyon ve anksiyete düzeyi orta düzeyde olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anksiyete, COVID-19, depresyon, hemşirelik öğrencileri, stres.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the depression, anxiety and stress levels of the students who take the child health and disease nursing course during the pandemic process. This descriptive study was conducted with a total of 104 students taking the child health and disease nursing course between January and June 2021. The "Descriptive Information Form" containing the socio-demographic information of the students and the "Depression Stress Anxiety Scale (DASÖ-21)" were used to collect the data. Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U-tests were used to evaluate the data. The students taking the child health and disease nursing course was determined that the difference between the variables of "gender, family type, region of residence, social security and having a chronic disease" and depression, anxiety and stress scores of was not statistically significant ($p> 0.05$). It was found that the depression scores of the students who perceived their income less than their expenses were high and the difference between the groups was statistically significant ($p <0.05$). It was determined that the stress and depression sub-dimension scores of students with COVID-19 symptoms were higher and the difference between them was not statistically significant ($p> 0.05$). It was determined that students with symptoms had higher anxiety scores than students without symptoms and the difference between them was statistically significant ($p <0.05$). It was found that the stress, anxiety and depression sub-dimension scores of the students who had the COVID-19 test and were diagnosed with COVID-19 were higher and the difference between them was statistically highly significant ($p <0.01$). As a result of this study, it was found that the depression and anxiety levels of the students who took the child health and disease nursing course were moderate during the pandemic process, those who had COVID-19 symptoms, had tests and were diagnosed.

Keywords: Anxiety; COVID-19; Depression; Nursing Students; Stress.

ÇOCUKLARDA BEL ÇEVRESİ VE BEL/BOY ORANININ KAN LİPİT PROFİLİ İLE İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP OF WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE AND WAIST-TO-HEIGHT RATIO AND BLOOD LIPID PROFILE IN CHILDREN

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ÖZET

Yetişkin dönemdeki sağlığı korumak için çocukluk çağı obezitesinin önlenmesi önemli bir önceliktir. Santral obezitenin göstergesi olan bel çevresi ölçümü kronik hastalıklarda risk değerlendirmesi amacıyla kullanılan pratik bir yöntemdir. Bu bildirinin amacı çocuklarda bel çevresi ve bel/boy oranının kardiyometabolik risk faktörleri ile ilişkisini ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla Hacettepe Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı Genel Pediatri Polikliniğine başvuran 10-18 yaş arası 226 çocuk prospektif olarak değerlendirildi. Bel çevresi ölçümü cinsiyet ve yaşa göre (10.,25.,50.,75.,90.persentil) sınıflandırılmıştır. Trigliserit, total kolesterol, HDL-Kolestrol, LDL-Kolestrol, VLDL-Kolestrol, Non-HDL-Kolestrol, total kolesterol /HDL oranını içeren sonuçlar kaydedilmiştir. Bel çevresi persentil grupları ile trigliserit ($p=0,008$), HDL-Kolestrol ($p<0,001$), Non-HDL-Kolestrol ($p=0,009$), total kolesterol /HDL ($p<0,001$) ve VLDL-Kolestrol ($p=0,013$) arasında anlamlı fark bulunmuştur. Bel çevresi 85.persentil ve üstünde olanların trigliserit, total kolesterol, LDL-Kolestrol, VLDL-Kolestrol, Non-HDL-Kolestrol, total kolesterol / HDL-Kolestrol oranı anlamlı düzeyde yüksek ve HDL-Kolestrol değeri anlamlı düzeyde düşük bulunmuştur. Bel/boy oranı artıkça trigliserit ($r = 0,269$; $p<0,001$), total kolesterol ($r = 0,191$; $p=0,006$), LDL-Kolestrol ($r = 0,249$; $p<0,001$), Non-HDL-Kolestrol ($r = 0,318$; $p<0,001$), total kolesterol /HDL ($r = 0,387$; $p<0,001$), VLDL-Kolestrol ($r = 0,259$; $p<0,001$) artmış, HDL-Kolestrol ($r = -0,309$; $p<0,001$) azalmıştır. Çocuklarda bel çevresi ve bel/boy oranı kan lipit profili ile ilişkilidir. Bel çevresi 85. persentil üstü çocukluklarda risk anlamlı düzeyde yüksektir. Çocuklar ve adölesanlarda değiştirilebilir risk faktörlerine erken müdahale için bel çevresi ölçümünün takip edilmesi, çocuklardaki kardiyometabolik risk faktörlerinin tespitinde yararlı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kardiyometabolik risk, bel çevresi, bel/boy oranı

ABSTRACT

Prevention of childhood obesity is an important priority to maintain adult health. Waist circumference measurement, an indicator of central obesity, is a practical method used for risk assessment in chronic diseases. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the relationship between waist circumference and waist-to-height ratio with cardiometabolic risk factors in children and adolescent. For this purpose, 226 children and adolescents aged 10-18 years who applied to Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, General Pediatrics Outpatient Clinic were prospectively evaluated. Waist circumference measurement was classified according to gender and age (10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th percentile). Triglyceride, total cholesterol, HDL-Cholesterol, LDL-Cholesterol, VLDL-Cholesterol, Non-HDL-Cholesterol, total cholesterol / HDL-Cholesterol ratio results were recorded. Waist circumference percentile groups between triglyceride ($p=0.008$), HDL-Cholesterol ($p<0.001$), Non-HDL-Cholesterol ($p=0.009$), total cholesterol /HDL ($p<0.001$) and VLDL-Cholesterol ($p=0.013$) levels significant difference was found. Triglyceride, total cholesterol, LDL-Cholesterol, VLDL-Cholesterol, Non-HDL-Cholesterol, total cholesterol / HDL-Cholesterol ratio of those with waist circumference of 85th percentile and above were found to be significantly higher and HDL-Cholesterol values were found to be significantly lower. As waist-to-height ratio increases, triglycerides ($r = 0.269$; $p<0.001$), total cholesterol ($r = 0.191$; $p=0.006$), LDL-Cholesterol ($r = 0.249$; $p<0.001$), Non-HDL-Cholesterol ($r = 0.318$); $p<0.001$), total cholesterol /HDL- Cholesterol ($r = 0.387$; $p<0.001$), VLDL-Cholesterol ($r = 0.259$; $p<0.001$) increased, HDL-Cholesterol ($r = -0.309$; $p<0.001$) decreased. In children, waist circumference and waist-to-height ratio are associated with blood lipid profile. The risk is significantly higher in children with waist circumference above the 85th percentile. For early intervention to alterable risk factors in children and adolescents, keeping track of waist circumference measurements will be beneficial in detecting cardiometabolic risk factors in children.

Keywords: Cardiometabolic risk, waist circumference, waist-to-height ratio.

**ÇOCUKLARDA AKDENİZ DİYET MODELİNE UYUMUN VÜCUT YAĞ DAĞILIMI
VE KARDİYOMETABOLİK RİSK FAKTÖRLERİ İLE İLİŞKİSİ**
THE RELATIONSHIP OF ADHERENCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET MODEL
WITH BODY FAT DISTRIBUTION AND CARDIOMETABOLIC RISK FACTORS

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ÖZET

Akdeniz diyeti birçok epidemiyolojik ve deneysel beslenme çalışmalarıyla doğrulanmış, sağlıklı beslenme modellerinden biridir. Bireylerde yağ dokusu miktarı obezite ile ilişkilendirilen hastalıklara yol açan komplikasyonların oluşumunda önemli rol oynar. Bu bildirinin amacı çocuklarda Akdeniz diyet modeline uyumun vücut yağ yüzdesine etkisini değerlendirmek ve artmış yağ yüzdesinin kardiyometabolik risk faktörleri ile ilişkisini ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla Hacettepe Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı Genel Pediatri Polikliniğine başvuran 10-18 yaş arası 226 çocuk prospektif olarak değerlendirildi. Akdeniz beslenme modeline uyumu değerlendirmek için çocuk ve adolesanlar için geliştirilen Akdeniz Diyet Kalite İndeksi (KIDMED İndeksi) kullanılmıştır. Vücut yağ yüzdesi, ölçümleri Tanita BC 532 marka biyoelektrik impedans analiz cihazı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Sistolik kan basıncı (SKB), diyastolik kan basıncı (DKB) ölçümleri, açlık kan glukozu, açlık insülin, lipit profilini içeren sonuçlar hasta dosyalarından elde edilmiştir. KIDMED indeks skoru ile vücut yağ yüzdesi arasında negatif ilişki bulunmuştur ($r = -0,151$; $p=0,029$). Vücut yağ yüzdesi arttıkça SKB ($r = 0,376$; $p<0,001$), DKB ($r = 0,317$; $p<0,001$), serum açlık insülin ($r = 0,565$; $p<0,001$), HOMA-IR ($r = 0,536$; $p<0,001$), trigliserit ($r = 0,279$; $p<0,001$), total kolesterol ($r = 0,19$; $p=0,007$), LDL-Kolesterol ($r = 0,229$; $p=0,001$), Non-HDL-Kolesterol ($r = 0,296$; $p<0,001$), total kolesterol /HDL ($r = 0,402$; $p<0,001$), VLDL-Kolesterol ($r = 0,266$; $p<0,001$) artmış HDL-Kolestrol ($r = -0,302$; $p<0,001$) azalmıştır. Sonuç olarak çocuklarda vücut yağ yüzdesi kardiyometabolik risk faktörleri ile ilişkili bulunmuştur. Akdeniz beslenme modeline uyum arttıkça vücut yağ yüzdesinde azalma dikkat çekicidir. Bu nedenle, Akdeniz beslenme modelinin yaşam biçimi haline dönüştürülmesi kardiyometabolik risk faktörlerine erken müdahale açısından olumlu etkiler göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KIDMED indeks, Kardiyometabolik risk, vücut yağ yüzdesi

ABSTRACT

The Mediterranean diet is one of the healthy eating models that has been validated by many epidemiological and experimental nutrition studies. The amount of adipose tissue in individuals plays an important role in the development of complications leading to obesity-associated diseases. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the effect of adherence to the Mediterranean diet model on body fat percentage in children and to reveal the relationship between increased fat percentage and cardiometabolic risk factors. For this purpose, 226 children and adolescent aged 10-18 years were prospectively evaluated who applied to Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, General Pediatrics Outpatient Clinic. Mediterranean Diet Quality Index in children and adolescents (KIDMED Index), was used to evaluate adaptation with the Mediterranean diet model. Body fat percentage were analyzed using a Tanita BC 532 bioelectrical impedance analyzer. Systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP) measurements, fasting blood glucose, fasting serum insulin, blood lipid profile results were recorded. A negative correlation was found between KIDMED index score and body fat percentage ($r = -0,151$; $p=0,029$). As body fat percentage increased, SBP ($r = 0.376$; $p<0.001$), DBP ($r = 0.317$; $p<0.001$), fasting serum insulin ($r = 0.565$; $p<0.001$), HOMA-IR ($r = 0.536$; $p<0.001$), triglyceride ($r = 0.279$; $p<0.001$), total cholesterol ($r = 0.19$; $p=0.007$), LDL-Cholesterol ($r = 0.229$; $p=0.001$), Non-HDL-Cholesterol ($r = 0.296$); $p<0.001$), total cholesterol /HDL ($r = 0.402$; $p<0.001$), VLDL-Cholesterol ($r = 0.266$; $p<0.001$) increased, HDL-Cholesterol ($r = -0.302$; $p<0.001$) decreased. In conclusion, body fat percentage was found to be associated with cardiometabolic risk factors in children. It is remarkable that the decrease in body fat percentage increases as adherence with the Mediterranean diet model increases. For this reason, the promotion of the Mediterranean dietary pattern shows positive effects in terms of early intervention in cardiometabolic risk factors.

Keywords: KIDMED index, cardiometabolic risk, body fat percentage

METOPIC SUTURE IN ARTIFICIALLY DEFORMED SKULLS

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ABSTRACT

Permanent metopic suture, although it belongs to variations of the norm, its study has both theoretical and clinical significance. The problem of identifying metopic sutures in artificially deformed skulls remains poorly understood. Taking into account that artificial skull deformation is a unique opportunity to study the effect of mechanical factors on the formation of a metopic suture, we undertook this study. The research aimed to study the metopic suture in artificially deformed skulls. The material for the study was 13 artificially deformed skulls stored in the craniological collection of the Department of Human Anatomy and Medical Terminology of the Azerbaijan Medical University. The study used the classification of artificial skull deformation according to Georg K. Neumann (1942). The cranioscopic method was used to examine these skulls for the presence or absence of metopic sutures. The obtained digital data of the occurrence of the indicated anatomical structure were subjected to frequency analysis. The frequency of deformations was as follows: bifronto-occipital-6 (46.2%); fronto-parieto-occipital - 3 (23.1%); parallelo-fronto-occipital - 2 (15.4%); parallelo-fronto-occipital, subtype-saddle-like depression –2 (15.4%). Metopic suture was not found in bifronto-occipital and fronto-parieto-occipital deformations. The indicated suture was identified in parallelo-fronto-occipital in 1 (50.0%) and in parallelo-fronto-occipital, subtype-saddle-like depression deformations in 1 (50.0%) case. For the metopic suture $\chi^2 = 5.318$; $p = 0.150$. In certain artificially deformed skulls, the occurrence of the metopic suture is quite high, which indicates the possible influence of mechanical factors on its formation.

Keywords: Metopic suture, Artificially deformed skulls, Parallelo-fronto-occipital deformation, Parallelo-fronto-occipital, subtype-saddle-like depression.

**ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI VE HASTALIKLARI HEMŞİRELİĞİ DERSİ ALAN
ÖĞRENCİLERİN KANITA DAYALI HEMŞİRELİK KONUSUNDAKİ BİLGİ,
TUTUM VE DAVRANIŞLARI**
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF STUDENTS TAKING CHILD
HEALTH AND DISEASE NURSING COURSE ON EVIDENCE-BASED NURSING

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ÖZET

Kanıt dayalı hemşirelik bakımı klinik maliyeti azaltmakta, hasta memnuniyeti ve hemşirelerin mesleki doyumunu arttırmaktadır. Ülkemizde kanıt dayalı hemşirelik bakımından sık sık söz edilmesine rağmen uygulamada istenen sonuçlar elde edilememiş ve bunun nedenleri üzerine çalışmalar yürütülmüştür. Kanıt dayalı hemşirelik bakımının lisans ve yüksek lisans eğitim düzeyinde ders olarak verilmesi gerektiği görüşü savunulmuştur. Bu çalışma, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği dersi alan öğrencilerin kanıt dayalı hemşirelik konusundaki bilgi, tutum ve davranışlarını belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Çalışmaya bir devlet üniversitesinde eğitim gören 85 öğrenci katılmıştır. Çalışma verileri Google form üzerinden anket yolu ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu ve 'Öğrencilerin Kanıt Dayalı Hemşirelik Konusundaki Bilgi, Tutum Ve Davranışları Ölçeği' kullanıldı. Verilerin analizi; IBM SPSS Statistics 22 programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın her aşamasında etik ilkeler gözetilmiştir.

Araştırmanın bulgularına göre, öğrencilerin çoğunun kanıtlara ulaşmak için interneti (%97.6), kullandığı ve kanıt ulaşma amaçlarının çoğunlukla ödev yapma (%89.4) olduğu saptandı. Öğrencilerin kanıt dayalı hemşirelik konusunda bilgi, tutum ve davranışları ölçeği bilgi alt boyutu puan ortalaması 26.57±4.03, tutum 18.08±8.32, gelecekte kullanma 43.96±6.27, uygulama 18.71±4.63 ve toplam puan ortalaması 104.28±12.77 olarak belirlendi.

Araştırmanın sonucuna göre, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Dersi alan öğrencilerin kanıta dayalı hemşirelik uygulamaları hakkında bilgisinin ve gelecekte kullanma oranlarının fazla olduğu, tutumlarının ve uygulama oranlarının orta düzeyde olduğu saptandı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakım, hemşire, kanıt, öğrenci

ABSTRACT

Evidence-based nursing care reduces clinical costs, increases patient satisfaction and professional satisfaction of nurses. Despite the fact that evidence-based nursing is frequently mentioned in our country, the desired results could not be obtained in practice and studies were carried out on the reasons for this. It has been argued that evidence-based nursing care should be given as a course at undergraduate and graduate education levels. This study was conducted to determine the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of the students who took the Child Health and Diseases Nursing course on evidence-based nursing.

85 students studying at a state university participated in the study. Study data were collected via a Google form. Introductory Information Form and 'Students' Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviors Scale on Evidence-Based Nursing' were used to collect data. Analysis of data; It was made using the IBM SPSS Statistics 22 program. Ethical principles were observed at every stage of the study.

According to the findings of the study, it was determined that most of the students used the internet (97.6%) to reach the evidence, and the purpose of reaching the evidence was mostly doing homework (89.4%). Students' knowledge, attitudes and behaviors about evidence-based nursing scale mean score of knowledge sub-dimension was 26.57 ± 4.03 , attitude 18.08 ± 8.32 , future use 43.96 ± 6.27 , practice 18.71 ± 4.63 and total score average 104.28 ± 12.77 .

According to the results of the study, it was determined that the students who took the Child Health and Diseases Nursing Course had a high level of knowledge about evidence-based nursing practices and their rate of use in the future, and their attitudes and application rates were at a moderate level.

Keywords: Care, evidence, nurse, student

**ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI VE HASTALIKLARI HEMŞİRELİĞİ DERSİ ALAN
ÖĞRENCİLERİN MESLEKİ BENLİK SAYGISI VE ÖZ YETERLİLİK ALGISI
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL SELF-RESPECT AND
PERCEPTION OF SELF-EFFICIENCY OF STUDENTS TAKING CHILD HEALTH AND
DISEASES NURSING COURSE**

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ÖZET

Mesleki benlik saygısı, kişinin mesleğini ne kadar önemli gördüğü ve ne kadar değer verdiği ile ilişkilidir. Öz yeterlik ise, belirli bir görevi yerine getirme yeteneğinin ve belirli davranışları başarılı bir şekilde yerine getirebilme beklentisinin bir değerlendirmesidir ve öğrenme, deneyim ve geri bildirim sonucunda değişebilir. Teorik eğitim ve uygulamalı eğitimle harmanlanmış bir meslek olan hemşirelikte kişinin bireysel becerilerinin etkisi de yadsınamayacak düzeyde önemlidir. Bireysel becerilerin geliştirilip uygulanmasında ise kişinin öz yeterliliği ve mesleki benlik algısı temel etkenlerdendir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersini alan öğrencilerin mesleki benlik saygısı ve öz yeterlilik algısı arasındaki ilişkiyi saptamaktır.

Çalışmaya bir devlet üniversitesinde eğitim gören 78 öğrenci katılmıştır. Çalışma verileri Google form üzerinden anket yolu ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında tanımlayıcı bilgi formu, Arıcak Mesleki Benlik Saygısı Ölçeği ve Öz Yeterlilik Algısı Ölçeği kullanıldı. Çalışmanın her aşamasında etik ilkeler gözetilmiştir.

Araştırmanın bulgularına göre, öğrencilerin mesleki benlik sayısı puan ortalaması 118.96 ± 20.80 , öz yeterlilik algısı 66.06 ± 10.77 olarak saptandı. Cinsiyet ile mesleki benlik saygısı ($t=-0.075$; $p=0.940$) ve öz yeterlilik algısı ($t=0.001$; $p=0.999$) arasında anlamlı bir fark olmadığı görüldü. Öğrencilerin mesleki benlik saygısı ile öz yeterlilik algısı arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı pozitif yönlü bir ilişki olduğu saptandı ($r=0.540$; $p<0.001$).

Araştırmanın sonucuna göre, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği dersi alan öğrencilerin mesleki benlik saygı düzeyleri ve öz yeterlilik algıları yüksek bulundu ve mesleki benlik saygısı arttıkça öz yeterlilik düzeylerinin de arttığı saptandı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşire, mesleki benlik saygısı, öğrenci, öz yeterlilik

ABSTRACT

Occupational self-esteem is related to how important a person sees his profession and how much he values it. Self-efficacy, on the other hand, is an assessment of the ability to perform a particular task and the expectation to be able to successfully perform certain behaviors and can change as a result of learning, experience, and feedback. In nursing, which is a profession blended with theoretical education and applied education, the effect of individual skills is undeniably important. Self-efficacy and professional self-perception are the main factors in the development and application of individual skills. The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between the professional self-esteem and self-efficacy perceptions of the students who take the child health and diseases nursing course.

78 students studying at a state university participated in the study. Study data were collected via a Google form. Descriptive information form, Arıcak Professional Self-Esteem Scale and Self-Efficacy Perception Scale were used to collect data. Ethical principles were observed at every stage of the study.

According to the findings of the study, the average score of the students' professional self number was 118.96 ± 20.80 , and their self-efficacy perception was 66.06 ± 10.77 . There was no significant difference between gender and professional self-esteem ($t = -0.075$; $p = 0.940$) and perception of self-efficacy ($t = 0.001$; $p = 0.999$). It was determined that there was a statistically significant positive relationship between students' professional self-esteem and self-efficacy perception ($r = 0.540$; $p < 0.001$).

According to the results of the study, it was found that the professional self-esteem levels and self-efficacy perceptions of the students who took the Child Health and Diseases Nursing course were found to be high, and as their professional self-esteem increased, their self-efficacy levels also increased.

Keywords: Nurse, professional self-esteem, student, self-efficacy

TÜRKİYE'DE DOĞUM SONU DÖNEMDE EBELİK BAKIMI MIDWIFERY CARE IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Doğum sonu dönem (puerperium), plasentanın doğumu ile başlayan ve doğum sonrası 6-12 haftayı içeren dönemdir. Doğum sonu dönem, kadınların fizyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyal gereksinimlerinin karşılanması açısından yaşamlarının en önemli süreçlerinden biridir. Anne ve yenidoğanın savunmasız olduğu bu süreçte, bakım eksikliği, hastalık ve ölüm riski artabilmektedir.

Anne ve yenidoğan ölümleri daha çok doğumdan sonraki ilk günlerde meydana gelmektedir. Doğum sonrası 42 gün, anne ve yenidoğanın hayatına sağlıklı devam etmesi için önemli bir süreç olmasına rağmen, bakımın sürdürülebilirliği açısından anne ve yenidoğanın sağlığının ihmal edildiği süreçtir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütüne; her gebenin ve yenidoğanın; doğum ve doğum sonrası dönemde kaliteli bakım alması gerektiğini belirtmektedir. Tüm kadınların, doğum öncesi, doğum sırası ve doğum sonrası süreçte nitelikli bakıma ve desteğe ihtiyacı vardır. Dünya'daki kadınların yarısından daha fazlası, doğumdan sonraki iki gün içinde bakım ziyareti almamaktadır.

Doğum sonu dönemde yaşanan sorunlar göz önüne alındığında ebelere önemli görevler düşmektedir. Doğum sonrası süreçte yapılacak olan kontrollerde ve ev ziyaretlerinde anne ve yenidoğanın bakımıyla ilgili ten tene temas, emzirme, vücut hijyenini sağlamaya yönelik uygulamalar (el yıkama, banyo vb), cilt bakımı ve göbük kordonu gibi fiziksel bakımlarının sağlanması, anne ve yenidoğan acillerini, ebeveynlerin psikososyal uyumunun sağlanmasına yönelik ebelerin rehberlik etmesi gerekmektedir. Ebelerin, doğum sonu bakıma yönelik uygulamalarda standardizasyonun sağlanması, anne ve yenidoğan sağlığına yönelik risklerin belirlenmesine yönelik uygulamaların sağlanması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğum Sonu Dönem, Anne, Ebe

ABSTRACT

The postpartum period (puerperium) is the period that begins with the birth of the placenta and includes 6-12 weeks after birth. The postpartum period is one of the most important processes in women's lives in terms of meeting their physiological, psychological and social needs. In this process, where mother and newborn are vulnerable, lack of care, risk of illness and death may increase.

Maternal and neonatal deaths occur mostly in the first days after birth. Although 42 days after birth is an important process for the healthy continuation of the life of the mother and the newborn, it is the period in which the health of the mother and newborn is neglected in terms of the sustainability of care. The World Health Organization states that every pregnant and newborn should receive quality care in the birth and postpartum period. All women need qualified care and support in the prenatal, birth order and postpartum process. More than half of women in the world do not receive a care visit within two days of birth.

Considering the problems experienced in the postpartum period, midwives have important duties. Midwives should be guided to ensure the psychosocial adaptation of parents, mother and newborn emergencies, and to provide physical care such as skin contact, breastfeeding, body hygiene practices, skin care and umbilical cord related to the care of the mother and newborn during postpartum checks and home visits. Midwives need to ensure standardization in postpartum care practices, and to provide practices for determining risks to maternal and newborn health.

Keyword: Postpartum Period, Mother, Midwifery.

OSTEOPOROZ VE EBELİK BAKIMI OSTEOPOROSIS AND MIDWIFERY CARE

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ÖZET

Bilim ve teknolojideki ilerlemeyle, sağlık hizmetlerindeki gelişmelerin kişilerin yaşam süresini uzatması sonucu çeşitli fizyolojik problemler de gündeme gelmiş olup, osteoporoz da tüm dünyada önem kazanmaya başlamıştır. Osteoporoz; kemik yapısı ve mineral yoğunluğunda bozulmaya neden olarak kemiklerde kırılabilirliğe yol açan kronik, ilerleyici, metabolik bir hastalıktır. Osteoporoz sıklıkla ileri yaşta ortaya çıkmakta olup, kişinin yaşam kalitesini olumsuz yönde etkiler, sakatlık ve ölümlere neden olur. Uluslararası Osteoporoz Vakfına (International Osteoporosis Foundation) göre, dünya genelinde 34 milyon kişinin osteoporoz ile karşı karşıya olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Ülkemizde osteoporoz prevalansı kadınlarda %9, erkeklerde ise %0.6'dır.

Osteoporozu neden olan bir takım risk faktörleri bulunmaktadır. Yaş, kadın cinsiyeti, aile öyküsü gibi yapısal ve genetik faktörler; aşırı alkol, sigara kullanımı, fiziksel aktivite yapmama, yetersiz kalsiyum alımı gibi yaşam biçimiyle ilgili faktörler ve bazı tıbbi koşullarla ilişkili faktörler osteoporozu artırabilmektedir. Osteoporozun tedavisinde non-farmakolojik ve farmakolojik tedavi, fizik tedavi ve cerrahi tedavi uygulanmaktadır. Literatürde osteoporozun tedavisinde önleyici yaklaşımların önemine vurgu yapılmaktadır. Önleyici yaklaşımlarla kırıkların sebep olacağı morbidite ve mortalitenin engelleneceği düşünülmektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, ebelerin sağlığı korumada ve geliştirmede oldukça önemli yere sahip olduklarına vurgu yapmıştır. Ebeler osteoporoz açısından riskli grupları tespit edip bu gruplara özel danışmanlık ve sağlık eğitimi verebilirler. Ayrıca, postmenapoz dönemindeki kadınların yaşam biçimi davranışlarını değerlendirerek kişiye özel sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışı kazandırmaya yönelik bilgilendirme yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osteoporoz, Korunma, Ebelik.

ABSTRACT

With the advancement in science and technology, various physiological problems have come to the fore as a result of the developments in health services extending the life span of people, and osteoporosis has started to gain importance all over the world. Osteoporosis; It is a chronic, progressive, metabolic disease that leads to bone fragility by causing deterioration in bone structure and mineral density. Osteoporosis often occurs in advanced age, negatively affects the quality of life of the person, causes disability and death. According to the International Osteoporosis Foundation, it is estimated that 34 million people worldwide suffer from osteoporosis. In our country, the prevalence of osteoporosis is 9% in women and 0.6% in men.

There are a number of risk factors that cause osteoporosis. Structural and genetic factors such as age, female gender, family history; Lifestyle-related factors such as excessive alcohol use, smoking, lack of physical activity, insufficient calcium intake, and factors related to some medical conditions may increase the susceptibility to osteoporosis. In the treatment of osteoporosis, non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatment, physical therapy and surgical treatment are applied. In the literature, the importance of preventive approaches in the treatment of osteoporosis is emphasized. It is thought that morbidity and mortality caused by fractures will be prevented with preventive approaches. The World Health Organization emphasized that midwives have a very important place in protecting and improving health. Midwives can identify risky groups in terms of osteoporosis and give special counseling and health education to these groups. In addition, by evaluating the lifestyle behaviors of women in the postmenopausal period, information can be given to gain personalized healthy lifestyle behaviors.

Keywords: Osteoporosis, Prevention, Midwifery.

**BEDEN İMAJI PSİKOLOJİK KATILIK ÖLÇEĞİ: TÜRKÇEYE UYARLAMA,
GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI**
THE ADAPTATION OF BODY IMAGE PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLEXIBILITY SCALE
INTO TURKISH: A VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Beden İmajı Psikolojik Katılık Ölçeği'nin Türkçe formunun psikometrik özelliklerini araştırmak amaçlanmaktadır. Uyarlama çalışmasına konu olan Callaghan ve arkadaşlarının 2015 yılında geliştirmiş olduğu Body Image Psychological Inflexibility Scale (BİPKÖ) bireyin bedenine dair yüklemelerini ve buna dair görüşlerinin esnetilebilirliğini sınamaktadır. Ölçek uyarlama çalışması için yürütülen araştırmaya katılım sınırı olarak orijinal halindeki sınırlar korunmuş ve araştırma 18 yaş ve üstü bireylerin katılımına açılmıştır. Böylelikle araştırmanın örneklemini yaşları 18 ile 64 arasında değişen 247'si (%75.8) kadın ve 79'u (%24.2) erkek olmak üzere 326 katılımcıdan oluşmuştur. Ölçeğin özgün halinde gözlemlenmiş olan yapının kontrol edilebilmesi amacıyla gruptan elde edilen verilere DFA uygulanmış ve bu analiz sonucunda uyum indeksi değerleri $\chi^2/sd=2.812$, RMSEA=.075, CFI=.921, GFI=.90, IFI=.922 ve SRMR=.009 olarak bulunmuştur. Bu uyum değerlerinin kabul edilebilir aralıklar içerisinde olduğu görüldüğünden ölçeğin özgün halindeki tek faktörlü yapının korunduğu varsayımı doğrulanmıştır. Benzer ölçek geçerliği için Sosyal Görünüş Kaygısı Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Beden İmajı Psikolojik Katılık Ölçeği ve Sosyal Görünüş Kaygısı Ölçeği arasındaki ilişki düzeyleri Spearman-Brown korelasyon testiyle incelenmiştir. BİPKÖ ve SGKÖ arasında $p<.01$ önem düzeyinde $\rho=.800$ pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur. Güvenirlik analizi sonrası Cronbach alfa katsayısının .91 olduğu bulunmuştur. Tüm bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda Beden İmajı Psikolojik Katılık Ölçeği'nin Türkiye'de 18 yaş ve üstü bireylerde kullanılabilecek geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı olduğunu söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Beden imajı, psikolojik katılık, ölçek uyarlama, geçerlik, güvenilirlik

ABSTRACT

The Body Image Psychological Inflexibility Scale (BIPIS), was developed by Callaghan et al. (2015). The purpose of the present study was to investigate the reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the Body Image Psychological Inflexibility Scale. The scale tests individuals' attributions about their bodies and the inflexibility of their views on this subject. Participants were required to be at least 18 years old as in the original form. The sample of the study consisted of 326 participants, 247 (75.8%) female and 79 (24.2%) male, aged between 18 and 64. In confirmatory factor analysis, fit index values were found as $\chi^2/df=2.812$, RMSEA=.075, CFI=.921, GFI=.90, IFI=.922 ve SRMR=.009. These values of fit within acceptable ranges. Therefore, the assumption that the original single factor structure of the scale was preserved was confirmed. Social Appearance Anxiety Scale was used for similar scale validity. The correlation levels between the Body Image Psychological Strictness Scale and the Social Appearance Anxiety Scale were examined by using the Spearman-Brown correlation test. A significant positive correlation was found between BIPIS and SAAS at $p<.01$ significance level, $\rho=.800$. The reliability study indicated that the Cronbach alpha coefficient was .91. This study showed that the Body Image Psychological Inflexibility Scale was a valid and reliable instrument to measure psychological inflexibility in Turkish individuals aged 18 or over.

Keywords: Body image, psychological inflexibility, scale adaption, validity, reliability

THE MALONDIALDEHYDE LEVEL IN THE LIVER TISSUE IS INFLUENCED BY NEW COMPOUND OF COPPER, DERIVATIVES OF THIOSEMICARBAZIDE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Identification, study and testing of new remedies for treatment approaches of diseases, resulting from imbalance between oxidants and antioxidants, with potentially destructive potential and pathogenesis in liver disorders is of particular interest due to the increase in incidence and severity of these pathologies.

Material and methods. The level of malondialdehyde (MDA) in liver tissue of white rats after administration of copper compounds (CC), thiosemicarbazide derivatives - CMD-4, CMJ-33 and CMT-67 was evaluated.

Results and discussion. The study shows that MDA decreases statistical suggestive in the liver tissue by 14% -40% under the influence of most of the studied CC, except only the CMJ-33 compound, which shows a discrete tendency to decrease. We can admit that the tested compounds, due to their property of lowering the level of MDA by various mechanisms, can increase the efficiency of cellular protection against various peroxidants and cytotoxic agents.

Conclusions. The hepatic level of MDA could be used as a test to assess the efficacy of tissue protection against lipid peroxidation by free radicals when testing different CC. Further studies are needed to confirm the therapeutic utility of these bioactive tested compounds.

Keywords. Malondialdehyde, liver tissue, coordination compounds of copper, thiosemicarbazide derivatives.

COMPARISON OF BINDING ENERGIES OF HUMAN PROTEIN FARNESYLTRANSFERASE-SOME COMMERCIAL TEA TREE OIL CONSTITUENTS COMPLEXES

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ABSTRACT

Farnesyltransferase is an enzyme that adds farnesyl groups to cysteine residues in CAAX motifs of the protein precursors. Farnesyltransferase inhibitors are one of the important anticancer agents, also used for the treatment of aging-related syndromes such as Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome. Tea tree oil, also known as *Melaleuca alternifolia* oil, is an essential oil utilized mainly in cosmetics and medicine. The aim of the study is to determine the binding energies for the complexes of farnesyltransferase-some commercial tea tree oil constituents. The 2D SDF of the constituents were downloaded from PubChem (<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) and Drugbank (<https://go.drugbank.com/>) databases additionally, a 3D PDB file of human farnesyltransferase (ID: 1JCQ) was obtained via Protein Data Bank (<https://www.rcsb.org/>). 2D SDF files were converted to .pdbqt format via the OpenBabel 2.3.1 program. AutoDockTools 1.5.6 was run for protein/ligand preparations and molecular docking. Grid Box parameters were determined by UCSF Chimera 1.15. The coordinates of the center for 85 atoms are 22.27 (x), 126.79 (y), and -4.74 (z) based on the poses of the ligands on IJCQ. Number of points in x,y,z dimensions was adjusted to 60x60x60 and spacing was 0.375 angstrom (default). Docking results showed that the binding energies of alpha-terpinene (PubChem ID: 7462), gamma-terpinene (PubChem ID: 7461), and terpinene-4-ol (Drugbank ID: DB12816) are -6.30 kcal/mol, -6.27 kcal/mol, and -6.88 kcal/mol; respectively. The interactions between farnesyl transferase protein and tea tree oil constituents were visualized on BIOVIA Discovery Studio 2021. Van der Waals, alkyl, pi-alkyl, and conventional hydrogen bonds were observed; but also terpinene-4-ol-farnesyl transferase complex showed unfavorable positive-positive interaction. Further *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments are necessary to develop anticancer and antiaging drugs based on small molecules like oil constituents.

Keywords: Tea tree oil, Farnesyltransferase, Molecular docking, Binding energy.

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND CHEMICALS SYNTHESIS OF SOME BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE NATURAL COMPOUNDS OR THEIR DERIVATIVES FROM SOME LOCAL PLANTS IN KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants (medicinal herbs) used in traditional medicine a long time ago. Almost all plants contain chemical compounds (Phytochemicals) that defense against various diseases, fungi, cancer and stress conditions. The aim of this research was phytochemical screening of ethanolic extraction of the plants leaves for six different medicinal plant: *Artemisia Judaica*, *Lavandula*, *Ocimum*, *Origanum Vulgare*, *Pandanus tectorius* and *Rosmarinus officinalis* that were taken from Al Baha city in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The screening was involved alkaloid, anthraquinone, carbohydrate, cardiac glycosides, coumarin, flavonoid, phenols, phytosterol, proteins, saponins, steroid, tannins and terpenoid. Qualitative screening using ethanolic extract indicated the presence of most the phytochemical constituents and the absence other of them in plants.

The screening process revealed the presence all phytochemicals in *Pandanus tectorius*. The presence of all phytochemicals, especially (cardiac glycosides and phenol) in *Pandanus tectorius* made the plant promising source of antimicrobial, antioxidant and cytotoxicity properties. In this research also, I tried to find some chemical methods to synthesis and prepare some of the compounds such as flavonoids and coumarins derivative's that found in composition of the selected plants and has biological active.

The 3-acetyl coumarin, 7-hydroxy-4-methyl coumarin (coumarin derivative's), chalcone, 1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl) prop-2-en-1-one, 1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl) prop-2-en-1-one and 1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-dimethylamino) phenyl) prop-2-en-1-one (flavonoid derivative's) were synthesized in research and the structures of these synthesized compounds have been established on basis of physical and spectral data.

Keywords: phytochemicals, 3-acetyl coumarin, 7-hydroxy-4-methyl coumarin, chalcone, 1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl) prop-2-en-1-one, 1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl) prop-2-en-1-one and 1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-dimethylamino)phenyl) prop-2-en-1-one.

MOTOR ABILITIES IN PHYSICALLY ACTIVE AND INACTIVE SCHOOL CHILDREN AGED 14-15 YEARS: A COMPARATIVE PILOT-STUDY

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ABSTRACT

A recent health guideline is suggesting that children should accumulate 60 min of moderate-intensity physical activity every day (Boreham & Riddoch, 2001). In order to assess if children are physically active or inactive, we used PAQ-C with a cut-off value 2.73, as suggested by Benitez-Porres et al. (2016). Main objective is to compare physically active [N=8; (4M & 4F)] and inactive [N=9; (5M & 4F)] school children at the age of 14-15 years in terms of: (1) abdominal muscle strength; (2) lower back muscle strength; (3) upper limbs muscle strength; (4) lower limbs muscle strength; and (5) explosive leg power. Skewness and Kurtosis values, as well as Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, were used in order to examine whether data have a normal distribution. Basic mathematical and appropriate statistical methods were applied to calculate descriptive statistical parameters. A Student's t-test was used to test if there is a statistically significant difference between physically active and inactive children. For this purpose, we used Microsoft Office Excel 2010. Finally, we found statistically significant difference in upper limbs muscle strength and explosive leg power, and no statistically significant difference in abdominal muscle strength, lower back muscle strength and lower limbs muscle strength, between physically active and inactive school children aged 14-15 years.

Key words: Physical Activity, School Children, Motor Abilities

CHITINASE ENZYME FROM A NOVEL ISOLATE *Streptomyces californicus* TBG-201 FOR USE AS BIOFUNGICIDE

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ABSTRACT

The hazardous effects of chemical pesticides have motivated the search for non-hazardous alternatives. The most trust worthy substitute of chemical pesticides is the biocontrol agents. Chitinases have received the attention of researchers for their anti-insect and antifungal biocontrol activities. Chitinases belong to the class of hydrolytic enzymes with a potential to degrade or destroy the chitin containing pathogens like fungi & insects. *Streptomyces* species generally possess family-19 chitinases which are very similar to plant chitinase C and has superior properties than other microbial chitinases.

In the present study, we have isolated *Streptomyces californicus* TBG-201 which is capable of producing chitinase. Extracellular chitinase production was studied in batch culture using colloidal chitin (0.2%) broth. Single parameter optimization was done to identify the optimum incubation time, medium pH, chitin source & colloidal chitin concentration for chitinase production. Chitinase was purified to about 466-fold with a recovery of 33.33% by using LPLC system. The molecular weight of the purified protein was found to be 32 kDa. Genomic analysis for chitinase gene of *S.californicus*TBG-201 was done by genomic DNA library construction using pUC18 vector and/KpnI and *E. coli* DH5 α . Plasmid DNA was isolated from the positive clone and sequenced. By evolutionary analysis it was found that the *S. californicus* TBG-201 Chitinase showed similarity to family 19 chitinase of *Streptomyces anulatus* and *S. Griseus*. It has the scope to be explored further for use as bio fungicide.

Keywords: Chitinase, *Streptomyces californicus*, enzyme, bio fungicide.

SOME METHODS OF IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF FLOAT WAVE POWER PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

In most of the existing float wave power plants, the float motion energy obtained from interaction with the wave is converted into translational motion for subsequent generation of an electric current. At the same time, the efficiency of converting the energy of the float movement into the final electrical energy depends on many factors. In previous works, a new float wave power plant was proposed, in which it was proposed to use a six-movable parallel manipulator SHOLKOR, a float in the form of an ellipsoid of rotation, automatic control of the buoyancy of the float by changing the volume of the float depending on the dynamics of the waves. In the report, to improve the efficiency of the wave power plant, a power take - off system is proposed in the form of a mechanical system for converting the reciprocating motion of the connecting links of the manipulator into rotational movements for driving the shafts of electric current generators. This excludes the use of linear electric current generators and the use of hydraulic power take-off systems. In addition, the report considers the possibility of automatically controlling the buoyancy of the float depending on the wave dynamics by using an adjustable damping system built into the connecting links of the manipulator. At the same time, spring damping devices are introduced into the design of each of the six actuators, containing devices for automatic control of the preload force of the springs depending on the height of the waves. The use of damping devices with the possibility of changing the preload of the springs will increase the preload force of the springs at a high wave. At the same time, elastic forces counteract the dynamics of a high wave, thereby protecting the structure of the power plant from destruction, maintaining the required performance. On the contrary, with weak disturbances, the preload of the springs decreases. At the same time, the float has the ability to maximize the use of wave energy while simultaneously providing the required performance of the float wave power plant.

Keywords: Float Wave Power Plant, Parallel Manipulator, Automatic Control

THE PLANTED FORESTS SECTOR IN BRAZIL AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

The transfer of the planted forest sector from the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) to the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) remains a relevant issue. This paper evaluated the perceptions of 8 Brazilian experts in forest engineering, opinion makers and nationally renowned in forest policy. They were made interviews through the questionnaire, which included 6 (six) closed and 2 (two) open questions. Used the Likert Scale as a method of standardizing and analyzing perceptions. The answers were grouped preserving the interviewees' individuality. For 6 (six) specialists, who agree or totally agree, MAPA recognizes the strong image of the planted forest sector as one of the greatest conservationists of the native remnants of the agricultural sector, and must act in the articulation for the approval of the new general licensing law in Brazil. All specialists agree that specific policies are required to leverage the planted forest sector. For 5 (five) specialists, the acquisition of land by companies with foreign capital needs to be reviewed, as well as the synergies in the MAPA structure in support of the planted forest sector. Concerns: - the forest sector cannot wait solely for the articulation of the public sphere to create a development agenda, it must act on its own as well; - MAPA has a strong structure linked to agriculture and livestock and the forest sector needs to occupy its space; - legal insecurities between federal, state and municipal authorities. Opportunities: - biomass production; - Sectoral Chamber of Planted Forests as the main vehicle for accessing the MAPA; - participation of small producers in forestry activities with new credit lines and incentives; - development of carbon projects.

Keywords: Brazil, MAPA, Planted forests

EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF CU(II) AND NI(II) COMPLEXES WITH SCHIFF BASE; N-2-HYDROXY-1-NAPHTHALIDENE-P-CHLOROANILINE

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ABSTRACT

The Schiff base; N-2-hydroxy-1-naphthalidene-p-chloroaniline and its Cu(II) and Ni(II) complexes were synthesized and characterized using melting point/decomposition temperature, magnetic susceptibility, conductivity measurement, solubility test, infrared spectral analysis and elemental analyses. The Schiff base and its metal complexes were screened for antioxidant activity. The high decomposition temperature range (238 – 264°C) indicated the stability of the complexes. The molar conductance values range (2.78 – 9.80Ω⁻¹cm²mol⁻¹) revealed non-electrolytic nature of the complexes. The magnetic susceptibility values; 1.92BM indicated Cu(II) complex as paramagnetic while –Ve indicated diamagnetic nature of Ni(II) complex. The infrared spectra analysis suggested that the Schiff base behave as bidentate ligand coordinates to metal ion via azomethine nitrogen and phenolic oxygen. The elemental analyses results revealed slight differences between calculated and observed percentages values of C, H, and N in all the prepared compounds which is in line with their proposed structures. The antioxidant activity of Schiff base and its metal complexes was measured on the basis of radical scavenging effect of 1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl-hydrazyl (DPPH)-free radical activity. The results revealed that the Schiff base and its metal complexes exhibited moderate antioxidant properties as compared with the standard (Ascorbic acid)

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

**METASEZGİSEL ALGORİTMALAR KULLANILARAK EĞİTİLMİŞ ANFİS İLE
HAVA KİRLİLİĞİ TAHMİNİ**
ESTIMATION OF AIR POLLUTION WITH TRAINED ANFIS BY USING THE
METAHEURISTIC ALGORITHMS

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ÖZET

Şehirlerin gittikçe kalabalıklaşması, planlamaların toplum ve doğa yararını gözeterek sürdürülmemesi, çevre mevzuatının uygulanmaması gibi birçok nedenden hava kirliliği gittikçe artmaktadır. Hava kirliliği hem insan sağlığını olumsuz etkilediğinden hem de var olan sağlık sorunlarının etkisini arttırdığından verimsizliğin oluşmasına ve sağlık maliyetlerinin artmasına neden olmaktadır. Bundan dolayı, hava kirliliği tahmini oldukça önemli bir konudur.

Adaptif ağ tabanlı bulanık mantık çıkarım sistemi (ANFIS), yapay sinir ağları ve bulanık çıkarım sisteminin kombinasyonundan oluşan bir yapay zeka tekniğidir ve tahmin çalışmalarında yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. ANFIS ile etkili sonuçlar elde edebilmek için ANFIS'in başlangıç ve sonuç parametrelerinin optimize edilmesini içeren eğitim süreci çok önemlidir. Bu çalışmada, hava kirliliğinin tahmini için üç farklı metasezgisel yöntem: Genetik Algoritma (GA), Parçacık Sürüsü Optimizasyonu (PSO) ve Diferansiyel Gelişim (DE) kullanılarak ANFIS eğitimi gerçekleştirildi. Bu amaçla çeşitli hava kirliliği parametreleri olan partikül maddeler: PM_{2.5} ve PM₁₀, kükürt dioksit (SO₂), ozon (O₃), nitrojen dioksit (NO₂), karbon monoksit (CO) ve rüzgar hızı, ani rüzgar, sıcaklık, basınç ve nem gibi çeşitli meteorolojik parametreler kullanılarak 2019 yılı için İstanbul ilindeki günlük hava kirliliği tahminleri metasezgisellere eğitilmiş ANFIS ile elde edildi. GA, PSO ve DE ile eğitilmiş ANFIS yaklaşımları ile elde edilen sonuçlar klasik ANFIS yöntemi ile karşılaştırıldı. Sonuç olarak, eğitilmiş ANFIS yaklaşımlarının hava kirliliği tahmininde klasik ANFIS'e göre daha başarılı olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hava Kirliliği, ANFIS, Genetik Algoritma, Parçacık Sürüsü Optimizasyonu ve Diferansiyel Gelişim.

ABSTRACT

Air pollution is increasing day by day due to many reasons such as the increasing crowding of cities, the failure of planning to take into account the benefit of society and nature, and the non-implementation of environmental legislation. Since air pollution both affects human health negatively and increases the impact of existing health problems, it causes inefficiency and increasing health costs. Therefore, estimation of air pollution is a very important issue.

ANFIS is an artificial intelligence technique consisting of a combination of artificial neural networks and fuzzy inference systems and it is widely used in estimating studies. In order to obtain effective results with ANFIS, the training process including optimizing its premise and consequent parameters is very crucial. In this study, ANFIS training has been performed using three different metaheuristic methods: Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), and Differential Evolution (DE) for air pollution estimation. For this purpose, using various air pollution parameters which are particular matters: PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and several meteorological parameters such as wind speed, wind gust, temperature, pressure and humidity, daily air pollution estimates in Istanbul for 2019 year were obtained with ANFIS trained to metaheuristics. The results obtained using trained ANFIS approaches by GA, PSO and DE are compared with classical ANFIS. As a conclusion, it can be said that the trained ANFIS approaches are more successful than classical ANFIS for the estimation of air pollution.

Keywords: Air pollution, ANFIS, Genetic Algorithm, Particle Swarm Optimization, and Differential Evolution.

**COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE AŞI ETKİSİNİN İSTATİSTİKSEL OLARAK
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF VACCINE EFFECT IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ÖZET

Covid-19 Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından salgın olarak ilan edildiği günden günümüze dünyamız ciddi bir sınav vermektedir. Sağlık ve ekonomi pandeminin doğrudan etkilerini gösterdiği iki önemli alandır. Aşının pandeminin seyrini değiştirme gücü olduğunu bilen ülkeler bu yönde çalışmalara başlamışlardır. Ülkeler bu noktada hızlı bir şekilde davranırsa da yeni mutasyonların gelişmesi tekrar durumu zorlaştırmıştır. Covid-19 ile ilgili yeni durumların ortaya çıkması pandeminin kontrolünü zorlaştırmaktadır. Tüm bu durumların değerlendirilmesi hususunda hergün yeni çalışmalar yapılmakta ve bilim dünyamızın geleceğine ışık tutmaya çalışmaktadır. Bu çalışmada ülkelerdeki aşılınmaların salgının seyrinde yarattığı etkiyi ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Öncelikle ülkeler vaka ve ölüm sayılarına göre sınıflandırılmış daha sonra da aşı sonrası ve öncesi vaka seyrinde ne ölçüde değişim olduğu incelemiştir. Coğrafi etki, kısıtlamalar ve aşılama oranları her ülkede farklı olsa da benzer tutumlarda olan ülkelerde salgın seyrini değerlendirmek adına vaka sayıları, ölüm oranları, iyileşen sayıları kullanılarak ülkeler arasında karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır. Pandemi boyunca benzer vaka ve vefat sayılarına göre ülkeler sınıflandırılmış ve bu ülkelerin gelişmişlik düzeyleri, ekonomik yapıları ve aşılama sonrası durumları arasındaki ilişkiler incelenmiştir. Yapılan karşılaştırmalar yeni mutasyonlarla değişime uğrayacak olan pandeminin ülkelerde nasıl seyredeceği hakkında verilere dayalı çıkarımlar yapabilmek adına oldukça önem taşımaktadır. Özellikle aşı sonrası ve öncesi karşılaştırmalarla aşının pandemi seyrinde ne düzeyde etkili olduğu tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Sadece aşı ile pandeminin ortadan kalkacağı düşüncesinin ne derece gerçekçi olduğu tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Aşı, Pandemi, Ekomomi.

ABSTRACT

Since the day Covid-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, our world has been going through a serious test. Health and economy are two important areas where the pandemic directly affects. Countries that know that the vaccine has the power to change the course of the pandemic have started to work in this direction. Although countries acted quickly at this point, the development of new mutations made the situation difficult again. The emergence of new situations related to Covid-19 makes it difficult to control the pandemic. Every day, new studies are carried out on the evaluation of all these situations, and science tries to shed light on the future of our world. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the effect of vaccinations in countries on the course of the epidemic. First of all, countries were classified according to the number of cases and deaths, and then the extent of the change in the course of cases after and before vaccination was examined. Although geographical effects, restrictions and vaccination rates are different in each country, comparisons were made between countries by using the number of cases, death rates and the number of recoveries in order to evaluate the course of the epidemic in countries with similar attitudes. Countries were classified according to the number of similar cases and deaths during the pandemic, and the relations between the development levels, economic structures and post-vaccination status of these countries were examined. The comparisons are very important in order to make data-based inferences about how the pandemic, which will change with new mutations, will progress in countries. It was tried to determine how effective the vaccine was in the course of the pandemic, especially with post-vaccination and pre-vaccination comparisons. It has been discussed how realistic the idea that the pandemic will disappear with only the vaccine is realistic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Vaccine, Pandemic, Economy.

SIZE OPTIMIZATION OF CYCLIC SYMMETRIC STRUCTURES WITH DYNAMIC CONSTRAINTS

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ABSTRACT

The dome has a long history in the structure environment, and has been a design feature of many different kinds of structures around the world. Domes evolved from arches, originally being adapted only to small buildings such as huts and tombs; however, as construction and design techniques developed, they became more popular nowadays. Domes are highly-efficient structures able to cover large span areas and require no intermediary columns. Optimization of the dome structures is a challenging task where the search space is large in size and a great number of design constraints must be controlled.

Natural frequencies and mode shapes give important information about the dynamic behavior of structures. Furthermore, resonance is prevented by controlling natural frequencies. Since design of domes as a truss structures with frequency constraints is a very complicated subject and entails the use of high performance algorithms, it represents a very indicative benchmark to demonstrate the efficiency of any new metaheuristic optimization method.

The aim of this paper is to present size optimization of different-scale dome structures with dynamic constraints. Rao-1 algorithm is selected as an optimization engine in this type of structures. To show the efficiency and the advances of the Rao-1 algorithm, 600 bar dome structure and the 1180 bar dome structure were tested. The optimal results obtained by the proposed algorithm are compared with those given in the literature to demonstrate the performance of the Rao-1 algorithm. At the end of the study, it is concluded that the proposed algorithm can be effectively used in the optimal design of dome structures.

Keywords: Dome structure, size optimization, Rao-1 algorithm, dynamic constraints.

EDDY CURRENT CHARACTERIZATION BY INVERSION METHOD OF AERONAUTICAL METAL SHEETS OPTIMIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The study of eddy current nondestructive testing systems for characterization using the finite element method requires a high amount of computing time and memory space. Therefore, the optimization of the inversion technique associated with finite element method permits to reduce the time of characterization.

The main goal of this paper is the optimization of aeronautical metal sheets largely used in the aeronautical industry such as Al, Ti, and 304L stainless steel by optimization inversion methods. This procedure consists of associating the finite element method implemented in Matlab software with three optimization algorithms (harmony search algorithm (HSA), simulated annealing (SA), and Particle swarm optimization (PSO)) to determine simultaneously electric conductivity, magnetic permeability, and thickness. Indeed, the simulation results have shown the performance of each inversion algorithm, a qualitative and quantitative comparison between three optimization algorithms shown the capability of the proposed optimization algorithms to predict and evaluate the physical and geometrical parameters of metals with very fast optimization time to aeronautical applications testing.

Keywords: Eddy Current Sensor, Inverse Problem, Harmony Search, PSO, SA, Characterization.

INVESTIGATION OF STRESS CORROSION CRACKING IN AL-5451 ALLOY AT DIFFERENT LOADS

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ABSTRACT

Stress corrosion cracking (SCC) is a complex phenomenon in which the cracks propagate due to the joint effect of tensile stress and environmental reaction. The affect is pronounced when induced by stress corrosion cracking in response of Friction Stir Welding (FSW) on the joints. Since FSW is a modern and handy technique, it is a matter of interest to study the effects of SCC due to FSW. In the current study, Al 5451 is selected to investigate the tensile strength, microstructure, and microhardness of base and welded specimens using the friction stir welding technique. For stress corrosion cracking (SCC) a test fixture is developed, and a CNC milling machine is used for manufacturing of Dog-bone shaped Al 5451 material specimens. The static force of 200 N, 500 N, and 800 N is applied for both specimens with an environment having 3.5 % NaCl solution for time intervals of 4.5-hour, 68 hours, and 96 hours. The scanning electron microscope (SEM) is used to investigate the microstructure of base and welded specimens. It is concluded that 20.45 % and 30.66 % decrease in tensile strength and percentage elongation of welded specimen is observed as compared to the base metal. It is pragmatic that due to the corrosive environment, grains are damaged visibly in different areas of the specimen. Moreover, dimples, inter and trans granular cracks are also found in the metallographic examination.

Keywords: Friction Stir Welding, Stress Corrosion Cracking, Microstructure, Microhardness.

ETUDE DU COMPORTEMENT THERMOMÉCANIQUE D'UNE STRUCTURE THERMOPLASTIQUE

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ABSTRACT

La présente étude traite l'influence de la température sur le comportement mécanique de l'acrylonitrile butadiène styrène "ABS", à partir de plusieurs essais de traction uni-axial à différents degrés de température sur des éprouvettes haltères.

Les résultats des essais révèlent que le comportement mécanique de l'acrylonitrile butadiène styrène dépend fortement de la température, il ne faut pas nier son influence sur ses caractéristiques physiques et chimiques, plus précisément lorsqu'il s'agit de l'étude des procédés de mise en forme qui nécessitent un apport important en chaleur et en effort mécanique. Dans ce contexte découle notre étude basée sur la prédiction de l'endommagement des polymères en ABS dans deux zones principales.

La zone industrielle dont laquelle la température est au-dessous de la température vitreuse $T_g=110$ °C. Dans cette zone, un modèle de dommage basé sur les résultats expérimentaux obtenus nous a permis de déterminer trois stades d'évolution de dommage et par la suite pouvoir préciser la fraction de vie critique à partir de laquelle le matériau devient instable et défectueux, et ce pour une maintenance prédictive.

La deuxième zone est celle de thermoformage dont la température est au-dessus de la température vitreuse T_g . Dans cette zone les chaînes macromoléculaires ont tendance à se déplacer plus librement au fur et à mesure que la température augmente. Le même modèle de dommage a été adopté pour suivre le processus d'écoulement en fonction de la fraction de vie qui représente le paramètre matériel critique.

Keywords: ABS, Essais de traction, Endommagement, Ecoulement, Fiabilité.

THE LAMINAR FLOW OF AN INCOMPRESSIBLE FLUID THROUGH A POROUS MEDIA BOUNDED BY TWO PARALLEL PLATES AT REST

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the laminar flow of an incompressible fluid through a porous media bounded by two parallel plates at rest maintained steady state condition. Flow of fluid through porous media has been an area of research for many centuries now. A modified equation based on Darcy's law is proposed. The governing differential equation is solved analytically to find expressions for fluid velocity. The numerical solutions of the problem is obtained with the help of Mathematica software ND solver. The analytical results of the problem are compared with the numerical results. The solutions obtained are in excellent agreement with the numerical solutions. The aim of this paper is to study the effects of the various parameters such as dynamic viscosity, permeability and pressure gradient of the governing equations of the fluid flow. The results of the problem are also compared and discussed the variations with the help of illustrations.

Keywords: Laminar flow, Porosity parameter, Viscosity coefficient, Pressure gradient

NEW LIGHTWEIGHT STRUCTURE MATERIALS PRODUCTION OF CERAMIC BRICKS BY SAWDUST MIXING

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ABSTRACT

New production of lightweight structure of ceramic bricks under sawdust methods is presents in this paper. Firstly, the chemical and mineralogical configuration of clay was resulted. Then, the ceramic brick is fabricating among many quantity of material such as 30 and 24 to 27 wt. % for yellows clays and 2 % of tuffs, 9 and 6 to 3 wt. % in sawdust, 66 wt. % for greys clays. This brick is fired at 800 - 950 °C. The effects of add these sawdust on the technologic behavioral of the bricks is assess by dry and fir shrinkages, water absorptions, porosities, bulks densities and compressive strengths.

The aim of this work is to produce ceramics brick within woods sawdust addition. A presents research was illustrated that the conceivable to get lightweights ceramics bricks producing from add the sawdust. this combination of sawdust to the mixtures was prove as a main factors in alter qualities, upsetting technologic property of the ceramics production. The result acquire shows 9% Eucalyptus sawdust could be combined to materials mixtures. Hence, have sawdust particles sizes of 1.6 mm provide improved result. The result specify the bulks density vary among 1.49 g/cm³ to 1.55g/cm³ in case of the sawdust is combined correspond to a decreasing of 20% and 10% correspondingly compare to the bulks densities of conventional ceramic bricks use in building. Therefore, they could be use in lightweights build materials. The water absorptions and the bend strengths decrease within the shape moistures increased. Depending on these initial result, it could be conclude that Eucalyptus adding sawdust could be use as subordinate raw material for producing the lightweights insulators ceramics brick. Optimum result is gotten by integrating 9 % (wt) of eucalyptus sawdust added to clays bodies.

Keywords: Lightweight Material, Ceramics Brick, Sawdust

A CONTROL STRATEGY FOR A SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC WATER PUMPING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Photovoltaic solar energy is being widely used to supply several terrestrial applications including water pumping. As a matter of fact, in developing countries, water demand is quite high with a parallel availability of solar radiation.

Simplest PV water pumping system comprises a PV generator, a boost converter, a PMDC permanent magnet DC motor and a centrifugal type pump. These systems can operate with or without a storage battery. With the extended use of this application, more attention has been paid to their optimal use.

We introduce a method for modelling and controlling a photovoltaic pump system based on a controlled centrifugal pump in order to improve the cost and performance of the pumping system. MPPT makes sure that the maximum power is transferred to the load. As both power and voltage variations are taken into account, this provides a better MPPT performance in the PMDC motor control.

In order to ensure energy efficiency, stability and reliability of the system while maintaining operational flexibility, alternative control approaches are used. A DC-DC chopper is provided to control the power supplied from the PV array to the PMDC motor.

The work in this paper concerns the investigation on a solar PV pumping chain. To ensure the maximum PV system performance, an adaptation scheme combined with a MPPT algorithm is employed. Obtained results point out the efficiency given by the proposed system.

Keywords: Photovoltaic, Control, Converter, PMDC, Centrifugal Pump, PMDC, Strategy

FOGS AS FACTOR CONTAMINATIONS OF AIR

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ABSTRACT

Development of industry is related to contamination of atmosphere and does substantial influence on the meteorological mode of cities. At co-operating of fogs aerosols that are toxic and dangerous for people appear with industrial extrass. Fogs diminish horizontal visibility, that hampers work of all types of transport, especially aviation, marine, railway. Tourist industry also depends on the метеорологическая phenomena. The special attention is required by mountaineering, where origin of fogs can be dangerous.

With every year more attention spare to influence of meteorological indexes on contamination of air in Ukraine and possibilities of their reduction in an atmosphere. Researches of natural factors, that influence on contamination of air in cities showed that existence at earth of inversions influenced on a distribution of harmful substances mechanism in an atmosphere in time and in space. An inversion in 95% assists formation of fogs a spring, winter, autumn and in a night-time. As a result of analysis of connection between contamination of air and meteorological it is set to the terms, that at presence of steady windless weather or fog during long time(5-7 day) probability of high contamination increases on condition of extrass.

The analysis of repetition of fogs on four meteorological stations of the Kharkov area (Ukraine) gives an opportunity to define conformities to law of distribution of amount of days with fog on territory of region : repetition of fogs has annual motion for period of 1996-2020 years.

Mostly fogs appear in(8 days in January and December) winter, in a period from May for August fixed on one day with fog. The accumulation of contaminants in an atmosphere increases at presence of fog. It worsens the sanitary-hygenic norms of atmospheric air. Therefore a weather factor plays an important value at drafting of prognoses of contamination of air. The level of contamination mostly increases in winter at the decline of temperature of air.

Keywords: Fog, Contamination of Air, Cities, Inversion

HYDRAULICALLY CALCULATION OF PRACTICAL PROFILE SPILLWAY AND HYDRAULICALLY JUMP FOR THE AKHASHENI DAM

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ABSTRACT

For the existence of modern civilization intensive use of water facilities is essential, for which the forms and magnitude of anthropogenic influence on hydrological facilities is significantly increasing. The Akhasheni-khevi is one of the rivers in Georgia. The project is designed to build a rubble dam on this river, which will dam up the water in the ravine of the Akhasheni-khevi and form a water reservoir. It is a common knowledge that the hydro technical construction requires to let the catastrophic water input flow freely from the headrace towards the tail-bay during the floods so that the water input does not create a problem to the normal exploitation of the hydro technical construction. The article discusses calculation of practical profile spillway and hydraulically jump for the Akhasheni dams.

Keywords: Emergency Water, Down Stream, Spillway, Chute.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS IN CLASSIFICATION OF ORAL CANCER STAGES

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ABSTRACT

Neural networks have been touted as having excellent potential for improving classification accuracy in patient specific diagnostic data. The TNM staging system originated as a response to the need for an accurate, consistent, universal cancer classification system. The Levenberg-Marquardt (LM) algorithm is the standard training method for minimization of MSE (Mean Square Error) criteria, due to its rapid convergence properties and robustness. Since the TNM staging was introduced in the 1950s, new prognostic factors have been identified and new methods for prognostic factors have been developed. Most NN applications involve MLPs. They are very powerful pattern classifiers. With one or two hidden layers they can approximate virtually any input-output map. This paper compares the classification accuracy of the TNM staging system with that of artificial neural networks. One hundred twenty five patients with oral cancer were studied. The data set using only TNM variables (tumor size, number of positive regional nodes, and distance metastasis) and history of patients are used as input variables to the both classifiers. TNM classification and ANN (24-12-4) methods are compared. Artificial neural networks are significantly more accurate than the TNM staging system when both use the TNM prognostic factors alone. New prognostic factors can be added to ANN to increase prognostic accuracy further.

Keywords: Oral Cancer stages, Neural networks, TNM stages.

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR ŞEHİRLER SUSTAINABLE CITIES

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ÖZET

Dünya insanlarının yarısından fazlası şehirlerde yaşamayı tasarlamaktadır. 2050 yılına kadar bunun daha fazla artması bekleniyor. Dolayısıyla şehirler, küresel karbon emisyonlarının ve enerji tüketiminin %70'inden fazlasını oluşturmaktadır. Şehirlerde artan nüfus hızlı kentleşme, trafik sıkışıklığı ve su kirliliği ve bunlarla ilişkili olarak sağlık problemleri yaratmıştır. Bu durum karşısında hükümetler ve belediyeler, vatandaşları için daha akıllı ve daha sürdürülebilir şehirler inşa etmek için bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini ve diğer teknolojilerini kullanabilir hale getirmeye çalışmaktadırlar. Akıllı sürdürülebilir bir şehir, ekonomik, sosyal, çevresel ve kültürel yönlerden üstün, gelecek nesillerin yaşam kalitesini artıracak yenilikçi bir şehirdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir Şehir, Halkınma Hedefleri, Yeşil Şehirler.

ABSTRACT

More than half of the world's population plan to live in cities. This is expected to increase further by 2050. Therefore, cities account for more than 70% of global carbon emissions and energy consumption. The increasing population in cities has created rapid urbanization, traffic congestion, water pollution, and associated health problems. In the face of this situation, governments and municipalities are trying to make use of information and communication technologies and other technologies to build smarter and more sustainable cities for their citizens. A smart sustainable city is an innovative city that is superior in economic, social, environmental and cultural aspects, which will increase the quality of life of future generations.

Keywords: Sustainable City, People's Goals, Green Cities.

AKILLI HASTANE KONSEPTİ INTELLIGENT HOSPITAL CONCEPT

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ÖZET

Günümüzün dijital dönüşüm çağında, giderek birçok karar alıcı ve kuruluş yenilikçi sağlık hizmetleri teknolojilerine yatırım yapıyor. Hastanelerin daha verimli hale gelmesi, daha çabuk çözüm üretmesi, yüksek kaliteli bakım sağlaması, hasta güvenliğini sağlaması, enfeksiyonları önlemesi, mali üretkenlik sağlanması, yasal standartlara uyulması hastalara kaliteli yaşam sağlamaktadır. Hızlı gelişen teknoloji sayesinde sağlık hizmeti gelecekte farklı görünebilir. Demografik ve ekonomik değişmelerin sonucunda dünya çapındaki hastanelerde de değişmeler beklenmektedir. Tedaviler, yatarak sağlık hizmeti yerini evde ve ayakta tedavi merkezlerine dönüşmektedir. Bu çalışmada sağlık alanında yeni teknolojiler ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Hastane, Nesnelerin İnterneti, Yapay Zeka

ABSTRACT

In today's era of digital transformation, many decision-makers and organizations are increasingly investing in innovative healthcare technologies. Hospitals become more efficient, provide quicker solutions, provide high-quality care, ensure patient safety, prevent infections, ensure financial productivity, and comply with legal standards. In the future, the healthcare may look different due to rapidly developing technology. Changes are also expected in hospitals around the world as a result of demographic and economic changes. Treatments are transforming inpatient healthcare services into home and outpatient centers. In this study, new technologies in the field of health are discussed.

Keywords: Smart Hospital, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence

**DENGELİ BÜYÜMENİN MURPHY-SHLEIFER-VISHNY MODELİ
KULLANILARAK MEKANİZMA TASARIMI İLE AÇIKLANMASI¹**
EXPLANATION OF BALANCED GROWTH WITH MECHANISM DESIGN USING
MURPHY-SHLEIFER-VISHNY MODEL

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ÖZET

Paul Rosenstein-Rodan 1943 ve 1961 yıllarında dengeli büyüme stratejisinin temelini oluşturan “Doğu ve Güney-Doğu Avrupa’nın Sanayileşme Sorunları”nı ve “Büyük İtiş Teorisi Üzerine Notlar”ı yazdı. Rosenstein-Rodan’ın çalışması, dengeli büyüme stratejisine ilişkin olarak birbirine dışsallık yaratan eşanlı yatırımları işaret ediyordu. Murphy, Sheleifer ve Vishny 1989 yılında Rosenstein-Rodan’ın çalışmasındaki mantığı matematikselleştirdi. Murphy, Sheleifer ve Vishny modelinin dengeli büyümeye ilişkin çözümlemesi, dengeli büyümenin mantığının tutarlı bir şekilde açıklanmasını mümkün kılmaktadır. Mevcut çalışmanın amacı, dengeli büyüme stratejisinin anlatılmasında ve dengeli büyümeye ilişkin güncel politika tasarımı Murphy, Sheleifer ve Vishny modelinin çıkarımlarının kullanılmasına, mekanizma tasarımının şeması yoluyla işaret etmektir. Diğer taraftan, mekanizma tasarımı ile açıklama yapılırken sadece Reiter diyagramından yararlanılmış, mekanizma tasarımının formel bir açıklamasına yer verilmemiştir. Eldeki çalışmada, Murphy, Sheleifer ve Vishny modelindeki denge durumuna ilişkin çözümleme yapıldıktan sonra, belirli koşullar altında birbirine dışsallık yaratan eşanlı yatırımların kalkınma sürecini ilerleteceği gösterilmiştir. Dengeli büyümenin anlatılmasında bu çözümlemenin ve koşulların gösterilmesi, dengeli büyüme stratejisinin daha iyi anlaşılmasını mümkün kılacaktır. Murphy, Sheleifer ve Vishny modelindeki denge durumuna ilişkin çözümleme göstermektedir ki; eğer yalnızca bir sektör modernleşirse modernleşen sektörde kar negatif olmaktadır. Bu durumda, hiçbir sektör modernleşme yönünde adım atmaz. Hâlbuki eğer tüm sektörler eşanlı modernleşirse her bir sektörün karı pozitif olmaktadır. Böylece eğer farklı sektörlerin birbirine dışsallık yaratmasını özendirerek şekilde bir yatırım planlaması yapılırsa, üstelik bu planlama farklı sektörlerin eşanlı gelişmesini sağlayarak adeta büyük bir itiş tetikleyecek şekilde gerçekleştirilirse ekonomi dengeli bir büyüme yoluna girmiş olur. Burada koordinatör olarak devletin rolü özel kesimi bu konuda ikna edecek teşvik mekanizmasını tasarlamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalkınma, Rosenstein-Rodan, Dengeli büyüme, Mekanizma tasarımı.

¹ Bu çalışma yazarın Kalkınma ve Büyüme İktisadı adlı eserinde yer alan bir kısmın yeniden düzenlenmiş halidir.

ABSTRACT

Paul Rosenstein-Rodan wrote the "Problems of Industrialization of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe" and "Notes on the Theory of the Big Push" in 1943 and 1961, which formed the basis of a balanced growth strategy. Rosenstein-Rodan's work pointed to simultaneous investments that create externalities to each other in relation to a balanced growth strategy. Murphy, Sheleifer, and Vishny explained the logic of the Rosenstein-Rodan's work mathematically in 1989. The analysis in the Murphy, Sheleifer, and Vishny model makes it possible to explain the logic of balanced growth in a consistent manner. The purpose of the present study is to point out the use of the Murphy, Sheleifer and Vishny model in the explanation of balanced growth strategy through the scheme of mechanism design. On the other hand, while explaining the mechanism design, only the Reiter diagram was used, and a formal explanation of the mechanism design was not included. In the present study, after analyzing the equilibrium conditions in the Murphy, Sheleifer and Vishny model, it has been shown that simultaneous investments that create externalities to each other under certain conditions will advance the economic development process. Demonstrating this analysis and these conditions in explaining balanced growth will make it possible to better understand the balanced growth strategy. The analysis of the equilibrium conditions in the Murphy, Sheleifer and Vishny model shows that; if only one sector is modernized, the profit in the modernizing sector will be negative. In this case, no sector takes a step towards modernization. However, if all sectors are modernized simultaneously, the profit of each sector will be positive. Thus, if an investment planning is made in a way that encourages different sectors to create externalities to each other, and if this planning is carried out in a way that will trigger a big push by enabling the simultaneous development of different sectors, the economy will enter a balanced growth path. Here, the role of the state as a coordinator is to design an incentive mechanism that will convince the private sector about this subject.

Keywords: Development, Rosenstein-Rodan, Balanced growth, Mechanism design.

KOLONYAL GEÇMİŞ, AZGELİŞMİŞLİK ve İKTİSADİ TASARIM¹ COLONIAL PAST, UNDERDEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC DESIGN

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ÖZET

Kalkınma esasen bir iktisadi tasarım sürecidir. Bu süreçte ülkelerin kaynaklarını hangi amaçla ve hangi alana dönük tahsis edeceği temel sorun olarak ortaya çıkar. Söz konusu kaynak tahsisi kararları ülkelerin tarihsel kurumlarına da bağlıdır. Tarihsel kurumları şekillendiren önemli bir unsurun kolonyal geçmiş olduğu savunulabilir. Koloni, ana ülke olarak kabul edilen bir başka ülkeye bağlı olarak yaşayan insan topluluğudur. Kolonyal geçmişin, örneğin Hindistan gibi yirminci yüzyılın ortalarına kadar İngiltere'ye bağlı olarak yaşayan bir ülkenin kalkınma süreci üzerindeki etkileri incelenirken anahtar kavram yola bağımlılık ve ters-yola bağımlılıktır. Bir ülkenin yola bağımlı olması, o ülkenin gelecekteki kalkınma seçeneklerini belirleyen tarihsel olaylar ve kurumların belirli bir evrimsel yola kilitlenmesidir. Ters-yola bağımlılık ise kilitlenen yolun geri kalmış bir sosyoekonomik yapıya neden olması ve bu geri kalmış yapıyı daha da güçlendirmesidir. Geri kalmış ülkelerin kolonyal geçmişleri onları bir yola bağımlı kılmış mıdır? Bu aslında ters-yola bağımlı bir süreç mi olmuştur? Çalışmada bu sorulara cevap aranmıştır. Çalışmada elde edilen sonuç şudur: Bugünkü kalkınmanın kurumsal tasarım olarak adlandırılabilmesi kabul edildiğinde, geri kalmış bir ekonominin ters-yola bağımlı bir kurumsal yapısı varsa, o ekonominin kendine özgü sorunlarının kurumsal tasarım yoluyla çözülmesi de zorlaşabilir. Bir başka deyişle, geri kalmış ekonomilerin, gelişmiş ekonomilerin çıkarlarına uygun olan fakat kendi çıkarlarına uygun olmayan bir kurumsal yapıya sahip olması, geri kalmış ekonomilerin kendilerine özgü kaynak dağıtım süreçleri tasarlamasını da zorlaştırır. Diğer taraftan, geri kalmış bir ülkenin kolonyal geçmişi, ters olmayan bir yola bağımlılık süreci ortaya çıkardıysa, kendine özgü kaynak dağıtım süreçlerini tasarlaması mümkün olur. İncelenen çalışmalar göstermektedir ki, kolonyal geçmişin her iki yönde de etkisi vardır. Diğer taraftan, geri bıraktıracı ve ters-yola bağımlı-kılıcı etkisi daha belirgindir. Çalışmada, bu sonuca ilişkin olarak günümüzdeki kimi bağımlılık ilişkilerinin yaratacağı sorunlar iktisadi tasarım bağlamında tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kolonyal Geçmiş, Kolonyalizm, Azgelişmişlik, Kalkınma, İktisadi Tasarım.

¹ Bu çalışma yazarın Kalkınma ve Büyüme İktisadı adlı eserinde yer alan bir bölümün yeniden düzenlenmiş ve genişletilmiş halidir.

ABSTRACT

Development is essentially a process of economic design. In this process, the main problem emerges as for what purpose and for which subject countries will allocate their resources. These resource allocation decisions also depend on the historical institutions of the countries. It can be argued that an important element that shaped historical institutions was the colonial past. A colony is a community of people living under the rule of another country that is considered as the home country. When examining the effects of the colonial past on the development process of a country like India, which lived under the rule of the Great Britain until the mid-twentieth century, the key concepts are path-dependency and reverse-path-dependency. A country's dependence on a path is that the historical events and institutions that determine the future development options of that country are locked on a particular evolutionary path. Dependence on the reverse-path is that the path locked causes a backward socioeconomic structure and strengthens this backward structure. Have the colonial histories of the backward countries made them dependent on a path? Was this actually a reverse-path dependent process? Answers to these questions were sought in the study. The conclusion of the study is that when it is accepted that today's development can be called institutional design, if a backward economy has an institutional structure dependent on the reverse-path, it may be difficult to solve the specific problems of that economy through institutional design. In other words, the fact that underdeveloped economies have an institutional structure that suits the interests of developed economies, but not their own, makes it difficult for the backward economies to design their own resource allocation processes. On the other hand, if the colonial past of a backward country has produced a process of non- reverse path dependency, it is possible for it to design its own unique resource allocation processes. Studies examined show that the colonial past has an effect in both directions. On the other hand, the reverse path dependent effect is more pronounced. In this study, the problems created by some current dependency relationships are discussed in relation to this result and in the context of economic design.

Keywords: Colonial Past, Colonialism, Underdevelopment, Development, Economic Design.

BORSA İSTANBUL'DA İLK HALKA ARZLARDA PİYASA DİNAMİKLERİ MARKET DYNAMICS OF INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS IN BORSA ISTANBUL

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ÖZET

Bu makale öncelikle halka arzın faydaları ve maliyetleri hakkında ve Borsa İstanbul'da halka arz süreçleri hakkında bilgiler sunmakta, sonrasında ise Borsa İstanbul dahil tüm dünyada görülen düşük fiyatlama bulgularının akademik literatürde ileri sürülen sebeplerini tartışmaktadır. Ampirik analiz bölümünde 1 Ocak 2010 ile 31 Aralık 2019 arasında kalan on yıllık süre boyunca Borsa İstanbul'da gerçekleştirilen ilk halka arzlar ve ilk günlük fiyatlama dinamikleri incelenmektedir. Bu bölümde örneklem süresi boyunca yapılan ilk halka arzların işlem hacmi, halka arz yöntemi ve arza aracılık yöntemleri ile alakalı bulgular tartışılmıştır. Sonrasında ise örneklem süresinde gerçekleşen halka arzların ilk işlem günlerindeki anormal getirileri hesaplanmış, ek olarak ilk gün ve ilk üç gün için anormal getirisi en yüksek ve en düşük beş şirket belirlenmiştir. Tüm firmaların ilk gün getirileri kullanılarak hesaplanan ortalama anormal getiriler, diğer ülkelerde ve Borsa İstanbul'da daha önceki dönemlerde yapılan çalışmalarda bulgularla tutarlı olarak, analiz dönemi içinde düşük fiyatlama yapıldığını göstermektedir. Diğer bir deyişle, halka arz edilen firmaların pay fiyatları çoğunlukla ilk işlem günü piyasada oluşan fiyatın altında olacak şekilde belirlenmiştir. Halka arza çıkan firmalar düşük fiyat politikası uygulayarak halka arzdan elde ettikleri fon miktarını maksimize edemeseler de bu şekilde daha çok yatırımcıya ulaşabilmekte ve uzun vadeli borçlanma piyasalarına kalıcı erişim sağlayabilmektedirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İlk halka arzlar, düşük fiyatlama, halka arz yöntemi, aracılık yöntemi, ilk gün getirisi, pay fiyatlama, Borsa İstanbul

ABSTRACT

This study presents information about advantages and disadvantages of initial public offerings and particular initial public offerings processes at Borsa Istanbul. It discusses the reasons of initial underpricing phenomenon which is observed in Borsa Istanbul and in other stock exchanges globally. Empirical analysis section examines the initial public offerings and their pricing dynamics in Borsa Istanbul between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2019. This section discusses the findings about transaction volume, offering method, and underwriting methods of initial public offerings. Moreover, the initial underpricing and the abnormal returns for the first three days in the aftermarket period are computed. Companies with the highest and the lowest underpricing are determined. The average abnormal returns reveal that there is significant underpricing in Turkish initial public offerings. This finding is consistent with previous domestic and international research. In other words, stocks of a majority of companies that went public in our sample period were priced less than their market price determined by supply and demand forces in their first stock exchange day. Issuing companies attract investors and reach long-term financing whereas they cannot maximize proceeding during initial public offerings.

Keywords: Initial public offerings, underpricing, offering method, underwriting method, aftermarket returns, stock pricing, Borsa Istanbul

PSYCHO-SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS CAUSED BY THE POST-PANDEMIC PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Regardless of which part of the world we live in, the spread of the coronavirus pandemic has caused strong anxiety, stress, and uncertainty in humans. Children have never been at such great risk as they are now. Closing schools, postponing important events, severing ties with classmates, friends, and the community, as well as various activities in the school's footsteps, including: Sports competitions, concerts, school performances, especially harmed adults. The uncomfortable emotions caused by Covid-19 are handled differently by children. Consequently, they now need the support and love of their parents and teachers more than ever.

Multiple learning interruptions and online learning, or infection with the Covid-19 virus, sometimes without severe symptoms, may not seem so serious in the face of this global pandemic, but obviously, this uncomfortable experience will put a damper on the future of all teens who will have to move on.

The paper aims to determine the latent psychological and negative health effects of the post-pandemic crisis in children. To achieve this goal, the following main tasks were developed: Do students feel the psycho-social and mental health problems caused by the pandemic and how do these effects affect them? What specific symptoms do they complain about and in what cases do they turn to specialists for help?

The study was conducted through a focus group of 100 students from public and private schools in Tbilisi. After analyzing the data, it was found that students feel psycho-social and mental health problems caused by post-pandemic, loss of motivation.

They have a frequent desire to turn to specialists in the field, for this purpose they use online psychological help centers and note that this type of counseling alleviates the psycho-social and psychological problems caused by the post-pandemic.

Keywords: Coronavirus Pandemic, Mental Disorder, Adolescents, Depression, Psychiatric Illness.

**GÜRCİSTAN TARİHİNİN ÇALIŞMASINDA “KARTLİS TSHOVREBA”
VAKAYINAMESİNİN ÖNEMİ**
THE IMPORTANCE OF THE “KARTLİS TSKHOVREBA” CHRONICLE IN THE
STUDY OF GEORGIAN HISTORY

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ÖZET

“Kartlis Tshovreba” bize Gürcistan'ın tarihini, siyasi, ekonomik ve kültürel gelişimini anlatıyor. “Kartlis Tshovreba” vakayinamesi, Gürcistan tarihini incelemek için önemli bir kaynaktır. Ünlü gürcü araştırmacı İvan Cavahişvili, “Kartlis Tshovreba” vakayinamesinin eski zamanlardan VIII yüzyıla kadar Gürcistan tarihini yansıtan vakayinamelerden oluştuğunu kanıtladı. Ayrıca “Kartlis Tshovreba”, Fransız oryantalist ve gürcü bilgin M.Brosse tarafından eski Vahtang dönemi listelerine dayanılarak derlenmiş ve 1849'da Rusya Bilimler Akademisi tarafından yayınlanmıştır. M.Brosse orijinal metni Fransızca'ya çevirerek, yayımlayarak Gürcistan tarihinde önemli bir yere sahip olan “Kartlis Tshovreba”yı dünya kamuoyunun hizmetine sunmuştur. Kaynağı derlerken, bilim adamı XVIII yüzyılın üç el yazmasını kullandı. Daha sonra XVIII yüzyılın yeni listeleri ve XV-XVII yüzyılın beş el yazması keşfedildi.

“Kartlis Tshovreba”, dönemin olayları hakkında bilgiler içermesine rağmen, vakayinamenin bazı yazma nüshalarının kaybolması nedeniyle bu kısımlar günümüze ulaşmamıştır. Bu açıdan XIV-XVII yüzyılların tarihi birbiriyle bağlantılı olarak verilmemektedir. “Kartlis Tshovreba”nın “yeni dönemi”, VI Vahtang dönemi bilim adamları tarafından yaratıldı ve o zamanın gürcü halkının dikkatini çekti.

V.Bagratiyon, “Kartlis Tshovreba” listelerinin çok sayıda olduğunu vurguladı. Bu bağlamda, 1884'te ünlü gürcü tarihçi D.Bakradze'nin Kartli çarı Rostom'un karısı kraliçe Mariam'a yönelik XVII yüzyılın listesinin bir kopyasını bulduğunu belirtmek gerekir. Liste 1906'da E.Takaishvili tarafından yeniden yayınlandı. “Hazine ve Hazinesi”, Leontia Mroveli'nin “Çarların yaşamı”, Cuanşera'nın “Vahtang Gorgasal'ın yaşamı”, “Kartli vakayinamesi”, “Çar David'in yaşamı”, Sumbat Davitidze'nin “Vakayiname” (V-XI yüzyılların Bagration'larının kısa bir tarihi), kraliçe Tamara'nın ilk tarihçesinin “Taçlanmış başların tarihi ve tanımı” başlıklı bir makalesini ve bilinmeyen bir tarihçinin “Yüz yılın vakayinamesi” adlı bir çalışmasını içerir.

1913 yılında, ünlü gürcü kaşif İvan Cavahişvili, S.Lamiska ve A.Cambakur-Orbeliani'nin evinde, Kaheti çarı Aleksandr'ın karısı Anna'ya yönelik bir liste buldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gürcistan, gürcü tarihi, vakayiname, el yazması, kaynak

ABSTRACT

“Kartlis Tskhovreba” tells us about the history of Georgia, as well as its political, economic and cultural development. The “Kartlis Tskhovreba” chronicle is an important source for studying the history of Georgia. Well-known georgian researcher Ivan Javakhishvili proved that the “Kartlis Tskhovreba” chronicle consists of chronicles that reflect the history of Georgia from ancient times to the VIII century. In addition, “Kartlis Tskhovreba” was compiled by the french orientalist and georgian scholar M.Brosse on the basis of lists of the former Vakhtang period, and published in 1849 by the Russian Academy of Sciences. M.Brosse translated the original text into french and published it, thus making “Kartlis Tskhovreba”, which plays an important role in the history of Georgia, available to the world community. The scholar used three 18th-century manuscripts to compile the source. Later, new lists of the 18th century, as well as five manuscripts of the 15th-17th centuries, were discovered.

Although “Kartlis Tskhovreba” contains information about the events of the period, due to the loss of some manuscripts of the chronicle, these parts have not survived to the present day. From this point of view, the history of the XIV-XVII centuries is not given in connection with each other. The “new period” of “Kartlis Tskhovreba” was created by scientists of the VI Vakhtang period and attracted the attention of the georgian public of the period.

V.Bagratioti emphasized that the lists of “Kartlis Tskhovreba” are numerous. In this regard, it should be noted that in 1884, the famous georgian historian D.Bakradze found a copy of the list of the XVII century, intended for queen Mariam, the wife of tsar Rostom of Kartli. The list was republished in 1906 by E.Takaishvili. “The Treasure of Treasures”, Leontia Mroveli's “Life of the tsars”, Juanshera's “Life of Vakhtang Gorgasal”, “The Chronicle of Kartli”, “The Life of tsar David of the tsars”, Sumbat Davitidze's “Chronicle” (a brief history of the Bagrationi in the V-XI centuries), the essay of the first historian of queen Tamara “History and definition of the crowned heads” and the work of an unknown chronicler called “Chronicle of a hundred years” are included.

In 1913, in the house of the famous georgian explorer Ivan Javakhishvili, S.Lamiska and A.Jambakur-Orbeliani, he found a list intended for Anna, the wife of tsar Alexander of Kakheti.

Keywords: Georgia, georgian history, chronicle, manuscript, source.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN A DIGITAL AGE: A CASE STUDY OF KHU TRU MAT VI THANH – HOA LUU IN MEKONG DELTA REGION OF VIETNAM THROUGH NATIONAL ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

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ABSTRACT

In today's digital age, there are many good digital techniques and tools for studying history, among which, text mining techniques are prominent. Text mining is approached using a variety of techniques and software, of which the Atlas.ti application, a German software, is widely used thanks to its flexibility and open access. This article presents the research on Khu tru mat Vi Thanh - Hoa Luu, a strategic area in the Mekong Delta Region of Vietnam from year 1960 to year 1963, through the exploitation of national archival documents by Atlas.ti software. The research results not only provide important historical documents on the changing economic face of the rural areas Vi Thanh - Hoa Luu, but also serve as an important basis for the orientation of socio-economic development in Mekong Delta Region of Vietnam today.

Keywords: Text Mining, historical research, Khu Tru Mat, Vi Thanh – Hoa Luu village, Mekong Delta Region of Vietnam, Atlas.ti

NONLINEAR FLOW OF VISCOELASTIC NANOFLUID CONSIDERING CONVECTIVE CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to inspect nonlinear flow of viscoelastic nanofluid considering convective conditions. The stretching sheet is nonlinear and saturated within Darcy–Forchheimer's porous media. The governing structure of nonlinear partial differential equations are resolved arithmetically by the homotopic procedure. Graphical results are described and studied with various dimensionless parameters like second–grade fluid parameter (K), suction/injection parameter (h), Hartman number (Ha), local inertia coefficient (F_r), mixed convection parameter (λ_1), concentration ratio parameter (N), and porosity parameter (λ) on linear velocity, and Prandtl number (Pr), Biot number (γ_1), Eckert number (Ec), thermophoresis parameter (N_t), Brownian motion parameter (N_b), on the temperature, and Brownian motion variable (N_b), Schmidt number (Sc), thermophoresis variable (N_t), Biot number (γ_2) on concentration equations. The linear velocity upsurges with enhancing $K, \lambda_1, N, h < 0$, and declines with $\lambda, Ha, Fr, h > 0$, and the temperature rises due to cumulative of Ec, N_b, N_t, γ_1 , and fall due to the growth of Pr , and the concentration moves up with N_t, γ_2 , and diminutions due to Sc , and N_b . The skin friction, Nusselt number, and Sherwood number are scrutinized thoroughly and verified with the available data.

Keywords: Homotopic techniques, magnetohydrodynamics, porous medium, nanofluid, suction/injection.

A NUMERICAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THERMO-VISCOUS FLUID THROUGH A POROUS MEDIA BOUNDED BY TWO FIXED PARALLEL PLATES

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we present the numerical and analytical study of thermo-viscous fluid flow through a porous medium bounded by two horizontal fixed parallel plates. The solutions of governing equations of fluid flow have been obtained analytically and numerically by using 6th order R-K methods via Mathematica ND solver. The Numerical results are presented in terms of velocity and temperature fields for various values of the material parameters such as thermo-mechanical stress coefficient, thermal conductivity coefficient and the porosity parameter in form of tables and illustrated graphically. The results for slow steady motion of a fluid between two horizontal plates have been obtained numerically and compared with the existing analytical results and are found to be in good agreement.

Keywords: Thermal conductivity, Thermo-stress viscosity, Porosity parameter, Prandtl number.

NEW TRENDS IN FESTIVAL TOURISM IN THE FRAME OF ORGANIZING MUSIC FESTIVALS (WORLD AND GEORGIAN EXPERIENCES)

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ABSTRACT

The introduction / initiation of new destinations create huge prospects for advancing event management. Most social activities, such as festivals, recreational events, etc., have become possible due to tourists traveling around the world in search of brand new impressions and emotions. The urgency for the research is stipulated by the large scale of music festivals around the world; ancient musical traditions in Georgia; increased interest in holding events; as well as up to date courses in the contemporary tourism market. The focus of the study is to analyse strengths and weaknesses of organizing music festivals in Georgia; to identify opportunities and to develop recommendations for their enhancement; to reveal the significance of organizing music festivals in Georgia to promote tourism.

Primary and secondary sources were selected and processed based on the analysis method as well as quantitative research method was used as a semi-structured interview. The existing modern scientific research and literature on tourism issues serve as the theoretical and methodological background of the paper that conveys: studies of Georgian and foreign sciences, data of the State Department of Statistics of Georgia, the Georgian National Tourism Administration, the World Tourism Organization, as well as the materials of international conferences on tourism topics, expert opinions and more.

The studies, conducted by the authors, presented in the paper demonstrate that festival tourism is undoubtedly the catalyst of the field and more attention should be paid to it by the state and entities involved or interested. The world and Georgian experience in organizing music festivals depict that, along with its cultural value and being a source of fun, the advantage of a music festival is in turning it into a tourist product for recreational-educational purposes. Therefore, considering the latest challenges of the current tourism market, Georgia should regard new service trends and improve technical-material, financial and creative resources for holding hybrid or fully virtual events together with potential collaborative institutions (public or private).

Keywords: Georgia, tourism, music festivals, event management, new service trends.

MICRO POLAR FLUID FLOW PAST A POROUS PERMEABLE SPHERE**P. Aparna**

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ABSTRACT

The analytical study of uniform flow of a micro-polar fluid past a porous sphere is considered. The velocity field in terms of stream function is calculated using the boundary conditions. The governing partial differential equations is solved analytically to find expressions for fluid velocity. The flow pattern for the inside and outside regions of the sphere are obtained interms of modified Bessel functions. The effects of physical parameters on the flow and on the Drag on the sphere are shown in the form of graphs.

Keywords: Micro Polar Fluid, Permeable Porous Sphere, Nonstick And Hyper Sticks Conditions.

SINGLE SPECIES IMMIGRATION POPULATION MODEL

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with a problem on isolated population. Isolated population deals with the single species population. The aim of the present investigation is to examine the effect of Immigration of the population with a constant growth rate and carrying capacity and also examines the point of inflexion for the model.

Where the constant c is positive for Immigration

By using values of initial population (N_0) and carrying capacity (K) by considering the constant values (b and c) we plotted N Vs t .

Keywords: Carrying Capacity, Equilibrium Points, Stability, Trajectories (N Vs t)

UNDERSTANDING THE SUBLIME in STREET ART

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to reveal the artistic sublime aspects in street art's nature and its aesthetic values, to be able to approach situational art from another point as an artist and as an audience. There are various aspects of street art such as illegality, intervention, being rebellious, risk etc., which bring up the unusual parts of street art. Through the steps of planning a situational art, putting it out there, and its interaction with the public, street art contains the concepts of being uncanny, mysterious, exciting, uneasy, abrupt etc. Understanding the effects of street art on the artist and on the public from the point considering the difference between sublime and beautiful is important for this topic. These unnatural effects — as they mostly come from the act and situation — are the qualities that we can find in sublime situations. Article inspects the sublime as described by Edmund Burke's ideas on sublime and beautiful to correlate it to the effect of street art and the reactions to these effects. And by making this connection it presents another way of understanding an art world that has various unique properties unlike others by its nature. This is also the nature of sublime understanding. While beauty is easier to accept, and it is widely accepted, understanding a sublime approach is not perceived by many people.

Keywords: Street Art, Sublime, Situational Art, Raw Art.

THE 5K MESSAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT VIETNAM: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic is causing a global socio-economic crisis. In Asia, each country has its own strategies to cope with the pandemic, including successful countries such as Taiwan and Vietnam. 5K message, an initiative of the Vietnamese Government to encourage citizens to join hands in fighting against the pandemic, has played an important role in Vietnam's anti-pandemic achievement. This article presents a survey of students' opinions from Vietnamese universities in the viewpoint of 5K Message Compliance. The statistical analysis was conducted to clarify the social impact of 5K Message and show experienced lessons to cope with COVID-19 pandemic in the world.

Keywords: 5K Message, COVID-19, case study.

APPRAISING THE EDUCATING CONVESSIONS OF ENGLISH WRITING AS A FRACTION OF ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES IN FACULTY MEMBERS

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ABSTRACT

Background: English for medicine and academic purposes (EMAP) is believed tremendously significant for our medical students' academic and professional life. Although writing is underscored as the most challenging and valuable skills, our EMAP prospectus is based on an incorporated approach to the four language skills. Medical writing engages writing scientific manuscripts of dissimilar kinds which include delicate and study-connected documents, medicine-connected didactic and E literature, and abstracts, subjects for healthcare lectures, health-related magazines or English for medical purposes (EMP) commentary.

Objective: The aims of this study was to appraise: the participant' feelings on teacher approach to educating in academic writing process, the weak and strong points of the model applied during the teaching academic writing in EMP and, and the participants' ideas and impressions at applying new ways, for material delivery of EMP and EMAP.

Finding: This comparative study was descriptive-analytical which was conducted in 2020 working in education of Kashan University of Medical Sciences. The analysis questionnaires comprised of 80 records, planned in five groups based on Premise Base and Conducive The dialogue item was also applied to discover if the contributors asserted the media-based attitude supplements their learning of academic English writing classes or not. Data were released on chosen variables: their occupation, year of education, and knowledge with writing techniques discovered that there were no important statistical differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the use of educational techniques. There are statistically important differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) in using educational techniques units because of the year of teaching adaptable, in favors of, the third and fourth year academics. The findings also, disclosed that there are statistically significant differences at ($\alpha = 0.05$) in using technique units due to the practice with other variable, in favors of academics with no techniques use practice. The designed mean and Standard Deviations in six regions each comprising five declarations approved from the highest to the lowest in educational writing.

Conclusion: The techniques can thus assist higher education programmers to identify, track, monitor, and treat at the university to educate, for teaching and learning medicine to strive in educating specialized writing. Given the benefits, it seems indispensable to apply the advantages of the survey, because studying hard to develop the technique, and implementing them in academic writing education is a theory.

Keywords: Medical Writing; EMP; EMAP; Medicine; Medical Sciences.

OUTCOMES AFTER COMPLETE VS. INCOMPLETE REVASCULARIZATION IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH ST ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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ABSTRACT

The SYNTAX score is used to estimate the burden and complexity of coronary artery disease (CAD). The SYNTAX score takes into account complex lesions including bifurcations, chronic total occlusions, thrombus, calcification, and small diffuse disease. The score ranges from 0 to greater than 60 in very complex coronary lesions.

The aim of this study was to investigate the optimal management strategy (complete revascularization [CR] versus incomplete revascularization [ICR]) in STEMI patients with intermediate to high SYNTAX score. This retrospective study included 788 consecutive patients diagnosed with STEMI. They were admitted to our center from January 2014 to December 2016 and underwent diagnostic coronary angiography within 120 minutes from the time of admission. We categorized patients into two groups according to SYNTAX scores: low (≤ 22) and intermediate/high (> 22). Patients with low SYNTAX score ($n=318$) was excluded from the study. Patients were divided into two groups: ICR group (patients who underwent incomplete revascularization), and CR group (patients who underwent complete revascularization). Five-year follow-up was obtained by means of a telephone interview or visit at our out-patient clinic. Statistical analyses were performed to determine correlation between the two scores using the SPSS 20.0 software. The value of $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant. Out of 470 patients, 110 underwent ICR while 360 received CR. Patients mean age was 66.2 ± 11.6 . Average SYNTAX score in the intermediate/high group was 33. At five years follow-up ICR patients had lower mortality rate than CR participants (9.1% versus 23.7 % ; $p=0.04$). Non parametrical Mann Whitney U test showed that there was higher 5-year mortality rate in the CR patient (Mann–Whitney $U = 173.75$, $P < 0.05$, two-tailed). Overall highest mortality was observed in the second year of follow up where 5.5% of total population have died and significantly higher mortality rates being in CR patients. Our study reveals that incomplete revascularization in STEMI patients with intermediate/high SYNTAX

score resulted in lower mortality rates. These results may open doors to a larger randomized study to assess more accurately the impact/benefit prognosis between one and another strategy.

Keywords: SYNTAX score, optimal management strategy, complete revascularization, incomplete revascularization.

EVALUATING THE ABILITY OF SOME CURCUMIN DERIVATIVES TO INDUCE OXIDATIVE STRESS IN CERVIX CANCER¹

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ABSTRACT

Due to the beneficial therapeutic effects exerted against cancer cells, the study for the use of curcumin has grown in recent years. To generate special chemical and biological properties, this basic compound is the starting point for obtaining structural derivatives of curcumin.

In this context, the present study aimed to test some curcumin derivatives obtained by green synthesis (D1 - (5E)-6-(4-acetamide)-5-hexene-2,4-dione and D2 - (1E,6E)-1,7-bis(4-acetamidephenyl)hepta-1,6-diene-3,5-dione) at concentrations of 10 and 50 µg/mL in order to highlight the antiproliferative effect on HeLa cervical cancer cells and a reduced toxicity on MRC-5 non-tumoral cells.

To monitor the effects of derivatives to induce oxidative stress in tumor cells, and to compare with the normal ones, the levels of catalase activity, reduced glutathione and malondialdehyde

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were measured. Regarding the catalase activity, the results were significant for HeLa cells after an incubation time of 72 hours. In contrast, the level in MRC-5 cells did not change significantly. The same trend was observed for GSH levels. There were recorded significant decreases in cervical cells following incubation with curcumin derivatives, but the concentration was not significantly altered in lung fibroblasts, supporting the hypothesis that the concentrations tested for these derivatives induced oxidative stress only in tumor cells. However, the MDA level was not significantly increased compared to the control, highlighting that the mechanism of action of these compounds does not target lipid peroxidation, at least for tested concentrations and incubation times.

In conclusion, the results obtained show that the two curcumin derivatives studied had cytotoxic effect on HeLa tumor cells, even in relatively low concentrations, suggesting significant antitumor properties without affecting irreversibly the normal cells. These compounds have antioxidant and antitumor properties, with a high prospect of being tested *in vivo* and subsequently used in the production of drugs with targeted anti-cancer effect.

Keywords: Curcumin; Anti-Tumor Effects; Cervix Cancer Cells.

ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION THE USE OF SERIOUS GAMES FOR DETECTING COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENTS FOR OLDER PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

The present study is a systematic review of the literature on the classification of serious games for detecting cognitive impairment in older adults. In this review, research articles were searched and selected from databases such as ACM, IEEE, SpringerLink, ScienceDirect, Sage, Scopus, JMIR, SAGE, Pubmed (Medline), and Google Scholar. Twenty-four studies met the inclusion criteria. Searches were limited to studies from 2014 to 2021 using keywords such as *serious games and assessment, serious games and cognitive screening, serious games for training, games for early diagnosis, mental health, gamification, and games for cognitive stimulation, gamification and cognitive assessment, machine learning, and serious game for diagnosis. In addition, little research exists on classifications of serious games for cognitive stimulation and diagnosis.* In this regard, we have identified some categories for the collective classification of serious games. We chose taxonomy of five classes divided into 23 dimensions to classify serious games dedicated to cognitive training and diagnosis with seniors: cognitive skills, objectives, game elements, motivation, and validation. The conclusion is that gamified techniques prove to be a valuable adjunct to traditional treatments due to the increased patient engagement.

Keywords: Serious Games, Cognitive Disabilities, Elderly People, Review.

CONGESTIVE HEPATOPATHY SECONDARY TO RIGHT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY RELATED TO MONOCROTALINE-INDUCED PULMONARY ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

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ABSTRACT

Heart dysfunction and liver disease often coexist. Among the types of cardiohepatic syndrome, Type 2 is characterized by chronic impairment of cardiac function leading to chronic liver injury, referred to as congestive hepatopathy (CH). We established a rat model of CH secondary to right ventricular hypertrophy (RVH) related to monocrotaline (MCT)-induced pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). Fifty male Wistar rats were divided into 4 groups and randomly assigned to control and experimental. Three experimental groups were submitted to intraperitoneal MCT inoculation (60 mg/kg) and were under its effect for 15, 30 and 37 days. Then the animals were sacrificed, obtaining cardiac and hepatic tissues for anatomopathological and morphometric analysis. At macroscopic examination, the livers in the MCT groups showed

a nutmeg-like appearance. PAH produced marked RVH and dilatation in MCT groups, characterized by a significant increase in right ventricular free wall thickness (RVFWT) and chamber area. At histological evaluation, centrilobular congestion was the earliest manifestation, with preservation of the hepatocytes. Centrilobular hemorrhagic necrosis was observed in prolonged MCT exposure groups. Sinusoidal dilatation was markedly promoted in MCT groups, quantified by the Sinusoidal Lumen Ratio (SLR), significantly increased in all MCT groups. Congestive Hepatic Fibrosis Score and the Centrilobular Fibrosis Ratio (CFR) were also significantly increased from MCT₃₀. Hepatic atrophy, steatosis, apoptotic bodies and rarely, hydropic swelling were also observed. SLR correlated strongly with CFR and RVFWT, and CFR correlated moderately with RVFWT. Our rat model was able to cause CH, related to monocrotaline-induced PAH and RVH, being feasible, reproducible, and safe.

Keywords: Pulmonary arterial hypertension, Congestive hepatopathy, Right ventricular hypertrophy, Fibrosis, Monocrotaline.

SARS-COV-2'DE HOMEOSTATİK DEĞİŞİKLER VE KOMPLİKASYONLARIN FİZYOPATOLOJİSİ

HOMESTATIC CHANGES AND PHYSIOPATHOLOGY OF COMPLICATIONS IN SARS-COV-2

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ÖZET

Koronavirüsler hayvanlardan, insanlara bulaşarak birçok hastalığa yol açan zarflı RNA virüsleridir. Son yirmi yıl içinde insanlığı tehdit eden ve komplikasyonlara yol açan koronavirüs pandemileri patlak vermiştir. Bunlarda ilki olan SARS-CoV 2002'de Çin'den başlamış olup ikincisi MERS-CoV ise 2012'de Suudi Arabistandan başlamıştır. Sonuncusu olan SARS-CoV-2, 2019'da Çin'den başlamış olup global olarak, 2 Temmuz 2021 itibariyle, 182 milyonu aşkın onaylanmış vaka ve 3,9 milyondan fazla vefat DSÖ (Dünya Sağlık Örgütü)'ye bildirilmiştir.

Renin anjiyotensin aldosteron sisteminde rol oynayan ACE(anjiyotensin dönüştürücü enzim), AngI(anjiyotensin I)'i AngII(anjiyotensin II)'ye dönüştürür. ACE2, ACE'nin insan homologudur. ACE2, AngI ve AngII'nin sırasıyla Ang1-9(anjiyotensin 1-9) ve Ang1-7(anjiyotensin 1-7)'ye dönüşmesini sağlar ve böylece vazodilatasyon, antiinflamatuvar, antifibrotik, antitrombik, antioksidatif ve antiproliferatif cevapların oluşmasına yol açar.

ACE2, vücutta hemen hemen tüm dokularda eksprese edilir. SARS-CoV-2'nin spike proteininin konak hücrenin yüzeyinde bulunan ACE2 ile etkileşime girmesi sonucu ACE2'nin hücre içine girmesi ve ekspresyonun azalması meydana gelir, böylece ACE2 yoluyla aşırı AngII oluşumuna neden olur. Ang II ise reaktif oksijen türlerinin oluşumuna, profibrotik, protrombik etkiler oluşmasına ve proinflamatuvar sitokinlerin salınması yoluyla akciğer iltihabına neden olur.

SARS-CoV-2'nin sistemler üzerine birçok etkisi bulunur. Bunlar ARDS(Akut respiratuvar distres sendromu), pnömoni, pulmoner fibrozis; endotelial disfonksiyon, vasküler geçirgenlikte artış, koagülopati, kardiyovasküler komplikasyonlar; lenfopeni, sitokin fırtınası; ensefalopati, serebrovasküler olaylar, nörolojik hastalıklar, psikiyatrik hastalıklar; bulantı, kusma ve ishal gibi gastrointestinal semptomlar, yükselmiş aspartat transferaz ve alanin aminotransferaz seviyeleri; akut böbrek hasarı; olfaktör bozukluklar ve tat alma bozuklukları, oküler belirtiler; çoklu organ yetmezliği şeklinde klinik tablolara yol açabilir.

Bu bildirinin amacı, SARS-CoV-2'nin sistemler üzerinde etkilerinin nasıl ve ne şekilde olduğuna dair son yapılan çalışmalardan hareketle literatür bilgisini derlemektir. Bu sebeple makale, tez ve kitaplarda coronavirus, coronavirus pandemic, physiopathology, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV-2 terimleri taratılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziopatoloji, Homeostatik değişiklikler, SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Coronaviruses are enveloped RNA viruses that are transmitted from animals to humans, causing many diseases. Coronavirus pandemics have broken out in the past two decades, threatening humanity and leading to complications. The first of them is SARS-CoV, originated in China in 2002, and the second one is MERS-CoV, originated in Saudi Arabia in 2012. The last one is SARS-CoV-2, originated in China in 2019 and more than 182 million confirmed cases and more than 3.9 million deaths globally have been reported to the WHO (World Health Organization) as of July 2, 2021.

Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), that has a critical role in the Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone system, converts AngI (angiotensin I) to AngII (angiotensin II). ACE2 is discovered as a homolog of ACE. ACE2 converts AngI to Angiotensin 1-9 (Ang1-9) and AngII to Angiotensin 1-7 (Ang1-7) leading to the vasodilation, anti-inflammatory, antifibrotic, antithrombic, antioxidant and antiproliferative responses.

ACE2 is expressed in almost all tissues in the body. As a result of interaction between the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein and ACE2 found on the surface of the host cell, ACE2 enters the cell and the expression decreased causing excessive AngII via ACE2. On the other hand, Ang II stimulates formation of reactive oxygen species, causes production of prothrombotic and profibrotic factors and induces inflammatory lung disease by revealing proinflammatory cytokines.

SARS-CoV-2 has many effects on systems. It can cause following clinical pictures: Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), pneumonia, pulmonary fibrosis; endothelial dysfunction, increased vascular permeability, coagulopathy, cardiovascular complications; lymphopenia, cytokine storm; encephalopathy, cerebrovascular events, neurological diseases, psychiatric disorders, nausea, vomiting, and gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea, elevated alanine transferase and aspartate aminotransferase levels; acute kidney injury; disorders of olfactory and taste disorders, ocular symptoms; multiple organ failure.

The aim of this paper is to obtain literature information based on recent studies on how and in what way SARS-CoV-2 affects systems. That is the why the terms coronavirus, coronavirus pandemic, physiopathology, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV-2 have been searched in articles, theses and books.

Keywords: Physiopathology, homeostatic changes, SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19.

**ÇAY TARIMINDA KULLANILAN SUNİ GÜBRELERİN SUCUL
ORGANİZMALARA BİYOKİMYASAL ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**
DETERMINATION OF BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS
USED IN TEA AGRICULTURE ON AQUATIC ORGANISMS

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ÖZET

Rize İline İyidere Deresi yan kollarını besleyen su pınarlarından toplanan *Gammarus sp.* bireylerinde gübrelemenin oksidatif stres seviyelerinin ve antioksidan aktivitelerinin değişimlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Seçilen 2 istasyon (su pınarı)'dan gübreleme öncesi ve gübreleme döneminde toplanan *Gammarus sp.* bireylerinde TBARS ve GSH seviyeleri ile SOD CAT GPx enzim aktiviteleri belirlenmiştir.

Organizmaların oksidatif stres için, TBARS seviyelerinde gübreleme öncesine kıyasla gübreleme dönemi gruplarında önemli düzeyde ($p<0.05$) artış olmuştur. Gübreleme öncesi GSH seviyelerinde gübreleme dönemi gruplarına oranla düşüşün istatistiksel açıdan önemli farklılıkların olduğu ($p<0.05$) bulunmuştur.

Antioksidan seviyelerden SOD, CAT ve GPx aktivitelerinin organizmanın gübreleme öncesine kıyasla gübreleme dönemi gruplarında önemli düzeyde ($p<0.05$) azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışma ile İyidere bölgesinde çay tarımı arazilerindeki gübrelemenin sucul organizmalar üzerinde olumsuz etki yaptığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antioksidan, oksidatif stres, gübreleme, İyidere.

ABSTRACT

Gammarus sp. collected from the water springs feeding the side branches of the İyidere Stream to Rize Province. It is aimed to determine the oxidative stress levels and changes of antioxidant activities of fertilization in individuals. *Gammarus sp.* collected from 2 selected stations (water source) before and during fertilization. TBARS and GSH levels and SOD CAT GPx enzyme activities were determined in individuals.

For oxidative stress of organisms, TBARS levels increased significantly ($p <0.05$) in the fertilization period groups compared to before fertilization. It was found that there was a statistically significant difference ($p <0.05$) in the GSH levels before fertilization compared to the fertilization period groups.

It was determined that SOD, CAT and GPx activities, which are among the antioxidant levels, decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$) in the fertilization period groups compared to the pre-fertilization of the organism. With this study, it has been determined that fertilization in the tea farming lands in the İyidere region has a negative effect on the aquatic organisms.

Keywords: Antioxidant, oxidative stress, fertilization, İyidere.

**POLİAROMATİK HİDROKARBON FLUORANTHENE'E MARUZ BIRAKILAN
TATLI SU AMFİPODU *Gammarus pulex*'te GLUTATYON SEVİYELERİNDEKİ
DEĞİŞİKLİKLER**

CHANGES IN GLUTATHIONE LEVELS IN FRESHWATER AMPHIPOD *Gammarus pulex* EXPOSED TO POLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBON FLUORANTHENE

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ÖZET

Poliaromatik Hidrokarbon (PAH)'lar hidrofobik ve lipofilik özellikleri sayesinde canlı bünyesinde birikme eğilimindedirler ve besin zinciriyle insanlara kadar ulaşabilmektedirler. Hayvan ve bitki dokularında, sedimentte, toprakta, havada, yüzey sularında, içme sularında, endüstriyel sularda ve yer altı sularında bulunan PAH'lar çevreye geniş çapta yayılmış olması sebebiyle canlılar doğada bulunan hemen hemen tüm PAH'lara maruz kalmaktadırlar. Fluoranthene, Amerika Ulusal Çevre Koruma Ajansı ve Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından öncelikli kirleticiler listesine alınan 16 PAH bileşeninden birisidir. Sucul ortamlarda sık rastlanan Fluoranten poliaromatik hidrokarbonlarının toksik etkilerinin model canlı *Gammarus pulex*'te belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla, 7 ve 14 gün boyunca farklı konsantrasyonlarda Fluoranthene'e maruz kalan *G. pulex*'de GSH düzeylerindeki değişimler incelenmiştir. Deney grupları (LC50 değeri altında 2 subletal doz ve kontrol grubu olmak üzere 3 farklı grup şeklinde oluşturulmuştur). Glutatyon seviyeleri ticari kit kullanılarak, mikropilaka okuyucuda belirlenmiştir. 7. Gün sonunda Fluoranten uygulamasına bağlı olarak GSH seviyelerinin önemli düzeyde arttığı bulunmuştur ($p < 0,05$). 14. Gün de ise kontrolle kıyasla istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmayan bir azalma saplanmıştır ($p > 0,05$). Bulgularımız, Fluoranthene'in oksidatif strese neden olabileceğini göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak, glutatyon

seviyelerindeki deęişiklikler, Fluoranthene'in çevresel toksisitenin deęerlendirilmesinde potansiyel hassas biyobelirteçler olarak kullanılabileceęini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *G. pulex*, glutatyon, Fluoranten, oksidatif stres

ABSTRACT

PAHs tend to accumulate in the living organism thanks to their hydrophobic and lipophilic properties and can reach humans through the food chain. Since PAHs found in animal and plant tissues, sediment, soil, air, surface waters, drinking water, industrial waters and groundwater are widely spread to the environment, living beings are exposed to almost all PAHs found in nature. Fluoranthene is one of the 16 PAH components listed as priority pollutants by the National Environmental Protection Agency and the World Health Organization. It was aimed to determine the toxic effects of Fluoranten polyaromatic hydrocarbons, which are common in aquatic environments, in a modelorganism *Gammarus pulex*. For this purpose, changes in GSH levels in *G. pulex* exposed to different concentrations of Fluoranthene for 7 and 14 days were examined. Experimental groups (2 sublethal dose groups under LC50 value and 3 different groups as control groups). Glutathione levels were determined in a microplate reader using a commercial kit. At the end of the 7th day, GSH levels were found to increase significantly due to Fluoranthene application ($p < 0.05$). On the 14th day, there was a decrease that was not statistically significant compared to the control ($p > 0.05$). Our findings show that Fluoranthene can cause oxidative stress. As a result, changes in glutathione levels indicate that Fluoranthene can be used as potential sensitive biomarkers in the assessment of environmental toxicity.

Keywords: *G. pulex*, glutathione, Fluoranthene

**SU EKOSİSTEMİNDE ÇEVRE KİRLİLİĞİ İZLEME ÇALIŞMALARINDA
KULLANILAN BİYOBELİRTEÇLER**
BIOMARKERS USED IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION MONITORING
STUDIES IN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

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ÖZET

Çevre kirliliği son yıllarda önemli ölçüde değişmiştir. Kirli ortamlardaki organizmalar tipik olarak karmaşık bir kimyasal kirlenmeye maruz kalmaktadırlar. Sucul ekosistemlerin sağlığıyla ilgili büyük endişe, son yıllarda biyobelirteçlerin kullanımının artmasına yol açmıştır. Ekotoksikolojik çalışmada ekosistemdeki kilit bileşenlere çevre kirliliği riskini belirlemek için biyobelirteçler kullanılmaktadır. Temel varsayım, ekosistemin trofik seviyesinde kritik pozisyonları işgal eden türler için olumsuz sonuçları izleyerek olmasıdır. Bu şekilde sonuçlar, bir bütün olarak ekosistemin bütünlüğü hakkında fikir verebilmektedir. Hassas türlerde (nöbetçi türler) toksisite ölçümleri, nüfus azalmasının erken uyarısı ve ekolojik olarak ilgili bir son nokta olarak kullanılabilir. Ekolojik risk değerlendirmesi, ekosistemin bütünlüğünün korunmasını amaçlamalıdır.

Biyoindikatör türlerinin kullanılmasıyla doğal su sistemlerini biyolojik olarak izlemek amacıyla biyobelirteçlerin kullanılması, suda yaşayan organizmaların kimyasal kirlenmeye maruz kalma derecesini verimli bir şekilde ölçmek için gereklidir. Biyolojik izleme veya biyolojik izleme, çevredeki değişiklikleri değerlendirmek için biyolojik tepkilerin sistematik kullanımı olarak tanımlanabilir.

Çevresel kirleticilere maruz kalma, doğrudan toksisite (hem kısa hem de uzun vadeli) dahil olmak üzere çeşitli mekanizmalar yoluyla organizmaların hayatta kalmasını etkileyebilir. Biyobelirteçler, değişen fizyolojiyi gösteren saptanabilir biyokimyasal ve doku düzeyindeki değişiklikler olarak tanımlanır. İyi biyobelirteçler, hem kirleticili biyoyararlanımının hem de erken biyolojik tepkilerin hassas göstergeleridir. Biyobelirteçlerin kullanımı genellikle toksik etkilerin altında yatan nedenleri belirleme olasılığını artırır ve kirleticilerin biyoyararlanımı ve olası ekolojik zararları hakkında bilgi sağlar. Sucul ekosistemler üzerindeki çevresel kirleticilere maruz kalmayı veya bunların etkilerini değerlendirmek için biyotransformasyon enzimleri (faz I ve II), oksidatif stres parametreleri, biyotransformasyon ürünleri, stres proteinleri, metallothioneinler (MT'ler), MXR proteinler, hematolojik parametreler, immünolojik parametreler, üreme ve endokrin parametreler, genotoksik parametreler, nöromusküler parametreler, fizyolojik, histolojik ve morfolojik parametrelerden biyobelirteç olarak yararlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoizleme, Biyobelirteç, Sucul Ekosistem, Kirlilik

ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution has changed dramatically in recent decades. Organisms in polluted environments are typically exposed to a complex mixture of chemical contaminants. The great concern about the health of aquatic ecosystems has led to the increased use of biomarkers over the past years. Ecotoxicological studies are using biomarkers in order to establish the risk of environmental pollution to key components in the ecosystem. The basic assumption is that by monitoring the adverse consequences for species occupying critical positions at the trophic level of the ecosystem. In this way the results might provide insight into the integrity of the ecosystem as a whole. Measurements of toxicity in sensitive species (sentinel species) can be used as an early warning of population decline and as an ecologically relevant endpoint. Ecological risk assessment must aim in the preservation of the integrity of the ecosystem.

The use of biomarkers with the purpose of biomonitoring natural aquatic systems by the use of bioindicator species is necessary to efficiently measure the degree of exposure in aquatic organisms to chemical contaminants. Biomonitoring or biological monitoring can be defined as the systematic use of biological responses to evaluate changes in the environment. Exposure to environmental contaminants can affect the survival of organisms via numerous mechanisms, including direct toxicity (both short- and long-term). Biomarkers are defined as detectable biochemical and tissue level changes that indicate altered physiology. Good biomarkers are sensitive indices of both pollutant bioavailability and early biological responses. The use of biomarkers often increases the possibility of identifying the underlying causes behind toxic effects and provides information about bioavailability of pollutants and their potential ecological damage. Biotransformation enzymes (phase I and II), oxidative stress parameters, biotransformation products, stress proteins, metallothioneins (MTs), MXR proteins,

hematological parameters, immunological parameters, reproductive and endocrine to assess exposure to or effects of environmental pollutants on aquatic ecosystems parameters, genotoxic parameters, neuromuscular parameters, physiological, histological and morphological parameters can be used as biomarkers.

Keywords: Biomonitoring, Biomarker, Aquatic Ecosystem, Pollution

**PANDEMİNİN TAHIL GRUBU ÜRÜNLER ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN
PAZARLAMA AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE PANDEMIC ON CEREAL GROUP
PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF MARKETING

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ÖZET

COVID-19 salgınının dünya üzerinde hızla yayılması, etkilerini küresel anlamda tarım ve gıda piyasalarında göstermiştir. Pandemi sürecinde tarımsal üretim ve gıda arzı daha önemli hale gelmiştir. Tarım sektörünün stratejik sektör olduğu bu dönemde daha iyi anlaşılmıştır. Pandeminin ilk dönemlerindeki zorunlu kısıtlamalar, tarımsal üretimde gecikmelere, ihracatta kısıtlamalara ve ürün tedarikinde aksamalara neden olmuştur. Pandemide birçok ülke evde kapanma sürecine girmiştir. Bu nedenle tüketicilerin evde yemek yapımı, ekmek yapımı gibi faaliyetlerinde artışlar olmuştur. Bu durum dünya üzerinde tahıl grubu ürünlerde talep artışına yol açmış ve tüketici fiyatlarının yükselmesine sebep olmuştur. Türkiye’de de pandemi döneminde makarna gibi dayanıklı kuru gıda ürünlerindeki talep artışı, özellikle buğdaya olan talebi arttırmıştır. Oluşan bu talep artışı karşısında, Türkiye’de de tahıl grubu ürünlerde üretim artışının sağlanması için gerekli önlemler alınmaya başlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, dengeli beslenmede önemli yeri olan tahıl grubu ürünlerin pandemi ve pandemi öncesi döneme göre durumunu, ekilen alan, üretim, ihracat, ithalat, tüketim ve kendine yeterlilik düzeyi bakımından değerlendirmektir. Çalışmanın ana materyalini Uluslararası Tahıl Konseyi (IGC), Tarımsal Ekonomi ve Politika Geliştirme Enstitüsü Müdürlüğü (TEPGE), Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) ve Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığında elde veriler ile konuyla ilgili daha önce yapılan araştırmalardan elde edilen sonuçlar oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada istatistik veriler değerlendirilirken, 2010/11-2019/20 üretim dönemleri arasındaki 10 yıl esas alınmıştır. Türkiye 2019/20 pandemi döneminde, tahıl grubu ürünlerde toplam 33.4 milyon ton üretim, 15.2 milyon ton ithalat, 8.4 milyon ton ihracat gerçekleştirmiştir. Pandemi döneminde önceki yıla göre ithalatımız %47.45 artmış, ihracatımız %11.01 azalmıştır. Türkiye’nin pandemide kendine yeterliliği en fazla olduğu ürünler %111 ile buğday ve %100 ile çavdar olmuştur. Pandemi sürecinde yaşanan deneyimler sonucunda, tahıl grubu ürünlerin arzını güvenceye almak ve pandemi sonrası süreci fırsata çevirebilmek için, üreticilerin hızla

desteklenmesi, desteklemelerin miktar ve kalemlerinin artırılması ve ihracatı arttıracak yönde istikrarlı üretim ve ticaret politikaları oluşturulmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Pandemi, Gıda ekonomisi, Tahıl grubu ürünler, Tarımsal pazarlama.

ABSTRACT

The rapid spread of the COVID-19 epidemic around the world has shown its effects in global agriculture and food markets. Agricultural production and food supply have become more important during the pandemic process. It was understood better in this period that the agricultural sector is a strategic sector. Mandatory restrictions in the first periods of the pandemic caused delays in agricultural production, restrictions on exports and disruptions in product supply. In the pandemic, many countries have entered the process of closure at home. For this reason, there has been an increase in the activities of consumers such as cooking at home and bread making. This situation has led to an increase in demand for cereal group products around the world and has led to an increase in consumer prices. The increase in demand for durable dry food products such as pasta during the pandemic period in Turkey has increased the demand for wheat, in particular. In the face of this increase in demand, necessary measures have been taken to increase the production of cereal group products in Turkey.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the status of cereal group products, which have an important place in balanced nutrition, compared to the pandemic and pre-pandemic period in terms of planted area, production, export, import, consumption and self-sufficiency. The main material of the study is the data obtained from the International Grain Council (IGC), Agricultural Economic and Policy Development Institute, TURKSTAT and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the results obtained from previous researches on the subject. Statistical data are evaluated in the study, based on 10 years between 2010/11-2019/20 production periods. In the 2019/20 pandemic period, Turkey realized a total of 33.4 million tons of production, 15.2 million tons of imports and 8.4 million tons of exports in cereal group products. During the pandemic period, our imports increased by 47.45% and our exports decreased by 11.01% compared to the previous year. The products with the highest self-sufficiency in the pandemic in Turkey were wheat with 111 % and rye with 100 %. As a result of the experiences during the pandemic process, in order to secure the supply of cereal group products and turn the post-pandemic process into an opportunity, producers should be supported rapidly, the amount and items of support should be increased, and stable production and trade policies should be established to increase exports.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Food economy, Cereal group products, Agricultural marketing.

**GIDA İHTİSAS ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖLGELERİ ÜZERİNE FİRMALARIN
GÖRÜŞ VE BEKLENTİLERİ: KOCAELİ-KANDIRA ÖRNEĞİ**
OPINIONS AND EXPECTATIONS OF COMPANIES ON FOOD SPECIALIZED
ORGANIZED INDUSTRIAL ZONES: THE CASE OF KOCAELI-KANDIRA

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ÖZET

Organize Sanayi Bölgeleri (OSB) ülkemizde kendine özgü kalkınmanın en iyi örneklerindedir. Yabancı kaynaklı birçok kalkınma modeli başarısız olurken, ülkemizin iç özellikleriyle, yapısıyla ve sosyal özellikleriyle uyumlu olan OSB'ler, ekonomik bir kümelenme yaratarak da finansal açıdan başarılı olmaktadır.

Gıda İhtisas Organize Sanayi Bölgeleri (GİOSB) ise, tarım ve gıda ürünlerini işleyerek katmadeğer sağlayan, bölgeye yakın üreticilerden hammadde temin eden ve tarımsal kalkınmaya destek olan kuruluşlardır. Ülkemizde tarıma dayalı sanayinin gelişmesine ve kırsal kalkınmaya katkısı olan GİOSB'lerin oluşturabileceği etkilerin ortaya konması, kurulacak olan diğer GİOSB'ler için de büyük bir önem taşımaktadır.

Bu araştırmada, Kocaeli ilinin Kandıra ilçesinde kurulacak olan Kandıra GİOSB'nde faaliyet gösterecek firmaların, işletme türü ve faaliyet alanı, GİOSB'nde yer alma konusundaki düşünceleri, çevre sorunlarına karşı bakış açıları, dış ticaret yapısı, üretim maliyeti konusundaki düşünceleri ve karşılaştıkları sorunlar ortaya konularak, saptanan sorunlara ilişkin çözüm önerilerinin getirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın ana materyalini Kocaeli Kandıra GİOSB'de kayıtlı 61 firma arasından bilgi vermeyi kabul eden 41 firmadan yüz yüze anket görüşmesi yoluyla elde edilen veriler oluşturmaktadır. Anket verileri, temel istatistiksel yöntemler ve analizler kullanılarak SPSS 22.0 paket programında analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, 41 firmanın %60.97'si üretim alanında, %34.15'i ticaret alanında ve %4.88'i hizmet alanında faaliyet gösterecektir. Firmalardan 30'u ihracat yapmayı düşünmektedir. Et ürünleri sektörü %100 ve çikolata-şeker-unlu mamüller sektörü %86.87 oranlarıyla en fazla ihracat yapmayı düşünen sektörlerdir. Süt ürünleri sektörü en düşük maliyetli ürün üreteceğine inanan sektördür. İncelenen firmaların Kandıra GİOSB'ye geçmeden önce karşılaştıkları en önemli sorun "kamulaştırma sürecindeki aksamalar" olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarıma Dayalı Sanayi, Gıda İhtisas Organize Sanayi Bölgesi, Gıda Sanayi, Kırsal Kalkınma, Kandıra.

ABSTRACT

Organized Industrial Zones (OIZs) are among the best examples of specific development in our country. While many development models of foreign origin fail, OIZs, which are in harmony with our country's internal characteristics, structure and social characteristics, succeed in financial terms by creating an economic clustering.

Food Specialized Organized Industrial Zones (FSOIZs), on the other hand, are organizations that provide added value by processing agricultural and food products, procure raw materials from producers close to the region, and support agricultural development. It is of great importance to demonstrate the potential impacts of FSOIZs, which contribute to the development of agriculture-based industry and Rural Development in our country for future FSOIZs.

This research was conducted to determine the type of business and field of activity of the companies that will operate in Kandıra GİOSB, which will be established in the Kandıra district of Kocaeli province, their thoughts on taking part in GİOSB, their perspectives on environmental problems, their foreign trade structure, their thoughts on production costs and the problems. It is aimed to propose solutions for the identified problems. The main material of the research was the data obtained from 41 (out of 61) companies registered in Kocaeli Kandıra FSOIZ through face-to-face interviews. Questionnaire data has been analyzed by SPSS 22.0 software package, using basic statistical methods and analyses. The research results showed that of the 41 companies, 60.97% will operate in the production area, 34.15% in the trade area and 4.88% in the service area. 30 of the companies are considering exporting. 100% of the meat products sector and the chocolate-sugar-bakery products sector are the sectors that are considering exporting the most compared to 86.87%. The dairy sector is the sector that believes that it will produce the lowest cost products. The most important problem that the examined companies encountered before moving to Kandıra GİOSB was determined as "disruptions in the expropriation process".

Keywords: Agriculture-Based Industry, Food Specialized Organized Industrial Zone

Food Industry, Rural Development, Kandıra.

ATLARDA SUKSİBUZON KULLANIMI: MİNİ DERLEME USAGE OF SUXIBUZONE IN HORSES: MINI REVIEW

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ÖZET

Nonsteroid antiinflamatuvar ilaçlar atlarda en fazla kullanılan ilaç grubudur. Topallıklar ve akut abdomen vakalarında ilk tercih edilen ilaçlardır. Nonsteroid antiinflamatuvar ilaçlar etkilerini prostaglandin sentezini engelleyerek gösterirler. Klinik etkilerini ateş düşürücü, yangı giderici ve ağrı kesici olarak gösterirler. Grubun genel yan etkileri ise gastrointestinal sistem üzerinde gözlenir. Bilinen en belirgin yan etkiler gastrik ülserler ve kanamalardır. Özellikle uzun süreli kullanımlarda bu belirtiler atlarda da sık gözlenir. Pirazolone grubu nonsteroid antiinflamatuvar ilaçlar güçlü yangı giderici, ateş düşürücü ve ağrı kesici etkilere sahiptir. Bu gruptan suksibuzon atlarda kullanımı onaylanmış ilaçlardandır. Suksibuzon uygulama sonrasında hidrolize olur ve ana metaboliti olan fenilbutazona dönüşür. Bu derlemede fuksibuzonun atlardaki etkileri hakkında bilgiler verilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Suksibuzon, NSAID, at

ABSTRACT

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are the most commonly used drug group in horses. They are the first-choice drugs in cases of lameness and acute abdomen. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs show their effects by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis. They show their clinical effects as antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and pain reliever. General side effects of the group are observed on the gastrointestinal system. The most obvious adverse effects known are gastric ulcers and bleeding. Especially in long-term use, these symptoms are common in horses. Pyrazolone group nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs have strong anti-inflammatory,

antipyretic and analgesic effects. Suxibuzone is one of the drugs approved for use in horses from this group. Suxibuzone is hydrolyzed after administration and transforms into its main metabolite, phenylbutazone. In this review, it has been tried to give information about the effects of suxibuzone on horses.

Keywords: Suxibuzone, NSAID, horse

SIĞIRLARD A SEFKUİNOM KULLANIMI USAGE OF CEFQUINOME IN CATTLE

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ÖZET

Betalaktam grubu antibiyotikler bakterilerde hücre duvarı sentezini engelleyerek etki gösterirler. Bu grup antibiyotikler güvenilirliği nedeni ile birçok hayvan türünde kullanılmaktadır. Betalaktam antibiyotikler genellikle penisilinler, sefalosporinler ve diğer betalaktamlar olarak üç gruba ayrılır. Sefalosporinler ise dört alt kuşak altında anlatılır. Sefalosporin grupları ise etki spektrumu açısından farklılık gösterir. Sefkuinom ise sadece veteriner saha için geliştirilen dördüncü nesil antibiyotiktir. Hedef tür olarak sığırlar belirlenmiştir. İlacın parenteral enjektabl ve meme içi pomadı bulunmaktadır. Bu derlemede öncelikli olarak sefkuinomun sığırlarda kullanımı hakkında bilgiler verilmeye çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca etiket dışı olarak diğer hayvanlarda kullanımı hakkında bilgiler verilmeye çalışılmıştır.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Sefkuinom, sefalosporin, sığır

ABSTRACT

Betalactam group antibiotics act by blocking cell wall synthesis in bacteria. This group of antibiotics are used in many animal species due to their safety. Betalactam antibiotics are generally divided into three groups as penicillins, cephalosporins and other betalactams. Cephalosporins are described by four subgenerations. Cephalosporin generations has different spectrum of action. Cefquinome, on the other hand, is a fourth-generation antibiotic developed only for the veterinary field. Cattle are determined as the target species. The drug has a parenteral injectable and intramammary pomade. In this review, first of all, information about the use of cefquinome in cattle has been tried to be given. In addition, an attempt was made to provide extra-label use information about its use in other animals.

Keywords: Cefquinome, cephalosporin, cattle.

**EGE DENİZİ, GÜLLÜK KÖRFEZİNDE YAŞAYAN KAYA DENİZ
SALYANGOZUNUN (*HEXAPLEX TRUNCULUS*) FARKLI YAPILARINDAN YAŞ
TAYİNİ TEKNİKLERİ**

AGEING TECHNIQUES FROM DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE PURPLE DYE
MUREX (*HEXAPLEX TRUNCULUS*) INHABITING GULLUK BAY, AEGEAN SEA

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ÖZET

Madya olarak da bilinen kaya deniz salyangozu (*Hexaplex trunculus*), Ege ve Akdenizde yaşayan orta büyüklükteki deniz salyangozlarından birisidir. Kaya deniz salyangozu hipobranşiyal bezinin, eski Fenikelilerin belirgin bir mor-mavi çivit boyası olarak kullandıkları bir mukus salgılaması nedeniyle tarihsel olarak önemlidir. Bu çalışma, Ege Denizi'nde Güllük Körfezinde yaşayan kaya deniz salyangozunun farklı yapılarından kullanışlı bir yaş tayini tekniğini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. 2020-2021 av sezonunda Türkiye'nin Güllük Körfezi kıyılarında 50-52 m derinlikte ticari uzatma ağı kullanılarak toplam 55 *H. trunculus* örneği yakalanmıştır. Kaya deniz salyangozu örneklerinin tamamı Fırat Üniversitesi, Su Ürünleri Fakültesi'ndeki laboratuvara buzlu olarak getirildi. *H. trunculus* örneklerinin kabuk boyları 1 mm hassasiyetle ölçülmüş ve her numunenin ağırlığı 0,01 g hassasiyetle dijital terazi ile alınmıştır. *H. trunculus* için kabuk yüzey izleri, operküler halkalar ve statolitlerden yaş tayin yöntemleri incelenmiştir. Statolitler, *H. trunculus*'un ayak kısmından çıkarıldı. *H. trunculus* için yaş tayini statolitlerin yıllık halkalarından yararlanılarak belirlenmiştir. Kaya deniz salyangozu için yaş belirlemede statolitten halka okuma yöntemi daha güvenilir sonuçlar vermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaya deniz salyangozu, *Hexaplex trunculus*, Operkulum, Yaş Tayini Tekniği, Statolit, Güllük Körfezi

ABSTRACT

The banded dye-murex, *Hexaplex trunculus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is one of the medium-sized sea snail inhabiting the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas. The banded dye-murex is important historically due to its hypobranchial gland secretes a mucus that the ancient Phoenicians used as a distinctive purple-blue indigo dye. This study is to determine a useful ageing technique from different structures of the banded dye-murex inhabiting Gulluk Bight, Aegean Sea. A total of 55 *H. trunculus* specimens were captured using commercial trammel net in Gulluk Bay coasts of Turkey at depth of 50-52 m during the 2020-2021 fishing season. All the banded dye-murex samples were transported to the laboratory on ice in Faculty of Fisheries, Fırat

University. Shell lengths of *H. trunculus* specimens were measured to the nearest 1 mm and the weight of each specimen was taken with a digital scale to the nearest 0.01 g. Shell surface marks, opercular rings, and statoliths ageing techniques methods were examined for *H. trunculus*. Statoliths were extracted from the foot part of the *H. trunculus*. It was determined from the annual rings of these statoliths for *H. trunculus*. Statolith rings reading method provided more reliable results to decide of the banded dye murex ageing techniques.

Keywords: The banded dye murex, *Hexaplex trunculus*, Operculum, Ageing Technique, Statolith, Gulluk Bay.

**ORTA KARADENİZDEKİ *RAPANA VENOSA* 'NIN (VALANCIENNES, 1846)
MTDNA ÜZERİNDE SİTOKROM C OKSİDAZ ALT BİRİMİ I (COX1) İLE
MOLEKÜLER KARAKTERİZASYONU**

**MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF *RAPANA VENOSA* (VALENCIENNES, 1846)
IN THE MIDDLE BLACK SEA ON MTDNA BY CYTOCHROME C OXIDASE
SUBUNIT I (COX1)**

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ÖZET

Damarlı rapana salyangozu (*Rapana venosa*), oldukça istilacı olduğu bilinen ve gemi balast sularıyla dünyaya yayıldığı tahmin edilen bir omurgasız türüdür. Bu çalışma, Orta Karadeniz'deki mitokondriyal sitokrom c oksidaz alt birim I (COX1) dizi verilerine dayalı olarak *R. venosa*'nın moleküler karakterizasyonunu belirlemektedir. *Rapana* örneklerinin morfolojik ve COX1 dizi verileri ışığında oluşturulan filogenetik ağaçlara göre, Orta Karadeniz'de *R. venosa* olduğu ve tek haplotip ile temsil edildiği belirlendi. Blast analizi sonucunda sekans sonuçları, *R. venosa* ile ~%99-100 oranında eşleşti. Sonuçlarımız, *R. venosa*'nın morfolojik ve COX1 verileri ışığında benzer olduğu, sadece bir haplotipte gruplandığı sonucuna varmıştır. Türkiye'den elde edilen *R. venosa* örneklerinin dizilim verileri dünyadaki örneklerle karşılaştırıldığında bazı karışıklıkların olduğu tespit edilmiş ve bu çalışma ile bu karışıklıklar netleştirilmiştir. Türkiye'den elde edilen *R. venosa*'nın COX1 mtDNA dizileri dünyadaki örneklerle karşılaştırıldığında, toplam 50 haplotip oluşturdukları belirlendi. Türkiye örnekleri ile ABD (Virginia) ve Çin (Laizhou Bay ve Yantai) örneklerinin %100 benzer olduğu ve tek bir haplotip oluşturduğu belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deniz salyangozu, *Rapana venosa*, Sitokrom c oksidaz alt birimi I (COX1), Genetik varyasyon, Filogeni, Biyoçeşitlilik.

ABSTRACT

The Veined rapa whelk (*Rapana venosa*) is an invertebrate species known to be highly invasive and predicted to be spread around the world by ship ballast waters. This study is determined the molecular characterization of *R. venosa* based on the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COX1) sequence data in the Middle Black Sea of Turkey. According to the phylogenetic trees created in the light of the morphological and COX1 sequence data of *Rapana* specimens, it was clear that was *R. venosa* and represented by one haplotype in the Middle Black Sea of Turkey. Sequence results matched ~99-100% with *R. venosa* as a result of blast analysis. Our results concluded that *R. venosa* were similar in the light of morphological and COX1 data, only group into one haplotype. When the sequence data of *R. venosa* samples obtained from Turkey were compared with the samples from the world, it was determined that there were some confusions and these confusions were clarified with this study. COX1 mtDNA sequences of *R. venosa* obtained from Turkey were compared with the samples in the world, it was determined that they formed a total of 50 haplotypes. It was determined that Turkey samples and USA (Virginia) and China (Laizhou Bay and Yantai) samples were 100% similar and formed one haplotype.

Keywords: Veined rapa whelk, *Rapana venosa*, Cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COX1), Genetic variation, Phylogeny, Biodiversity.

KALKER KATKILI HARÇLARIN DAYANIM GELİŞİMİNE SICAKLIĞIN ETKİSİ

TEMPERATURE EFFECT ON THE STRENGTH DEVELOPMENT OF LIMESTONE CEMENT MORTARS

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ÖZET

Mineral katkıları tek başına bağlayıcılık özelliğine sahip olmayan malzemeler olup, çimento üretiminde sıkça karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ülkemizde çimento üretimi sırasında %6-35 oranlarında kalker kullanılarak CEMII/A-L ve CEM II/B-L sınıfı iki adet kalker katkılı çimento üretilmektedir. Kür sıcaklığı ve sürelerinin kalker katkılı harçlar üzerindeki etkisi bu çalışmanın ana amacını oluşturmaktadır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında TS EN 196-1'e göre hazırlanan kalker katkılı harç numunelerinin farklı ortam sıcaklıklarında kür edilmesi sonucu, basınç dayanımları ve eğilmede çekme dayanımları deneysel olarak araştırılmıştır. Deneysel çalışma için tek tip Portland çimentosu (PÇ 42.5 R) ile ağırlıkça %5, %20 ve %40 oranlarında yer değiştirilen kalker kullanılmıştır. 5°C, 20°C ve 40°C sabit sıcaklıkta kür edilen harç numunelerinin 2, 7, 14, 28 ve 90 günlük basınç dayanımları ve eğilmede çekme dayanımları elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, katkı oranı, kür sıcaklığı ve süreleri açısından incelenmiştir. Sonuçlar irdelendiğinde, düşük sıcaklıklarda %5 kalker katkılı numunelerin kontrol numunesine göre fazla etkilenmediği görülmüştür. Yüksek sıcaklıklarda ise kalker oranı arttıkça etkinin değişmediği yönünde olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalker, Kür sıcaklığı, Basınç dayanımı, Katkı oranı.

ABSTRACT

Mineral admixtures which in itself possess no cementitious value but are frequently encountered in cement production. During cement production in our country, two type of limestone cements CEMII/A-L and CEM II/B-L are produced by using 6-35% limestone. The main aim of this study is the effect of curing temperature and duration time on limestone cement mortars.

In this study, limestone cement mortar samples were prepared according to TS EN 196-1. The compressive and flexural strengths of mortars were investigated at different ambient curing temperatures. For the experimental study, Portland cement (PÇ 42.5 R) and limestone are replaced by 5%, 20% and 40% by weight. 2, 7, 14, 28 and 90 days compressive and flexural strengths were obtained under a constant curing temperature of 5°C, 20°C and 40°C. The obtained results were examined in terms of additive ratio, curing temperature and times. When

the results were examined, it was seen that the samples with 5% limestone at low temperatures were not affected according to the control sample. However, increasing of limestone amount in cement was not affected by high temperatures.

Keywords: Limestone, Curing temperature, Compressive strength, Admixture ratio.

KLİNERİN ÖĞÜTÜLME SÜRESİNİ BELİRLEMEK İÇİN MATEMATİKSEL BİR MODEL

A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR PREDICTING GRINDING TIME OF CLINKER

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ÖZET

Çimento üretiminde en son aşama klinkerin alçıtaşı ile birlikte öğütülmesidir. Öğütülme işlemi toplam kullanılan enerjinin yaklaşık 1/3 ünü oluşturmaktadır. Enerji maliyetleri her geçen gün artmakla birlikte klinkeri öğütmek için kullanılan enerjiyi en az düzeyde tutmak için çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Tüketilen enerjisi etkileyen birçok parametre bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, klinker kompozisyonunun öğütülme sürelerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla, farklı kimyasal kompozisyona sahip Portland çimentosu klinkerleri öğütülme işlemine tabi tutulmuştur. Öğütme işlemi üç farklı özgül yüzey alanı değeri için yapılmıştır (3000, 3500 ve 4000 cm²/g). Öğütme süreleri her bir özgül yüzey alanı değeri için elde edilmiştir. Öğütme süresi ile incelik arasındaki ilişki uygun korelasyona sahip üssel fonksiyon ile ifade edilmiştir. Bunun yanında, öğütme süreleri C₃A, sıvı hal, hidrolik ve alümina modülleri ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Yüksek C₃A ve alümina modülüne sahip klinkerin öğütme süresi azalırken, yüksek sıvı hal ve hidrolik modülü için öğütme süresi artmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klinker, öğütme süresi, kimyasal kompozisyon, incelik.

ABSTRACT

The last step in the process of cements production is the grinding of clinker with gypsum. The grinding process constitutes approximately 1/3 of the total energy used. Many researchers are working to keep the energy used for grinding clinker to a minimum, although energy costs are increasing day by day. There are many factors affecting the energy consumption during clinker grinding.

In this study, effect of clinker composition on the grinding times was investigated. For this purpose, Portland cement clinkers having different chemical composition were subjected to grinding tests. The grinding process was carried out for three different specific surface area values (3000, 3500 ve 4000cm²/g).

The grinding times were recorded for different specific surface areas. It was found that grinding times-fineness relationship is defined by exponential function with good correlation. Moreover, the grinding times are correlated with C₃A, liquid phase, hidrolic and alumina moduli. Clinker

with higher percentage of C₃A and alumina moduli shows a lower grinding times whereas higher grinding times with higher liquid phase and hidrolic moduli.

Keywords: Clinker, grinding time, chemical composition, fineness

TACIT AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE: IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRATICAL FUNCTION ON ARTIFACTS TO SUPPORT THE SALE OF STREET VENDORS IN SÃO LUÍS - MA

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ABSTRACT

Changes in the Brazilian economy had a significant impact on the unemployment rate, reflecting the increase in informality rate. Concomitantly, informality emerged, motivated by the need for self-support. From self-employed work, demonstrations arise that are characterized by improvisations and constructions that help the worker's sales who resort to the streets. This research seeks to understand the necessary expertise in artifacts acquired by those who do not have scientific knowledge in the field of design, generate recommendations that contribute to the improvement of artifacts and improve the user-product relationship, taking into account ergonomic and products design criteria. Authors who approach the relationship between design and unconscious production use the term Popular Base Design (PBD), relating it to the practical function (of use) of the found artifacts. Among the main steps of the methodological process is the mapping of the occurrences of PBD related artifacts in the city of São Luís-MA, initial classification based on types, classes of products and services, and types of consumption with analysis of the artifacts that appear for data management. In the study to improve a product that already exists, we use the Reverse Design method, derived from Reverse Engineering. The steps referring to Reverse Design will be adapted to the Design Science Research system, which, in turn, studies a context and, through a new artifact, alters it. As a result, it is expected to consolidate proposals for improvement in the groups of artifacts with greater occurrence in the central regions of São Luís-MA, to refine the working conditions of vendors, in addition to presenting a methodological proposal for the artifact's development based on the design research.

Keywords: Project, Popular Base Design; Reverse Design; Artifacts; Street Vendors

LIQUIDITY AND STOCK PRICE VOLATILITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LISTED ON THE VIETNAMESE STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT

On the Vietnamese Stock Exchange, banking stocks attract the majority of investors, banking stocks are always considered as "king stocks" in the stock market. However, share prices of Vietnamese commercial banks have fluctuated in recent years, which affects investment decisions, because bank stock prices are directly related to market value and position of banks in the market. The objective of this study is to examine the impact of bank liquidity, bank stock liquidity on stock price volatility of 17 commercial banks listed on the Vietnam Stock Exchange, HOSE, HNX and UPCoM. The study uses the quarterly audited financial statements from the first quarter of 2006 to fourthquarter of 2020; it includes 497 observations. Data on GDP and inflation are compiled from the International Monetary Fund and the Vietnamese General Statistics Office. Once collected, the data were organized along the line of unbalanced panel data. The results show that financial gap (FGAP) has a positive impact on bank stock price volatility, high financial gap, low liquidity, and high volatility in bank stock prices; whereas the size of total assets and the change in the exchange rate have negative impact on stock price volatility of listed commercial banks. This study still-has no evidence to conclude that stock liquidity has an impact on stock price volatility of listed commercial banks. There for, in order to have a high capitalization value and a good position in the market, managers need to manage well not only market factors but also factors in banking operations, especially bank liquidity factor. Bank liquidity is almost never considered in relation to bank stock price volatility in previous studies.

Keywords: Bank liquidity, Listed commercial banks, Stock liquidity, Stock price volatility.

THE MODERATING ROLE OF DUALITY ON THE EFFECTS OF BOARDS ON INTERNATIONALIZATION OF VIETNAMESE LISTED FIRMS

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to estimate the effects of boards on internationalization of listed firms on Vietnamese stock market; particularly the effects of board size, nationality diversity of board and non-executive directors on internationalization. In addition, this study also estimates the moderating effects of duality of the CEO and the chairman of the boards on the relationship between boards and internationalization of listed firms in Vietnam. A detailed panel data set of firms listed on the Hanoi stock exchange for the period from 2009 to 2018 are employed to test the proposed hypotheses. REM regression results reveal that board size negatively affects internationalization; whereas, the effect of nationality diversity of board on internationalization is positively. The results also reveal that the internationalization of firms with high nationality diversity of board governed by CEO with the duality of the chairman is lower than that of those managed by CEO without duality. Our findings integrate the arguments of Agency Theory and Resource-based view applied in transition economy that emphasized internationalizing listed firms acquire certain benefits from boards, and the separation of the two highest positions in such firms facilitates the exact anticipation of uncertainties and risks in making internationalization decisions.

Keywords: Internationalization, Board of directors, Duality, Transition economy.

РАЗВИТИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННО-ЧАСТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

DEVELOPMENT OF A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SYSTEM IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье исследуется развитие системы государственно-частного партнерства (ГЧП), уточняются ее основные этапы и модели. Целью статьи является анализ развития системы государственно-частного партнерства и определение основных тенденций ее развития в современных условиях с учетом различных научных подходов. Государственная политика трансформируется в сторону появления форм, усиливающих потенциал государственного управления за счет существующих возможностей частного собственника. Анализируются особенности теоретических и практических аспектов развития системы государственно-частного партнерства в различных секторах экономики. Установлено, что система ГЧП проходит различные стадии развития, характеризующиеся определенным составом субъектов, объектов и процессов. Выявленные этапы развития ГЧП не линейны, они могут использоваться одновременно, сосуществовать и видоизменяться в обоих направлениях. Выявлено, что в основе процесса ГЧП лежат отношения между экономической и управленческой категориями (форма собственности, финансовые отношения, механизмы управления экономическими агентами).

Система ГЧП предусматривает не только создание услуг, но и реализует определенные функции в процессе государственного регулирования экономики. Использование различных форм позволяет ГЧП обеспечивать выполнение административных и контрольных функций государства. На основе подходов жизненного цикла предлагается теоретическая модель поэтапного формирования системы государственно-частного партнерства, имеющая взаимосвязь с технологическими парадигмами (технологиями управления) и объясняющая основные подходы к развитию системы ГЧП в несколько периодов. Определены ключевые моменты системы: формирование институтов; завершение внедрения и создание новой технологии управления; чрезмерное вмешательство государства; смена парадигмы. Определены этапы развития ГЧП. Сделан вывод, что новый технологический уклад, технологии управления приводят к появлению более развитой системы ГЧП, основанной на углублении сотрудничества между государственными и частными партнерами.

Ключевые слова: государственно-частное партнерство, развитие, система.

ABSTRACT

The article examines the development of the public-private partnership (PPP) system and clarifies its main stages and models. The purpose of the article is to analyze the development of the public-private partnership system and determine the main trends in its evolution in modern conditions, taking into account various scientific approaches. Public policy is being transformed towards the emergence of forms that strengthen the potential of public administration at the expense of the existing capabilities of the private owner. The features of theoretical and practical aspects of the development of the public-private partnership system in various sectors of the economy are analyzed. It was determined that the PPP system goes through various stages of development, characterized by a certain composition of subjects, objects and processes. The identified stages of PPP development are not linear, they can be used simultaneously, coexist and mutate in both directions. It was revealed that the PPP process is based on relations between economic and managerial categories (form of ownership, financial relations, and mechanisms for managing economic agents).

The PPP system provides not only the creation of services, but also implements certain functions in the process of state regulation of the economy. The use of various forms allows PPP to ensure the implementation of the administrative and control functions of the state. Based on life cycle approaches, a theoretical model of the phased formation of a public-private partnership system is proposed, which has a relationship with technological paradigms (management technologies) and explains the main approaches to the development of the PPP system in several periods. The key points of the system have been identified: the formation of institutions; completion of the introduction and creation of a new management technology; excessive government interference; paradigm shift. The stages of PPP development have been determined. It is concluded that the new technological order, management technologies lead to the emergence of a more developed PPP system based on deepening cooperation between public and private partners.

Keywords: Public-Private Partnership, Development, System.

**CREATING SOCIAL VALUE THROUGH ‘HUMANITARIAN INNOVATION’:
EXAMPLES FROM TURKEY**
**‘İNSANİ İNOVASYON’ İLE SOSYAL DEĞER YARATMAK: TÜRKİYE’DEN
ÖRNEKLER**

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ABSTRACT

Innovation is the process of creating value from ideas. The value created by innovation occurs in different contexts and these are commercial value or social value. It is through these social and commercial values that innovation makes an important and positive contribution to both social and economic development and ensures sustainability. In this context, the phenomenon of innovation is generally discussed in the context of innovation types that create commercial value developed by businesses that have a basic function in the sustainability of economic systems. However, innovation that creates social value gains importance rather than innovation that creates commercial value in ensuring social welfare as a whole. In this context, “Humanitarian Innovation” comes into prominence among the innovation types that create social value. Humanitarian innovation involves the creation of social value from ideas to products/services, processes and other forms of innovation by a wide variety of actors-i.e. government, United Nations, NGOs, private sector, universities and think tanks, etc.-with different motivations, resources, timelines and interests, sometimes in crisis conditions, in order to solve a social problem. Humanitarian innovation is often a political balancing act as well as a problem-solving process. Humanitarian innovation includes an ecosystem of various actors, but the effective coordination of this network brings about change that creates social value by bringing solutions to social problems, especially in existing business models associated with well-established key actors. In this context, humanitarian innovation includes a wide range of projects that help characterize new approaches to solving natural and human-made problems and crises. The scope of humanitarian innovation includes products/services, processes and other innovations that create social value, especially for healthcare, safety, food supply, nutrition, and shelter. In this context, various institutions, organizations and even governments around the world are increasingly leaning on the phenomenon of “Humanitarian Innovation” in order to adapt and develop the humanitarian aid system to overcome increasing and changing demands. As an indicator of the importance of humanitarian innovation in recent years, “Transformation through Innovation” has been one of the four themes of the 2016 World

Humanitarian Summit. In addition, as stated in the United Nations report, more than 1 billion people worldwide have been affected by epidemics, natural disasters, wars, and domestic violence and conflicts, as a result of which the number of people in need of help has more than quadrupled in the last decade. International humanitarian organizations and governments are striving to advance humanitarian innovation in a joint effort to meet these growing and increasingly complex needs and solve a variety of societal problems. So far today, it is seen that practices such as the product/service, process, etc. that form the basis of humanitarian innovation are few in practice compared to the social problems experienced. In this context, it is emerging that there is a need for a wide variety of practices that will form an example for humanitarian innovation throughout the world. Moreover, it is seen that there are very limited and few studies in the literature that reveal and explain how humanitarian innovation is developed in both theoretical discourse and models and empirical studies. In order to fill this gap in the literature, 'KADES'(an emergency response application developed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Turkey in order to prevent bad acts such as violence and harassment that women and children are exposed to), 'GUVENDEYIM'(an application developed by AKUT Search and Rescue Association, where information is sent to people's loved ones that they are safe in case of possible natural disasters such as earthquake, flood, fire etc.) and 'HAYAT EVE SIGAR-HES'(a controlled social life application in the pandemic developed by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey which produces and displays a code-HES code- during the Covid-19 Pandemic process, within the scope of controlled social life that is used to securely share with institutions and individuals in transactions such as transportation or visits, whether they carry any risk in terms of Covid-19 disease, which shows whether people are infected and whether there are infected people in their location, and that allows reporting violations of infected, risky and quarantined people as well as in case of non-compliance with mask, social distance or hygiene rules in enterprises or collective events) which we consider as humanitarian innovation cases and examples developed in Turkey, are explained in this study. Thus, with this study, it is expected to make a theoretical contribution to the literature by revealing how humanitarian innovation is developed and to contribute to the literature practically with giving examples and cases in Turkey.

Keywords: Humanitarian Innovation, Creation of Social Value, Turkey.

Jel Classification: M10, M14, M19

ÖZET

İnovasyon fikirlerden değer yaratma sürecidir. İnovasyon ile yaratılan değer farklı bağlamlarda ortaya çıkar ve bunlar ticari değer veya sosyal değerdir. İnovasyonun hem sosyal hem de ekonomik kalkınmaya önemli ve olumlu bir katkıları yapması ve sürdürülebilirliği sağlaması yarattığı bu sosyal ve ticari değerler vasıtasıyla gerçekleşmektedir. Bu çerçevede inovasyon olgusu genellikle ekonomik sistemlerin sürdürülebilirliği konusunda temel işlev gören işletmelerin geliştirdikleri ticari değer yaratan inovasyon çeşitleri bağlamında ele alınmaktadır.

Ancak bir bütün olarak toplumsal refahın sağlanmasında ticari değer yaratan inovasyondan ziyade sosyal değer yaratan inovasyon önem kazanmaktadır. Bu çerçevede sosyal değer yaratan inovasyon türlerinin başında ‘İnsani İnovasyon’ ön plana çıkmaktadır. İnsani inovasyon, toplumsal bir problemi çözmek üzere kimi zaman kriz koşullarında farklı motivasyonlara, kaynaklara, zaman çizelgelerine ve ilgi alanlarına sahip çok çeşitli aktörler tarafından-i.e. hükümet, Birleşmiş Milletler, STK’lar, özel sektör, üniversiteler ve düşünce kuruluşları, vb. gibi-fikirlerden ürün/hizmet, süreç ve diğer inovasyon biçimlerinin sosyal değer yaratmasını içermektedir. İnsani inovasyon genellikle bir problem çözme süreci kadar politik bir dengeleme eylemidir. İnsani inovasyon, çeşitli aktörlerden oluşan bir eko-sistemi içerir, ancak bu ağın etkin koordinasyonu, özellikle köklü kilit aktörlerle ilişkilendirilen mevcut iş modellerinde toplumsal sorunlara çözüm getirerek sosyal bir değer yaratan değişimi beraberinde getirir. Bu bağlamda insani inovasyon, doğal ve insan kaynaklı problem ve krizlerin çözümüne yönelik yeni yaklaşımları karakterize etmeye yardımcı olan geniş bir proje yelpazesini içermektedir. Özellikle sağlık hizmetleri, güvenlik, gıda temini, beslenme ve barınmaya yönelik geliştirilen, sosyal değer yaratan ürün/hizmet, süreç ve diğer inovasyon biçimleri insani inovasyon kapsamını oluşturmaktadır. Bu çerçevede dünya çapında çeşitli kurum ve kuruluşlar hatta hükümetler, artan ve değişen taleplerle mücadele etmek üzere insani yardım sistemini uyarlamak ve geliştirmek için ‘İnsani İnovasyon’ olgusuna giderek daha fazla eğilmekteyiz. Son yıllarda insani inovasyonun öneminin bir göstergesi olarak “İnovasyon Yoluyla Dönüşüm” 2016 Dünya İnsani Zirvesi’nin dört temasından biri olmuştur. Buna ilaveten Birleşmiş Milletler’in raporunda da belirtildiği gibi dünya genelinde 1 milyardan fazla insan salgın hastalıklar, doğal afetler, savaşlar ve aile içi şiddet ve çatışmalardan etkilenmiş bunun sonucunda yardıma ihtiyaç duyan insan sayısı son on yılda neredeyse dört katından fazla artmıştır. Uluslararası insani yardım kuruluşları ve hükümetler bu artan ve giderek karmaşıklaşan ihtiyaçları karşılamak, çeşitli toplumsal problemleri çözüme kavuşturmak için ortak bir çabayla insani inovasyonu geliştirmek hususunda mücadele etmektedirler. Günümüzde gelinen noktada insani inovasyona temel teşkil eden ürün/hizmet, süreç, vb. uygulamaların yaşanan toplumsal sorunlara kıyasla pratikteki uygulamalarının az sayıda olduğu görülmektedir. Bu çerçevede dünya genelinde insani inovasyona örnek oluşturacak, çok çeşitli uygulamalara ihtiyaç olduğu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Dahası yazında gerek kuramsal söylem ve modellerde gerekse görgül çalışmalarda insani inovasyonun nasıl geliştirildiğini ortaya koyan, örneklerle açıklayan son derece kısıtlı, az sayıda araştırmanın yer aldığı görülmektedir. Yazındaki bu boşluğu doldurmak amacıyla bu çalışmada Türkiye’de geliştirilen insani inovasyon vak’a ve örnekleri olarak ele aldığımız ‘KADES’(Kadınların ve çocukların maruz kaldığı şiddet, taciz gibi kötü eylemleri engellemek adına Türkiye Cumhuriyeti İç İşleri Bakanlığı tarafından geliştirilen acil müdahale uygulaması), ‘GÜVENDEYİM’(Deprem, sel, yangın vb. gibi olası doğal afetler durumunda insanların sevdiklerine güvende olduğu bilgisinin gönderildiği AKUT Arama ve Kurtarma Derneği tarafından geliştirilen uygulama) ve ‘HAYAT EVE SIĞAR-HES’(Covid-19 Pandemi sürecinde kontrollü sosyal hayat kapsamında, ulaşım ya da ziyaret gibi işlemlerde kurumlarla ve kişilerle, Covid-19 hastalığı açısından insanların

herhangi bir risk taşıyıp taşımadıklarını güvenli şekilde paylaşmalarına yarayan bir kod-HES kodu-üreten, insanların enfekte olup olmadığını, buldukları konumda enfekte kişilerin yer alıp almadığını gösteren, enfekte olmuş, risk taşıyan, karantinada olması gereken kişilerin veya işletmelerin ya da toplu etkinliklerde maske, mesafe ya da hijyen kurallarına uyulmaması durumunda ihlallerini ihbar etmeye imkan veren Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından geliştirilen pandemide kontrollü sosyal hayat uygulaması) açıklanmaktadır. Böylelikle bu çalışma ile insani inovasyonun nasıl geliştirildiğinin ortaya koyulması ile yazına kuramsal, Türkiye'deki örnek ve vak'a açıklamalarıyla uygulamada katkıda bulunulması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsani İnovasyon, Sosyal Değer Yaratma, Türkiye.

Jel Kodları: M10, M14, M19

BOYCOTT OR EMBARGO: THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AGAINST TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and Turkey appears to have a gradually increasing tension in the last decade. The conjuncture changing in the Middle East through the Arab Spring and the changing foreign policy strategies of both countries might be considered as the main reasons for this tension. In October 2020, the head of KSA Chambers of Commerce has called for a boycott against Turkey. The discourse that KSA government authorities and Saudi business people have used in their statements and the difficulties and obstacles that business people plying trade between two countries face suggest that it is not a boycott but an embargo. While KSA did not accept the embargo claims, Turkey has applied to WTO in 2021.

This study aims to investigate the effects of economic sanctions imposed by KSA against Turkey. The main subjects causing the increase of tension between two countries were discussed in the way representing the perspectives of both countries and how the ‘boycott or embargo’ process has developed was explained. Using the monthly foreign trade data, it was examined if there is a difference in the ordinary course of foreign trade between two countries since October 2020. Between March 2020 and April 2021, KSA’s import from and export to Turkey, Turkey’s rank in the imports and exports of KSA, and Turkey’s share in total imports and total exports of KSA were comparatively discussed. KSA’s export to Turkey constantly follows a horizontal course in terms of net value, Turkey’s rank, and Turkey’s share in total export. Considering the KSA’s import from Turkey, however, it can be seen that a significant trend of sharp decrease began as of October 2020 in terms of net value, Turkey’s rank, and Turkey’s share in total import and it reached the bottom as of January 2021.

Keywords: Turkey, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Boycott, Embargo, Foreign Trade, Economic Sanctions

OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN BALKANS: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to affecting the health aspect, has also affected the field of business and economy. Almost all sectors of the economy have been affected by this pandemic, but while some have been negatively affected, others have expanded their business as a result of new circumstances. The banking sector has also been affected by this pandemic. This sector, considered one of the most profitable sectors in the Western Balkans region, has faced many challenges since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many banks have tried to overcome the challenges of this period through the development of new banking products.

This paper aims to analyze the possibilities of developing new products in the banking sector during the COVID-19 pandemic, in the Western Balkan region. This region consists of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia. Since this region consists of developing countries, the development of the banking sector depends heavily on the launch and development of new banking products. This is one of the first papers that analyzes such a problem, especially for the countries of the Western Balkans. Therefore, this paper will consist of literature review as well as the processing and presentation of research results with 200 banking clients in Kosovo. The linear multiple regression model was used. Statistical results will be achieved through the SPSS program.

Keywords: New product, Opportunities, Western Balkans, COVID-19 pandemic.

**ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ МЕНЕДЖЕРОВ, СТОЯЩИХ ПЕРЕД
ПСИХОСОЦИАЛЬНЫМИ ВЫЗОВАМИ**
THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE MANAGERS FACING PSYCHOSOCIAL
CHALLENGES

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Объект исследования: концептуальное понимание эмоционального интеллекта, знакомство с европейским опытом применения ЭИ и его адаптивное использование в развитии менеджеров, сталкивающихся с психосоциальными проблемами.

Эмоциональный интеллект и его компоненты: эмоциональный, когнитивный, коммуникативный и поведенческий. Личные и профессиональные качества, влияющие на развитие эмоционального интеллекта руководителя. Физиологические основы эмоций и чувств, их влияние на жизнь людей в личной, межличностной, групповой (коллективной), семейной и профессиональной сферах. Управление эмоциями и чувствами руководителя в психосоциальных вызовах и нетипичных ситуациях (например, в зоне АТО), способность к самоконтролю (например, у внутренне перемещенных лиц). Навыки и компетенции менеджеров, сталкивающихся с психосоциальными проблемами: 1. Умение применять знания на практике. 2. Планирование и распределение рабочего времени менеджера. 3. Способность к самообучению для получения зарубежного опыта. 4. Способность адаптироваться к новым ситуациям, связанным с психосоциальными проблемами. 5. Умение читать и ориентироваться в многочисленных социальных ситуациях и конфликтах. 6. Способность принимать правильные решения и сохранять эффективное лидерство даже в условиях стресса. 7. Умение успешно общаться с профессионалами и непрофессионалами в данной области. 8. Умение работать самостоятельно и в команде. 9. Соблюдение этики. 10. Собственное видение развития эмоционального интеллекта и навыки собственной диагностики эмоционального интеллекта; оценка собственного

эмоционального интеллекта; использовать эмоциональный интеллект как ресурс для личных и профессиональных задач. 11. Способность определять свои собственные и чужие эмоции, саморегуляцию и эмоциональный самоконтроль, самомотивацию и развитие лидерских качеств.

Рациональная составляющая эмоционального интеллекта - понимание эмоций. Регуляторный компонент эмоционального интеллекта - это управление эмоциями. В успешной жизни велика роль эмоционального интеллекта в взаимосвязи между академической успеваемостью, эффективностью профессиональной деятельности и общением.

Связь между эмоциональным интеллектом - это личная и профессиональная зрелость. Концепция эмоционального творчества для саморазвития эмоциональной компетентности менеджеров - разработка стратегий саморазвития эмоционального интеллекта менеджеров на основе «Законов эмоций» Нико Фриды. Основные стратегии управления эмоциями: управление выражением лица, управление гневом, управление страхом, управление меланхолией. Современные инструменты развития и методы развития эмоционального интеллекта: игровая, арт-терапия, психогимнастика, поведенческая терапия.

Ключевые слова: эмоциональный интеллект, менеджер, европейский опыт, лидерские качества.

ABSTRACT

Object of study conceptual understanding of emotional intelligence, acquaintance with the European experience of EI application and its adaptive use in developing managers facing psychosocial challenges.

Emotional intelligence and its components: emotional, cognitive, communicative and behavioural. Personal and professional qualities that affect the manager's emotional intelligence development. Physiological bases of emotions and feelings, their influence on people's lives in personal, interpersonal, group (collective), family and professional spheres. Managing the manager's emotions and feelings in psychosocial challenges and atypical situations (for example, in the anti-terrorist operation zone), the ability to self-control (for example, internally displaced persons). Skills and competences of the managers facing psychosocial challenges: 1. Ability to apply knowledge in practice. 2. Planning and distribution of manager's time. 3. Ability to self-study for gaining foreign experience. 4. Ability to adapt to new situations being psychosocial challenges. 5. Ability to read and navigate numerous social situations and conflicts. 6. Ability to make good decisions and maintain effective leadership even when under stress. 7. Ability to communicate successfully with professional and non-professionals in the field. 8. Ability to work independently and in a team. 9. Adherence to ethics. 10. Own vision of emotional intelligence development and skills of one's own emotional intelligence diagnostic; assessment of the one's own emotional intelligence level; use emotional

intelligence as a resource for personal and professional tasks. 11. Capability of identifying one's own and others' emotions, self-regulation and emotional self-control, self-motivation and developing leadership skills.

Rational component of emotional intelligence - understanding of emotions. Regulatory component of emotional intelligence is emotion management. The role of emotional intelligence is big in successful life connection between academic success, the effectiveness of professional activities and communication.

The connection between emotional intelligence is personal and professional maturity. The concept of emotional creativity for self-development of emotional competence of managers - developing strategies for self-development of emotional intelligence of managers in terms of the "Laws of Emotions" by Nico Frijda. Basic emotions management strategies: expression control, anger management, fear management, melancholy management. Modern tools of the development and Methods of the development of emotional intelligence: game, art therapy, psychogymnastics, and behavioral therapy.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Manager, European Experience, Leadership Skills.

THE ECONOMY OFFSHORING CAUSES RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

There has been a gradual movement of capital and financial and business operations offshore since the 1960s, which led to the process of the economy offshoring. The growth of the economy offshoring level leads to an increase in tax asymmetry, capital outflows and creates several threats to both individual states and the global economy. The active process of Ukraine's economy offshoring has begun in the early 1990s. Offshoring contributes to the formation of several threats not only to business but also to the state economy, in particular: reduction of tax revenues and budget revenues; outflow of capital abroad; withdrawal of illegally obtained funds and their legalization; shadowing of the economy.

Consequently, this study aimed at identifying factors that affect the level of offshoring of the economy, in addition to the state's tax policy, and at developing measures to economy de-offshoring. The scholarship used general and special methods of cognition, economic, mathematical, and statistical analysis, the method of deduction and theoretical generalization.

The mathematical model of the influence of different factors on the offshoring rate was constructed, which allowed identifying the factors that most contribute to the increase in the volume of Ukrainian capital outflows.

Based on the results of the study, the main ways of de-offshoring of the Ukrainian economy were proposed. The findings of the study can be used to form legislative and institutional support for economy de-offshoring. In particular, based on the results, it was recommended to form the main directions of work and functions of the newly created Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine.

Keywords: Offshoring, Capital Outflow, Threats, De-Offshoring.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: BUSINESS RESPONSES TO CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC IN GEORGIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the effect of the Coronavirus Pandemic on the level of CSR in Georgia. The author tries to identify the link between CSR and the Covid pandemic, in order to determine the most important characteristics of companies' responsible behavior in this specific context.

During this period Georgian companies had increased their CSR practices significantly and the growth of corporate social responsibility was been remarkable. The companies are trying to demonstrate that they recognize, define and measure their practices in relation to stakeholder interests. All business companies _ regardless of their legal status, size, ownership, structure, or sector tend to try to behave responsibly. Many companies tend to use CSR as public relations platform to increase brand awareness and improve brand loyalty.

This article has discussed CSR initiatives undertaken by Georgia's leading companies and the internal corporate behaviors is characterized as short-term decision making. Thus companies require to align corporate responsibility initiatives within business strategies, to internalized CR values into their corporate cultures, mission, statements, and daily decision-making.

Keywords: Coronavirus Pandemic, growth of CSR, responsible behavior.

THE CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND SETBACKS SMALL BUSINESSES EXPERIENCE IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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ABSTRACT

UAE is considered as one of the most lucrative markets for the small business enterprises. Though the number of Small businesses in UAE is increasing, the major problem that the Small businesses are facing at present is maintaining standard level of operational excellence in business. The Small businesses in the UAE have become the cornerstone of the UAE economy from the petrochemical dependency. The main aim of this project is to explore and look at the challenges and opportunities that the small businesses in the United Arab Emirates experience. This study focused on the data analysis of both the online surveys and time series analysis as well. This report also looks at and highlights the recommendations that are required by the UAE to solve the issues that they are also facing. Small businesses adds a lot of value to the economy, from the job creation to the economical valuations as well.

Keywords: Small Business, Opportunities, Operational Excellence, UAE Economy, Economical Evaluation, Data analysis.

VIETNAM'S COVID-19 VACCINE DIPLOMACY: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

Vietnam and some Southeast Asian countries are experiencing a serious crisis because of the covid-19 pandemic, so vaccines are the most effective measure to stop the outbreak and spread of the pandemic. However, Vietnam is a poor country with many economic difficulties, so access to vaccines is still difficult. Currently, the Vietnamese government is taking every opportunity to get a covid-19 vaccine, in which diplomacy is a very important measure.

To implement vaccine diplomacy, national leaders have actively connected with leaders of countries around the world through diplomatic channels to quickly obtain vaccines through aid or repurchase. Currently, Vietnam has obtained about 9 million doses of the covid-19 vaccine, most of which is due to aid from Japan, the US and some other countries. The Covid-19 vaccine diplomacy Vietnam is implementing has challenges due to political institutions, funding and other issues. However, in this foreign policy, the opportunity for Vietnam to get a Covid-19 vaccine is quite good and promises to achieve achievements in the coming time.

This article aims to analyze Vietnam's vaccine diplomacy and point out the challenges and opportunities that Vietnam has when implementing this policy.

Keywords: Vietnam, covid-19 pandemic, vaccine diplomacy, challenges, Prospects

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN VIETNAM AND JAPAN AS SEEN FROM JAPAN'S COVID-19 VACCINE AID POLICY TO VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

Vietnam and Japan are two countries with good diplomatic relations over the years. Vietnam and Japan have always supported each other in many fields, especially during the covid 19 pandemic that is affecting many countries around the world.

To be able to overcome the pandemic, vaccination against covid 19 is a very important measure. However, Vietnam is a poor country, so it is very difficult to access the covid 19 vaccine. That is why the support of the covid 19 vaccine from international (Covax) and from developed countries is very important, including the support for the covid 19 vaccine from Japan. With the support of the covid 19 vaccine from Japan, Vietnam has more opportunities to access the covid 19 vaccine and is therefore conducting vaccination in the country. Japan's COVID-19 vaccine aid policy to Vietnam is a manifestation of the friendship between the two countries, and it also reflects problems in international relations in Asia.

This article studies Japan's COVID-19 vaccine aid policy to Vietnam, thereby analyzing the diplomatic factors between Vietnam and Japan in the Asian geopolitical context.

Keywords: Vietnam, Japan, diplomacy, COVID-19 vaccine, Asia

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC POLARIZABILITY IN QUASI CRYSTALS

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ABSTRACT

A magnetoelectric medium is one in which there exists a linear relationship between an electric field and the medium's magnetic polarization (or) between a magnetic field and the medium's electric polarization. The possibility of such an effect occurring in magnetically ordered materials was first pointed out by Landau and Lifshitz. The phenomenon of magnetoelectric polarizability is the product of the magnetic field on the application of an electric field in a direction normal to it. There are 583 magnetoelectric polarizability space groups. The maximum number of non-vanishing and independent magneto electric polarisability coefficients required by the seven pentagonal and the two icosahedral point groups which describe the quasi crystals symmetry groups in two and three dimensions. are obtained. The number of non-vanishing and independent magneto electric polarisability constants have been calculated and tabulated.

Keywords: Magnetoelectric polarizability; Quasicrystals; pentagonal and icosahedral point groups; non-vanishing and independent tensor coefficients.

PROJECT APPROACH TO QUALIMETRY ASSESSMENT PERFORMING

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ABSTRACT

Last decades project approach has become one of the most applicable tools for performing various types of human activity. The flexibility of project management makes it an important instrument for achieving desirable planned results in the circumstances of high risks and uncertainty.

On the other hand, qualimetry provides a quantitative assessment of quality for different kinds of objects. These objects can be both animate and inanimate things; physical and ideal; products of labor or nature; products and services and so forth.

This paper aims to investigate methodological and practical points of the process of quality assessment in the frame of project management. Results showed that classical triple constraint theory that understood as project management triangle (interconnection of project scope, time and cost) is true for quality evaluating projects as well as for any other ones. All five process groups (initiating, planning, executing, monitoring and controlling, closing) are well suited for the accomplishment of quality assessment tasks.

To be successful, qualimetry estimation should be performed according to algorithm which consists of two parts – developing a quality evaluating method (QEM) and its application. The first one comprises setting the task of QEM design and application; defining the evaluating context; forming Steering, Expert and Technical groups; deriving object's property tree and index tree; defining weight property indices; defining reference and reject values for property indices. 3 steps of QEM application are defining the values: absolute property indices, relative property indices and object property index. Despite QEM is seen as being elaborated for multiple use, differences in the evaluation context makes its usage a project activity.

Keywords: Quality, Qualimetry, Quality Assessment, Project Management.

HUMAN-CENTRIC EVALUATION OF THE HEARING AID FITTING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to objectivize the hearing aid fitting process, which is subjective in its nature. Hearing aid (HA) fitting is a human-centric process that engages the potential user and the audiologist. By all appearances, it seems that the audiologist's knowledge of HA working and the user's hearing needs should be sufficient to prescribe the most suitable device. In practice, this rarely happens. To facilitate the process, there are various questionnaire forms created that, along with the user's medical data, constitute the basis for this process. Among them, the most often used is APHAB (Abbreviated Profile of Hearing Aid Benefit). However, APHAB consists of 24 statements in four subcategories, so it takes a lot of time to fill in such a form. As a typical HA user is an elderly person, so this, in addition, is an arduous process. Therefore, as already stated, this paper aims to build an objective framework for HA fitting prescriptions derived from the knowledge-based processing of historical data. A web-based survey application was developed and implemented to collect data for evaluating the benefits of HAs. The survey included questions from APHAB, the HA user's overall opinion on comfort, as well as parameters of the hearing devices used, test results, etc. The collected dataset comprised records of 287 individuals, which are anonymized. All patients provided voluntary and informed written consent for participation in the study. A rule-based algorithm was applied to build models that predict the value of each of the APHAB measures. In conclusion, a rule-based system enables the prediction of HA parameters to obtain the user's approval of the prescribed device.

Keywords: Hearing aid, APHAB (Abbreviated Profile of Hearing Aid Benefit), Assessment of hearing aid benefit, Hearing loss, Evaluation of hearing aid use.

HAPPINESS AND DEPRESSION IN ADULTS: MEDIATING ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to find the relationship between depression, social support and happiness among adults. An attempt was made to ascertain the role of social support in the relationship between happiness and depression. The study was carried out in a sample of 120 adults. Convenience sampling was used for data collection. DASS scale, perceived social support scale, and oxford happiness questionnaire tools were used. SPSS 23.0 version was used for descriptive analysis. Mediation analysis was performed with the help of SPSS Amos 22.0. Result of the study showed that there was a significant negative relationship was found between happiness and depression. Mediation analysis indicates that social support mediates between happiness and depression among adults. Thus, social support plays an important role in the life of adults which helps in better happiness and less mental illness. More research is required to replicate the findings of the study in a more diverse form.

Keywords: Depression, Social Support, Happiness, adults

AN EVALUATION STUDY OF A HANDBALL COURSE HELD AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCIENCES - UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD

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ABSTRACT

The study included a statement of the importance of the handball course, especially that it is under the supervision of a specialist with long experience in the game. These courses certainly work to provide players with information about how to deal with game events that the player is exposed to during the match and some of these events are friction between The players are close, so the injury is inevitable, so the player needs to have a high awareness of how to deal with the events that take place within the match. The coach who deals with the conditions of the match must be familiar with the training strategy and the legal amendments that were explained in this course where the participants obtained sufficient information It can be used during their training, and since these participants are experienced participants and therefore this course will certainly increase their knowledge by using illustrative means to show how trainers apply legal amendments.

The study aimed to identify the level of novelty of the information obtained by the participants, the method of communicating the information to the recipient, diagnosing the negative and positive aspects of the course, and setting ways to address them.

The researcher assumed that there is novelty in the information obtained by the participants, either the research sample represented (95) participants of both sexes who answered the questionnaire that was designed for the purpose of evaluating the course in all its aspects, which was built on the opinions of experts, which consisted of (16) paragraphs. The researcher concluded that there is a novelty in the information and also what was given to the participants and the degree of information delivery in the course.

Keywords: Handball Course, Evaluation Study.

BEYOND THE CROSS-LINES: ONLINE LEARNING AND THE KINESTHETICS**Ali Hamada Mgalad**

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the problem of the bilateral lack of visual-physical routing between the instructor and the students since the 'cross lines' are the important routes initiated between the two parties engaging in the learning process, i.e. the instructor and the students. Online study breaks these lines as it rely heavily on the aural aspect, rather than visual-physical one.

As far as language learning is concerned, and according to the premises stated in Bloom's Taxonomy, Fleming's VARK model of learning strategies, and John Holt's activity assertion, we can evidently see that the instructor as well as the students are deprived of the most important routes by which language is taught/ learned. Attended activities are absent, a thing that means the loss of efficient means for saving time, efforts and properness.

Finally, as online teaching/ learning disables these features, which are by no means indispensable, searching for alternatives is an urgency that calls for critical thoughts to try to cope with the loss of the cross lines. It is recommended to make use of well-designed videos to compensate in order to illustrate some language and meta-language elements, limited reaching though.

Keywords: Learning, kinesthetics, unschooling, John Holt, Bloom's Taxonomy, VARK model.

THE RATIONAL USE OF THE DNIPRO RIVER ISLANDS IN THE CITY OF KYIV**Anastasiia-Olena POZHARSKA**

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Резюме

Острови річки Дніпро займають важливе положення у місті Києва. Річка Дніпро, яка розділяє Київ на східну і західну частини, наповнена островами. Їх центральне положення і розташування на межі транспортних артерій зумовлює їх важливу роль у функціонуванні міста Києва. На жаль, не так багато досліджень присвячених розвитку цих річкових островів. Більшість дослідників вивчає їх як складову частину Києва, а тому розглядає недетально. Завданням даного дослідження є запропонувати можливості раціонального використання островів річки Дніпро у межах міста Києва.

У процесі проведення даного дослідження були використані емпіричні і теоретичні методи. Проаналізовано існуючі теоретичні дослідження річкових островів у Києві і запропонована свої підходи до раціонального використання цих островів. Найоптимальнішим визначено розвиток рекреаційної сфери. Відпочинок на даних островах можна вважати оптимальним, бо він порівняно мало шкодить навколишньому середовищу, проте дозволяє створювати внесок в економіку міста. Також важливим є регуляція потоків рекреантів та створення природоохоронних територій. Проблема транспортного сполучення східної і західної частини міста, яку намагаються вирішити за допомогою будівництва нових мостів, також вплине на розвиток островів, адже транспорт створюватиме шумове забруднення. Проте у розумних межах наявність мостів незначно зашкодить розвитку рекреаційної сфери. Навпаки, будівництво пішохідних островів на малодоступні зараз острови зменшить рекреаційне навантаження на популярні напрямки і збільшить соціальну дистанцію між відпочиваючими, що має велике значення у період поширення пандемії COVID-19.

Ключові слова: раціональне використання, острови річки Дніпро в межах міста Києва.

ABSTRACT

The the Dnipro River islands take an important position in the city of Kyiv. The Dnipro River, which divides Kyiv into the eastern and western parts, contains many islands. Their central position and location on the border of transport arteries determines their important role in the functioning of the city of Kyiv. Unfortunately, not much research has been devoted to the development of these river islands. Most researchers study them as an integral part of Kyiv, and therefore consider them without details. The aim of this study is to offer opportunities for the rational use of the islands of the Dnipro River within the city of Kiev.

Empirical and theoretical methods were used in the course of this study. The existing theoretical researches of river islands in Kyiv are analyzed and the approaches to rational use of these islands are offered. The development of the recreational sphere is determined to be the most optimal. The recreation on these islands can be considered optimal because it does relatively little harm to the environment, but allows you to contribute to the city's economy. It is also important to regulate the flow of vacationers and create protected areas. The problem of transport connections between the eastern and western parts of the city, which is trying to be solved by building new bridges, will also affect the development of the islands, as transport will create noise pollution. However, within reasonable limits, the presence of bridges will slightly impede the development of the recreational sphere. On the contrary, the construction of pedestrian islands on the now inaccessible islands will reduce the recreational load on popular destinations and increase the social distance between vacationers, which is of great importance during the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: The rational use, the Dnipro River islands within the city of Kyiv.

SOLVING REAL-WORLD PROBLEMS IN MATH PROGRAM 10 WITH GEOGEBRA SOFTWARE SUPPORT: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In today's digital age, IT plays an essential role in various fields, including education. Among the educational trends serving the fourth industrial revolution, IT adoption has proven its superiority in numerous studies from Europe to Asia. In this report, we present the design results of some real-world problems and how to solve real-world problems in the math program of Grade 10 with the help of GeoGebra software, which is based on mathematical modeling. The meaning of solving real problems in a 10 Grade math program using GeoGebra software is a STEM education approach that assists teachers and students in incorporating GeoGebra math software into teaching and learning directly in computer labs. GeoGebra helps us to get quick results, create excitement and animation when performing math operations directly on the software. Compact, easy-to-remember operations make it easier for students to work while promoting information technology capabilities, problem-solving abilities, creativity, and aesthetics.

Keywords: Realistic mathematics, real-world problem, modeling, GeoGebra, STEM education.

INFLUENCE OF ECONOMICS FACTORS IN COMPANY'S VALUE

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ABSTRACT

In the conducted study were used financial accounting data from the Orbis database for 1591 companies in the period 2012-2017, the analyzed data being modeled in a panel type form. Through this study we analyze whether or not the selected indicators influence the value of a company and to what extent. Regarding the value of the company, it is analyzed based on the following variables: solvency ratio (SR), working capital (WC), Cash Flow (CF), sales (Sales), return on assets (ROA), EBITDA mg, interest rate coverage (IC), debt rate (Gearing) and current rate (CR). Analyzing the obtained results we can state that there is a close connection between the value of the company represented by the market capitalization and Tobin Q and the determinants of the value of the company. We notice that by applying the Hausman test, the value of the coefficient "p" obtained indicates that the appropriate model is the one with fixed effects. Two other tests we used indicate the presence of heterosdasticity confirmed by the Modified Wald test and the presence of autocorrelation of independent variables, confirmed by the Wooldridge test. For investors, the results of the research on determining the value of the company, will show them somewhat the real impact of these factors. Therefore, facing a capital structure chosen by enterprises, investors will have the basis to predict the efficiency and the value of the enterprise to make appropriate investment decisions.

Keywords: Company value, enterprises, investors, efficiency.